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CHAPTER 01
Constituent Assembly

1. Who among the following was the first to put forward the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India in 1934?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) M.N. Roy
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

2. In which year did the Indian National Congress (INC) for the first time officially demand a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India?
(A) 1928
(B) 1935
(C) 1940
(D) 1942

3. Which British proposal for the first time accepted the demand for a Constituent Assembly in principle?
(A) August Offer
(B) Cripps Mission
(C) Cabinet Mission Plan
(D) Wavell Plan

4. Why was the proposal of the Cripps Mission (1942) regarding the Constituent Assembly rejected by the Muslim League?
(A) It proposed immediate dominion status rather than complete independence.
(B) It did not grant adequate representation to the princely states.
(C) It refused to accept the demand for two autonomous states with two separate Constituent Assemblies.
(D) It proposed that all members of the assembly be nominated by the Viceroy.

5. The Constituent Assembly of India was formulated under the scheme proposed by which of the following?
(A) Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946
(B) Mountbatten Plan
(C) Indian Independence Act, 1947
(D) Cripps Proposal, 1942

6. What was the total strength of the Constituent Assembly as proposed by the Cabinet Mission Plan?
(A) 296
(B) 389
(C) 345
(D) 299

7. According to the Cabinet Mission Plan, how were the representatives of the British Indian provinces to be elected to the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Directly by the people through universal adult franchise
(B) Indirectly elected by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies
(C) Nominated by the Governor-General of India
(D) Selected by a special committee of the Indian National Congress and Muslim League

8. Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, what was the standard population ratio used for allotting seats to provinces and princely states?
(A) One seat for every one lakh population
(B) One seat for every ten lakh population
(C) One seat for every twenty lakh population
(D) One seat for every fifty thousand population

9. For the purpose of elections to the Constituent Assembly, the seats allocated to each British province were divided among which recognized communities?
(A) Hindus, Muslims, and Christians
(B) Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, and Parsis
(C) Scheduled Castes, Muslims, and General
(D) General, Muslims, and Sikhs

10. Consider the following statements regarding the voting method used for the Constituent Assembly elections:
I. The representatives of each community were to be elected by members of that community in the provincial legislative assembly.
II. Voting was to be by the method of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote.

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III. Secret ballot was strictly prohibited in the election of representatives.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

11. Which among the following best describes the nature of the Constituent Assembly formed in 1946?
(A) A fully elected body based on universal adult franchise
(B) A partly elected and partly nominated body
(C) A fully nominated body
(D) A fully elected body but based on a limited franchise

12. During the July-August 1946 elections for the 296 seats assigned to the British Indian Provinces, how many seats were won by the Indian National Congress?
(A) 73
(B) 208
(C) 211
(D) 299

13. Which of the following princely states from Rajputana (Rajasthan) sent Sir V.T. Krishnamachari as its representative to the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Jodhpur
(C) Udaipur (Mewar)
(D) Bikaner

14. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the composition of the Constituent Assembly.
(A) The Assembly included representatives from both British India and the Princely States.
(B) Women were also represented in the Constituent Assembly.
(C) Mahatma Gandhi and M.A. Jinnah were prominent members of the Assembly.
(D) The franchise for electing provincial assembly members was limited.

15. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Seats allocated/won in 1946)
P. Total strength proposed by Cabinet Mission
Q. Seats assigned to British Indian Provinces
R. Seats allocated to Princely States
S. Seats won by the Muslim League
List II: (Number)
1. 296
2. 389
3. 73
4. 93
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

16. The four Chief Commissioner's Provinces that were allotted one seat each in the Constituent Assembly were:
(A) Delhi, Awadh, Coorg, and Sindh
(B) Ajmer-Merwara, Awadh, Peshawar, and Coorg
(C) Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and British Baluchistan
(D) Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Andaman, and British Baluchistan

17. Which prominent leader from Rajasthan served as a member of the Constituent Assembly and later became the first Chief Minister of Rajasthan?
(A) Jay Narayan Vyas
(B) Hiralal Shastri
(C) Manikya Lal Verma
(D) Mohan Lal Sukhadia

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18. Consider the following statements regarding the representation of Princely States in the Constituent Assembly:
I. They were initially allotted 93 seats.
II. Their representatives were to be directly elected by the subjects of the states.
III. Initially, they decided to stay away from the Constituent Assembly.
IV. After the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan, representatives of most princely states took their seats.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

19. Upon the partition of India under the Mountbatten Plan (1947), what was the revised total membership of the Constituent Assembly of India?
(A) 284
(B) 299
(C) 318
(D) 389

20. Which province sent the maximum number of representatives to the Constituent Assembly of India?
(A) Madras
(B) Bombay
(C) United Provinces
(D) Bihar

21. When did the Constituent Assembly hold its first meeting?
(A) August 15, 1946
(B) November 26, 1946
(C) December 9, 1946
(D) January 26, 1947

22. Why was Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly in its first meeting?
(A) He was recommended by the Cabinet Mission.
(B) He was the president of the Indian National Congress at the time.
(C) He was elected by a unanimous secret ballot vote.
(D) He was the oldest member, following the French practice.

23. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Muslim League boycotted the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly.
Reason (R): The Muslim League insisted on its demand for a separate state of Pakistan.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

24. How many members attended the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) 208
(B) 211
(C) 284
(D) 389

25. Who among the following was elected as the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) H.C. Mukherjee
(B) K.M. Munshi
(C) V.T. Krishnamachari
(D) Both (A) and (C)

26. Who moved the historic "Objective Resolution" in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

27. On which date did the Constituent Assembly unanimously adopt the Objective Resolution?
(A) December 13, 1946
(B) January 22, 1947
(C) August 15, 1947
(D) November 26, 1949

28. Which of the following principles was NOT explicitly proclaimed in the Objective Resolution?
(A) India to be an Independent Sovereign Republic
(B) Introduction of a dual-party political system
(C) Adequate safeguards for minorities, backward and tribal areas
(D) Drawing of all power and authority from the people

29. The philosophy and fundamentals enshrined in the Objective Resolution heavily influenced the drafting of which part of the Indian Constitution?
(A) The Preamble
(B) The Directive Principles of State Policy
(C) The Emergency Provisions
(D) The Schedules

30. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of events in the Constituent Assembly?
(A) First meeting → Election of permanent President → Moving of Objective Resolution → Adoption of Objective Resolution
(B) Moving of Objective Resolution → First meeting → Election of permanent President → Adoption of Objective Resolution
(C) Election of permanent President → First meeting → Moving of Objective Resolution → Adoption of Objective Resolution
(D) First meeting → Moving of Objective Resolution → Election of permanent President → Adoption of Objective Resolution

31. Who was the Chairman of the Union Powers Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(C) K.M. Munshi

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(D) Jawaharlal Nehru

32. Which committee of the Constituent Assembly dealt with the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the Provinces?
(A) Steering Committee
(B) Order of Business Committee
(C) Union Powers Committee
(D) Minorities Sub-Committee

33. Consider the following statements regarding the Union Powers Committee:
I. It originally favoured a relatively weak Centre as per the Cabinet Mission Plan.
II. After the announcement of Partition, it advocated for a strong Centre.
III. It recommended that residuary powers should vest in the Provinces.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

34. Who headed the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(C) J.B. Kripalani
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru

35. The Union Constitution Committee recommended which type of system for the Indian government?
(A) Parliamentary system
(B) Presidential system
(C) Unitary central system
(D) Constitutional monarchy

36. Which constitutional framework heavily influenced the reports of the Union Constitution Committee regarding parliamentary structure?
(A) United States constitutional framework
(B) Constitution of the Soviet Union
(C) Government of India Act of 1935
(D) Constitution of the French Republic

37. Who was the Chairman of the Provincial Constitution Committee?
(A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(B) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar
(D) Harendra Coomar Mookerjee

38. The Provincial Constitution Committee initially recommended that the Governor of a province should be:
(A) Nominated by the President of India
(B) Selected from a panel of names by the state legislature
(C) A hereditary position
(D) Directly elected by the people of the province

39. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Constituent Assembly ultimately decided that the Governor should be appointed by the President rather than elected.
Reason (R): An elected Governor might conflict with the nominated Chief Minister and disrupt parliamentary democracy in the state.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

40. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Provincial Constitution Committee proposed the framework for provincial executives and legislatures.
Statement II: The recommendations of the Provincial Constitution Committee were finalized entirely without consulting the Union Constitution Committee.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

41. Consider the following statements about the Drafting Committee:
I. It was set up on August 29, 1947.
II. It was chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
III. It consisted of 7 members in total.
IV. Mahatma Gandhi was one of its advisory members.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

42. Who among the following was NOT a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

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(A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(B) N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar
(C) Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
(D) Dr. K.M. Munshi

43. In the Drafting Committee, who replaced D.P. Khaitan after his death in 1948?
(A) N. Madhava Rau
(B) T.T. Krishnamachari
(C) B.L. Mitter
(D) Syed Mohammad Saadullah

44. Who replaced B.L. Mitter on the Drafting Committee after he resigned due to ill health?
(A) T.T. Krishnamachari
(B) N. Madhava Rau
(C) K.M. Munshi
(D) H.C. Mukherjee

45. In which month and year did the Drafting Committee publish the first draft of the Constitution of India?
(A) August 1947
(B) February 1948
(C) October 1948
(D) November 1949

46. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was originally elected to the Constituent Assembly from which province?
(A) Bombay Presidency
(B) Madras Presidency
(C) Bengal Province
(D) Central Provinces

47. After the partition of India, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar lost his seat from Bengal. He was subsequently re-elected to the Constituent Assembly from which province?
(A) United Provinces of Agra and Oudh
(B) Punjab Province
(C) Bihar Province
(D) Bombay Presidency

48. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Committee)
P. Steering Committee
Q. Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights
R. Drafting Committee
S. Order of Business Committee
List II: (Chairman)
1. K.M. Munshi
2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
3. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
4. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

49. Which Article was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the "heart and soul of the Constitution"?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 19
(C) Article 21
(D) Article 32

50. What did Dr. B.R. Ambedkar warn against in his famous "Grammar of Anarchy" speech delivered in the Constituent Assembly?
(A) The excessive dominance of the Union central government over constitutional States
(B) The continued retention and adoption of communal separate electorates
(C) The concentration of unbridled executive power granted to the President
(D) Unconstitutional methods like Satyagraha and civil disobedience

51. On which date was Dr. Rajendra Prasad elected as the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) December 9, 1946
(B) December 11, 1946
(C) December 13, 1946
(D) January 22, 1947

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52. Besides being the President of the Constituent Assembly, Dr. Rajendra Prasad also headed which of the following committees?
(A) Union Constitution Committee
(B) Minorities Sub-Committee
(C) Rules of Procedure Committee
(D) Provincial Constitution Committee

53. Which prominent Rajasthan leader, a member of the Constituent Assembly, founded the 'Mewar Praja Mandal'?
(A) Manikya Lal Verma
(B) Jai Narayan Vyas
(C) Gokulbhai Bhatt
(D) Balwant Singh Mehta

54. Consider the following statements about the contribution of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:
I. He chaired the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal Areas.
II. He strongly opposed the integration of princely states into the Indian Union.

III. He played a crucial role in bringing representatives of princely states into the Assembly.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

55. Who among the following described the Preamble as the "Political Horoscope" of the Constitution during the Assembly debates?
(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(B) K.M. Munshi
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Sir B.N. Rau

56. What was the exact time taken by the Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India?
(A) 2 years, 9 months, and 15 days duration
(B) 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days
(C) 3 years, 1 month, and 10 days duration
(D) 3 years, 11 months, and 5 days duration

57. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Drafting Committee scrutinized and refined the draft constitution before introducing it to the Assembly.
Reason (R): The original draft of the Constitution was prepared by the Constitutional Advisor, Sir B.N. Rau.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

58. How many total sessions did the Constituent Assembly hold to complete the drafting of the Constitution?
(A) 9 sessions
(B) 11 sessions
(C) 13 sessions
(D) 15 sessions

59. Approximately how many days did the Constituent Assembly sit to deliberate upon and frame the Constitution?
(A) 114 days
(B) 166 days
(C) 215 days
(D) 284 days

60. During the debates, which formula resolved the highly contentious issue of the official language of India?
(A) Nehru-Patel Formula
(B) Munshi-Ayyangar Formula
(C) Ambedkar-Prasad Formula
(D) Kripalani-Mukherjee Formula

61. Under the compromise regarding the official language, for how many years was English to be retained for all official purposes of the Union?
(A) 10 years
(B) 15 years
(C) 20 years
(D) Indefinitely

62. Which member of the Constituent Assembly famously stated during the language debate, "People who do not know Hindustani have no right to stay in this Assembly"?
(A) Seth Govind Das
(B) Purushottam Das Tandon
(C) R.V. Dhulekar
(D) K.M. Munshi

63. Regarding minority rights, the Constituent Assembly decisively decided to:
(A) Retain communal separate electorates for all recognized religious minorities
(B) Abolish separate electorates while guaranteeing permanent reserved seats for religious minorities
(C) Provide exclusive communal separate electorates solely for the Anglo-Indian community
(D) Abolish separate electorates, reserving seats for SCs and STs

64. Who chaired the Sub-Committee on Minorities in the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(B) J.B. Kripalani
(C) H.C. Mukherjee
(D) Gopinath Bardoloi

65. The debate on federalism in the Constituent Assembly shifted significantly towards a strong Centre primarily due to:
(A) Mandatory statutory directives set forth in the Cabinet Mission Plan
(B) Administrative realities and trauma of Partition
(C) Persistent constitutional demands made by rulers of princely states

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(D) Direct political pressure exercised by the British Imperial Parliament

66. Which member of the Constituent Assembly argued strongly for fiscal federalism and warned that provinces would become "beggars at the door of the Centre" if financial powers were centralized?
(A) H.N. Kunzru
(B) T.T. Krishnamachari
(C) Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
(D) K. Santhanam

67. Consider the following statements regarding the federalism debates:
I. Dr. Ambedkar described the Constitution as federal in normal times but unitary during emergencies.
II. Residuary powers were placed in the hands of the provincial legislatures to satisfy regional demands.
III. The Assembly agreed on a single unified judiciary despite the federal structure.
IV. Emergency provisions were added to strengthen the Centre's ability to preserve national integrity.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

68. On which date was the Constitution of India formally adopted, enacted and given to the people?
(A) August 15, 1947
(B) November 26, 1949
(C) January 24, 1950
(D) January 26, 1950

69. How many members of the Constituent Assembly were physically present to sign the final document on November 26, 1949?
(A) 211
(B) 284
(C) 299
(D) 389

70. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Provisions)
P. Citizenship provisions
Q. Elections provisions
R. Fundamental Rights
S. Directive Principles of State Policy
List II: (Date of Enforcement)
1. 26 November 1949
2. 26 January 1950
(A) P-1, Q-1, R-2, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-2, R-1, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-2, S-1

71. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the adoption of the Constitution.
(A) The final formal motion on the Draft Constitution was declared passed on November 26, 1949.
(B) The Preamble was adopted before the rest of the Constitution.
(C) The entire original text of the Indian Constitution was completely handwritten in English.
(D) The final adopted Constitution comprised a total of 395 Articles and 8 Schedules.

72. Why was January 26, 1950 specifically chosen as the date for the commencement of the Constitution?
(A) It marked the official nationwide anniversary of the Quit India Movement.
(B) It was the exact historical day when the Cabinet Mission Plan was published.
(C) To commemorate the Purna Swaraj declaration of 1930.
(D) It coincided with the official public celebration of Lord Mountbatten's birthday.

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73. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provided for the repeal of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Indian Independence Act, 1947?
(A) Article 368
(B) Article 393
(C) Article 394
(D) Article 395

74. When did the Constituent Assembly hold its final session before transforming into the Provisional Parliament?
(A) November 26, 1949
(B) January 24, 1950
(C) January 26, 1950
(D) August 15, 1950

75. Arrange the following readings of the Draft Constitution in the Constituent Assembly in correct chronological order:
1. First Reading (General discussion)

2. Third Reading (Final passing motion)
3. Second Reading (Clause by clause consideration)

Select the correct code:
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 1, 3

76. Which of the following functions was NOT performed by the Constituent Assembly on January 24, 1950?
(A) Adoption of the National Anthem
(B) Ratification of India's membership of the Commonwealth
(C) Adoption of the National Song
(D) Election of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India

77. The Constituent Assembly functioned in a dual capacity. Who presided over the Assembly when it met as a legislative body?
(A) G.V. Mavalankar
(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(D) H.C. Mukherjee

78. What was the tenure of the Provisional Parliament of India?
(A) 1947 to 1950
(B) 1950 to 1952
(C) 1950 to 1955
(D) 1946 to 1952

79. Consider the following statements about the Provisional Parliament:
I. It consisted of the members of the Constituent Assembly.
II. It passed the First Amendment Act to the Constitution in 1951.
III. It passed the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

80. A prominent criticism of the Constituent Assembly was that it was not a representative body. What is the primary factual basis for this criticism?
(A) It completely excluded all official representatives and delegates from the Indian princely states.
(B) It was an entirely nominated advisory council selected directly by the British imperial government.
(C) Its members were not directly elected via universal adult franchise.
(D) It systematically excluded all official representatives from major religious minority communities.

81. Which scholar famously remarked about the Constituent Assembly that "The Constituent Assembly was a one-party body in an essentially one-party country. The Assembly was the Congress and the Congress was India"?
(A) Ivor Jennings
(B) Granville Austin
(C) Winston Churchill
(D) Lord Viscount Simon

82. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Winston Churchill criticized the Constituent Assembly by stating it represented "only one major community in India".
Reason (R): The Muslim League members had boycotted the Assembly, leaving it largely dominated by the Hindu-majority Congress members.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

83. The criticism that the Constituent Assembly was a "lawyer-politician" dominated body implies that:
(A) Legal language and bulkiness of the Constitution reflected their influence.
(B) All elected members were required to hold professional law degrees from England.
(C) Only practicing legal experts were formally permitted to draft constitutional clauses.
(D) Active political leaders were strictly excluded from serving on major drafting committees.

84. How many women members were there in the Constituent Assembly of India?
(A) 9
(B) 11
(C) 15
(D) 21

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85. Who among the following was the only Dalit woman member of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Dakshayani Velayudhan
(B) Sarojini Naidu Chattopadhyay
(C) Hansa Jivraj Mehta
(D) Smt. Ammu Swaminathan

86. Who was the only Muslim woman representative in the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Lady Fatima Jinnah
(B) Tajamul Husain
(C) Qudsia Aizaz
(D) Begum Aizaz Rasul

87. Which woman member of the Constituent Assembly presented the National Flag to the Assembly on behalf of the women of India?
(A) Sarojini Naidu
(B) Hansa Mehta
(C) Durgabai Deshmukh
(D) Sucheta Kripalani

88. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Constituent Assembly ensured representation of minority communities including Anglo-Indians, Parsis, and Indian Christians.
Statement II: Frank Anthony represented the Parsi community in the Constituent Assembly.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

89. Consider the following statements about minority representation:
I. H.C. Mukherjee represented the Indian Christians.
II. H.P. Modi represented the Parsi community.
III. Frank Anthony represented the Anglo-Indian community.
IV. Jaipal Singh Munda represented the tribal communities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

90. Which prominent leader in the Constituent Assembly advocated for Adivasi rights and led the Adivasi Mahasabha?
(A) Jaipal Singh Munda
(B) Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar
(C) Gopinath Bardoloi
(D) J.J.M. Nichols Roy

91. Who was the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Fundamental Rights in the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(B) J.B. Kripalani
(C) K.M. Munshi
(D) Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar

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92. In drafting the Fundamental Rights, the Constituent Assembly consciously opted for the phrase "procedure established by law" instead of:
(A) Rule of law
(B) Due process of law
(C) Equality before law
(D) Natural justice

93. The idea of dividing rights into justifiable (Fundamental Rights) and non-justifiable (Directive Principles) was heavily influenced by the suggestions of:
(A) Sir B.N. Rau
(B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(C) K.M. Munshi
(D) Mahatma Gandhi

94. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Women Members)
P. Sarojini Naidu
Q. Hansa Mehta
R. Durgabai Deshmukh
S. Amrit Kaur
List II: (State/Province)
1. Bombay
2. Madras
3. Bihar
4. Central Provinces / United Provinces
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

95. The Constituent Assembly achieved consensus on the complete abolition of which social evil, enshrining it as a Fundamental Right?
(A) Child marriage
(B) Dowry system
(C) Sati
(D) Untouchability

96. The Directive Principles of State Policy adopted by the Constituent Assembly were heavily inspired by the Constitution of which country?
(A) USA
(B) Canada
(C) Ireland
(D) USSR

97. Which member of the Constituent Assembly criticized the Directive Principles as being a "cheque on a bank payable only when the resources of the bank permit"?
(A) T.T. Krishnamachari
(B) K.T. Shah
(C) K.C. Wheare
(D) H.V. Kamath

98. Which of the following types of principles were deliberately included in the Directive Principles to accommodate the ideology of the national movement?
(A) Communist principles
(B) Theocratic principles
(C) Imperialist principles
(D) Gandhian principles

99. According to Article 37 finalized by the Constituent Assembly, the Directive Principles are:
(A) Fundamental in the country's governance
(B) Fully justiciable in the Supreme Court
(C) Direct enforcement by any court of law
(D) Subservient to all ordinary laws of the land

100. Who served as the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(B) K.M. Munshi
(C) Sir B.N. Rau
(D) S.N. Mukherjee

101. Which prominent Rajasthan personality from Udaipur played an important role in the Constituent Assembly and signed the original copy of the Constitution?
(A) Balwant Singh Mehta
(B) Gokul Lal Asawa of Shahpura
(C) Bhurelal Baya
(D) Motilal Tejawat

102. Who was the Chief Draftsman of the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Sir B.N. Rau
(B) Prem Behari Narain Raizada
(C) N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar
(D) S.N. Mukherjee

103. The calligraphy of the original English version of the Indian Constitution was done by:
(A) Acharya Nand Lal Bose
(B) Prem Behari Raizada
(C) Beohar Rammanohar Sinha
(D) Vasant Krishnan Vaidya

104. Who among the following artists from Shantiniketan was primarily responsible for illuminating and decorating the original handwritten manuscript of the Constitution?
(A) Abanindranath Tagore
(B) Jamini Roy
(C) Nand Lal Bose
(D) Amrita Sher-Gil

105. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Constituent Assembly was a sovereign body.
Reason (R): It was created by the British Parliament and could not abrogate or alter any British law made for India.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

106. The concept of "accommodation" as a decision-making process in the Constituent Assembly meant that:
(A) Conflicting viewpoints were reconciled to reach a common middle ground.
(B) Decisions were strictly and exclusively determined by formal majority voting procedures.
(C) The Assembly completely accommodated political demands issued by the British Viceroy.
(D) The Assembly provided free residential housing facilities to all attending members.

107. Which of the following princely states from Rajasthan had the maximum number of representatives in the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Jodhpur
(B) Jaipur
(C) Bikaner
(D) Udaipur

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108. The seal (emblem) adopted by the Constituent Assembly featured which animal?
(A) Lion
(B) Elephant
(C) Tiger
(D) Bull

109. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Rajasthan Representatives)
P. Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava
Q. Manikya Lal Verma
R. Jay Narayan Vyas
S. V.T. Krishnamachari
List II: (Princely State/Region)
1. Jodhpur
2. Ajmer-Merwara
3. Jaipur
4. Udaipur
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

110. Which political party, other than the Congress and Muslim League, managed to win a seat in the Constituent Assembly elections in 1946?
(A) Communist Party of India
(B) Unionist Party
(C) Krishak Praja Party
(D) All of the above won at least one seat

111. What was the exact date on which the Constituent Assembly ratified India's membership of the Commonwealth?
(A) August 1947
(B) May 1949
(C) November 1949
(D) January 1950

112. Consider the following statements regarding the Sikh representation in the Constituent Assembly:
I. Seats were specifically reserved for Sikhs in the Punjab province.
II. Sardar Hukam Singh and Ujjal Singh were prominent Sikh representatives.
III. The Sikh representatives demanded a separate Sikh state within the Assembly framework.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

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113. Under the Indian Independence Act of 1947, the Constituent Assembly was made a fully sovereign body. Which of the following powers was granted to it?
(A) To declare war against foreign sovereign nations on behalf of the British Crown.
(B) To abrogate or alter any British law made for India.
(C) To draft a comprehensive binding constitution for the United Kingdom.
(D) To officially nominate and appoint the Governor-General of Pakistan.

114. The first session of the Constituent Assembly ended on which date?
(A) December 23, 1946
(B) December 31, 1946
(C) January 22, 1947
(D) August 15, 1947

115. Which princely state refused to join the Constituent Assembly initially and only integrated after police action (Operation Polo)?
(A) Hyderabad
(B) Junagadh
(C) Kashmir
(D) Travancore

116. Who was the secretary of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) S.N. Mukherjee
(B) K.M. Munshi
(C) H.V.R. Iyengar
(D) B.N. Rau

117. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Constituent Assembly held its sessions in the Central Hall of Parliament House.
Statement II: The public and the press were completely barred from attending the sessions of the Constituent Assembly.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

118. Which prominent leader and freedom fighter firmly decided NOT to be a member of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(B) Rajendra Prasad
(C) C. Rajagopalachari
(D) Mahatma Gandhi

119. Arrange the following key committees of the Constituent Assembly based on the chronological order of their typical reporting phase (earliest to latest in the drafting process):
1. Drafting Committee
2. Union Powers Committee
3. Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights

Select the correct code:
(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

120. In the context of the Constituent Assembly, what does the term 'Instrument of Instructions' refer to?
(A) Direct political guidelines issued by the British Cabinet Mission delegation
(B) Procedural rules and internal guidelines drafted by Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(C) Provisions in the 1935 Act that influenced Directive Principles
(D) Binding administrative orders issued by the British Viceroy to the Assembly

121. Who was the Chairman of the House Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi
(B) J.B. Kripalani
(C) H.C. Mukherjee
(D) B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya

122. Which member strongly advocated for the inclusion of village panchayats in the Constitution, reflecting Gandhian ideals?
(A) K. Santhanam
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(D) B.N. Rau

123. Consider the following statements regarding the debate on Fundamental Rights:
I. There was an intense debate on making economic rights justiciable.
II. The Assembly unanimously agreed to place right to property outside the fundamental rights initially.
III. The provision against preventive detention was heavily debated for potential misuse.
IV. The Assembly decided to allow reasonable restrictions on freedom of speech.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

124. Which Indian state's constitution was NOT drafted by the Constituent Assembly of India?
(A) Princely State of Hyderabad
(B) Jammu & Kashmir
(C) Princely State of Mysore
(D) Princely State of Junagadh

125. Who was the Chairman of the Credential Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
(B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel
(C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(D) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

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126. Consider the following statements regarding the legacy of the Constituent Assembly:
I. It successfully accommodated diverse viewpoints without major purges or splits.
II. Most decisions were taken by the principle of consensus rather than simple majority voting.
III. Its functioning established strong democratic precedents for independent India's Parliament.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

127. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the key structural milestones of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Cabinet Mission Plan → Objective Resolution → Drafting Committee Setup → Adoption of the Constitution
(B) Objective Resolution → Cabinet Mission Plan → Drafting Committee Setup → Adoption of the Constitution
(C) Cabinet Mission Plan → Drafting Committee Setup → Objective Resolution → Adoption of the Constitution
(D) Drafting Committee Setup → Cabinet Mission Plan → Objective Resolution → Adoption of the Constitution

128. What was the estimated total expenditure incurred by the Constituent Assembly in making the Constitution?
(A) ₹34 lakh
(B) ₹64 lakh

(C) ₹1 crore
(D) ₹2.5 crore

129. The demand for a Constituent Assembly was finally accepted 'in principle' by the British in the August Offer of 1940. Who was the Viceroy of India at that time?
(A) Lord Wavell
(B) Lord Linlithgow
(C) Lord Mountbatten
(D) Lord Irwin

130. Among the following leaders from Rajputana, who was elected to the Constituent Assembly and later authored the famous book "Panchayati Raj"?
(A) Hiralal Shastri
(B) Jay Narayan Vyas
(C) Tiruvellore Thattai Krishnamachari
(D) Balwant Singh Mehta

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ANSWERS

1. (B) M.N. Roy
M.N. Roy, a pioneer of the communist movement in India and an advocate of radical democracy, first put forward the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India in 1934. His proposal marked the initial formal demand for a popular representative body to frame an independent constitution for the country, preceding official endorsement by political parties.

2. (B) 1935
The Indian National Congress officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India for the first time in 1935. Following M.N. Roy's initial initiative in 1934, the Congress incorporated this demand into its official policy platform, declaring that a constitution must be framed without outside interference by an assembly.

3. (A) August Offer
The demand for a Constituent Assembly was officially accepted in principle by the British Government for the first time through the August Offer of 1940. Announced by Viceroy Lord Linlithgow during World War II, the offer conceded that framing a new constitution would be primarily the responsibility of Indians themselves after the conclusion of the war.

4. (C) It refused to accept the demand for two autonomous states with two separate Constituent Assemblies.
The Muslim League rejected the proposals of the Cripps Mission in 1942 because the scheme failed to grant their core demand for the creation of Pakistan. The League insisted on dividing India into two autonomous states, each governed by its own separate Constituent Assembly, whereas the mission proposed a single unified assembly for the entire Indian union.

5. (A) Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946
The Constituent Assembly of India was formulated under the scheme proposed by the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946. Arriving in India in March 1946, the three-member delegation rejected the idea of two separate constituent assemblies and instead outlined a compromise framework that allowed representatives across all provinces and princely states to frame a single constitution.

6. (B) 389
The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 proposed a total strength of 389 members for the Constituent Assembly of undivided India. Out of these total seats, 296 seats were allotted to British India, comprising 292 from eleven governor provinces and four from chief commissioner provinces, while the remaining 93 seats were reserved for representatives from the princely states.

7. (B) Indirectly elected by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies
Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, representatives of British Indian provinces were indirectly elected by members of the respective Provincial Legislative Assemblies. Voting was conducted within separate communal groups using the method of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote, ensuring that provincial legislators selected delegates to represent their regions rather than direct voting by citizens.

8. (B) One seat for every ten lakh population
The Cabinet Mission Plan established a population ratio formula to ensure equitable representation across undivided India. Seats were allotted to each province and princely state in proportion to their respective populations, roughly adhering to a standard ratio of one seat for every one million people, which corresponds to one seat for every ten lakh population across the nation.

9. (D) General, Muslims, and Sikhs
For the purpose of conducting elections to the Constituent Assembly, the seats allocated to each British Indian province were categorized into three recognized main communities: General, Muslims, and Sikhs. The Sikh classification applied specifically to the Punjab region, while the General category encompassed all non-Muslim and non-Sikh populations, including Hindus, Scheduled Castes, Parsis, and Indian Christians.

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10. (A) I and II
Elections to the Constituent Assembly in 1946 followed specific procedural guidelines where provincial assembly members elected representatives of their own recognized community. The voting process utilized proportional representation with a single transferable vote. The assertion regarding a prohibition on secret ballots is incorrect, as voting was conducted through secret ballots, making the first two statements correct.

11. (B) A partly elected and partly nominated body
The Constituent Assembly constituted in 1946 was a partly elected and partly nominated body. Representatives from British Indian provinces were indirectly elected by members of provincial legislative assemblies. In contrast, representatives from the princely states were nominated through consultation with the rulers of those states, rather than being elected through direct adult franchise by citizens.

12. (B) 208
In the elections for the Constituent Assembly held in July and August 1946, the Indian National Congress secured a decisive majority by winning 208 of the 296 seats allocated to British Indian provinces. The Muslim League won 73 seats, while independent candidates and smaller regional political parties captured the remaining 15 provincial seats in the assembly.

13. (A) Jaipur
Sir V.T. Krishnamachari served as a representative from the princely state of Jaipur in the Constituent Assembly. A distinguished civil administrator and former Dewan of Jaipur, he made substantial contributions to constitutional discussions regarding administrative organization and federal financial relations, subsequently serving as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Constituent Assembly during its deliberations.

14. (C) Mahatma Gandhi and M.A. Jinnah were prominent members of the Assembly.
While the Constituent Assembly included prominent leaders from across India, both Mahatma Gandhi and Muhammad Ali Jinnah were notably absent from its membership. Mahatma Gandhi chose to remain outside the framing body to focus on social unity, while Jinnah led the Muslim League boycott, making the claim of their active membership factually incorrect within constitutional history.

15. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The Cabinet Mission Plan originally proposed a total strength of 389 members for the Constituent Assembly. Of these total positions, 296 seats were assigned to British Indian provinces, while 93 seats were allocated to the princely states. During the provincial elections conducted in 1946, the Muslim League successfully secured 73 seats in the assembly.

16. (C) Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and British Baluchistan
The Cabinet Mission Plan designated four specific Chief Commissioner's Provinces in British India, allocating one seat to each in the Constituent Assembly. These four administrative territories were Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and British Baluchistan. Their individual delegates joined the 292 representatives elected from the eleven principal governor's provinces to complete the provincial representation.

17. (B) Hiralal Shastri
Hiralal Shastri was a key freedom fighter and political figure from Rajasthan who actively served as a member of the Constituent Assembly. Following the integration of princely states and the formation of United Rajasthan, he was appointed as the first Chief Minister of Rajasthan in April 1949, playing a crucial role in administrative unification.

18. (B) I, III and IV
Princely states were initially allocated 93 seats under the Cabinet Mission scheme, and they initially chose to boycott the Constituent Assembly. After the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan, their representatives gradually joined. However, representatives were chosen through consultation with rulers rather than direct election by state subjects, making statement II false while the rest are accurate.

19. (B) 299
Following the partition of India under the Mountbatten Plan of June 3, 1947, members representing regions that became Pakistan withdrew from the assembly. Consequently, the total membership of the Constituent Assembly of India was reduced from the original 389 to

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299, comprising 229 provincial representatives and 70 representatives from the princely states.

20. (C) United Provinces
The United Provinces sent the largest delegation to the Constituent Assembly of India, with 55 representatives. Seats were allocated in proportion to population size across provinces, making the densely populated United Provinces the largest provincial bloc in the assembly, followed by Madras with 49 members and Bihar with 36 members in the revised house.

21. (C) December 9, 1946
The Constituent Assembly held its historic first meeting on December 9, 1946, in the Constitution Hall in New Delhi. A total of 211 members attended this inaugural session, which was boycotted by the Muslim League. The meeting established initial organization, including the formal appointment of a temporary president to conduct preliminary assembly business.

22. (D) He was the oldest member, following the French practice.
During the inaugural meeting of the Constituent Assembly on December 9, 1946, Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was chosen as temporary President because he was the oldest member present. This selection adhered to established French parliamentary practice, enabling an elder statesman to preside over initial procedural matters prior to the formal election of a permanent assembly president.

23. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Muslim League boycotted the inaugural session of the Constituent Assembly on December 9, 1946. This boycott was driven by their firm political stance demanding the creation of a separate sovereign nation of Pakistan with its own distinct constituent assembly, directly explaining why their delegates refused to attend the unified gathering in New Delhi.

24. (B) 211
Only 211 members attended the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly on December 9, 1946. Attendance was reduced because the 73 delegates of the Muslim League boycotted the assembly, and most representatives from the princely states had not yet joined, leaving mostly Congress members and independent provincial delegates present for initial proceedings.

25. (D) Both (A) and (C)
The Constituent Assembly elected two Vice-Presidents to assist in presiding over its proceedings and committee structures. H.C. Mukherjee, a prominent leader representing Indian Christians, and V.T. Krishnamachari, a distinguished statesman representing the princely states, were both elected as Vice-Presidents, ensuring balanced leadership representation across provincial and princely domains within the assembly.

26. (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
Jawaharlal Nehru introduced the historic Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946. This seminal document laid down the core philosophy, fundamental principles, and structural objectives that guided the drafting process, guaranteeing justice, equality, liberty, and sovereignty to all citizens within the framework of an independent Indian republic.

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27. (B) January 22, 1947
The Constituent Assembly unanimously adopted the historic Objective Resolution on January 22, 1947. Introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru in December 1946, adoption was postponed to allow absent Muslim League delegates to join deliberations. Once it became clear they would not participate, the assembly formally passed the resolution, shaping the future constitution's fundamental framework.

28. (B) Introduction of a dual-party political system
The Objective Resolution outlined core principles such as establishing an Independent Sovereign Republic, safeguarding minorities and tribal regions, and deriving all state authority from the people. It deliberately avoided mandating specific party political structures, such as a dual-party political system, allowing future democratic processes and electoral systems to evolve naturally under constitutional governance.

29. (A) The Preamble
The philosophy and core principles articulated in the Objective Resolution directly formed the foundation for the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. The Preamble represents a modified and polished version of the resolution,

capturing its vision of justice, liberty, equality, fraternity, and national unity while defining the democratic, sovereign nature of the newly established republic.

30. (A) First meeting → Election of permanent President → Moving of Objective Resolution → Adoption of Objective Resolution
The Constituent Assembly met for the first time on December 9, 1946. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected permanent President on December 11, 1946. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objective Resolution on December 13, 1946, and the Assembly formally adopted it on January 22, 1947, establishing the exact chronological sequence of these early events.

31. (D) Jawaharlal Nehru
Jawaharlal Nehru served as the Chairman of the Union Powers Committee of the Constituent Assembly. This important committee was assigned the responsibility of defining and delineating the distribution of legislative, executive, and financial authority between the Central government and the constituent units, ensuring a strong national framework for independent India.

32. (C) Union Powers Committee
The Union Powers Committee was specifically tasked with evaluating and defining the division of legislative authority between the Central government and the provinces. Headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, the committee drafted recommendations that ultimately resulted in the creation of the Union, State, and Concurrent legislative lists embedded in the Constitution of India.

33. (A) I and II
The Union Powers Committee initially considered a limited federal Centre as outlined in the Cabinet Mission Plan. Following Partition, the committee shifted strategy to advocate for a strong central government. However, it recommended placing residuary powers with the Centre rather than the provinces, making the third statement incorrect while the first two remain accurate.

34. (D) Jawaharlal Nehru
Jawaharlal Nehru headed the Union Constitution Committee, one of the primary committees appointed by the Constituent Assembly. Under his chairmanship, the committee formulated the structural principles of the Central government, including the parliamentary system, executive powers of the President, and the framework of the bicameral federal legislature.

35. (A) Parliamentary system
The Union Constitution Committee recommended a democratic parliamentary system of government for India at the national level. Preferring responsibility and executive accountability over stability, the committee favored a Cabinet style executive headed by a Prime Minister responsible to an elected Parliament, drawing upon existing institutional experience under British Indian administration.

36. (C) Government of India Act of 1935
The reports and recommendations of the Union Constitution Committee regarding parliamentary structure and federal distribution were heavily influenced by the Government of India Act of 1935. This statutory statute provided a familiar administrative framework, operational definitions, and legislative structures that were adapted by the committee to construct the constitutional architecture of India.

37. (A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel served as the Chairman of the Provincial Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly. In this role, he supervised the formulation of constitutional principles governing provincial executive governance, state legislatures, administrative relations, and the harmonized integration of former princely states into standardized provincial frameworks across independent India.

38. (D) Directly elected by the people of the province
The Provincial Constitution Committee initially recommended that the Governor of a province should be directly elected by the people of that province. However, after extensive debate, this proposal was subsequently abandoned in favor of presidential appointment to prevent potential political conflicts between an elected Governor and an elected provincial Chief Minister.

39. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
The Constituent Assembly ultimately chose presidential appointment for Governors to preserve central harmony and avoid executive friction. However, the Chief Minister is an elected

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leader of the legislative majority, not nominated. Thus, the assertion regarding the adoption of presidential appointment is accurate, while the reason's characterization of the Chief Minister is incorrect.

40. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Provincial Constitution Committee successfully proposed the foundational framework for provincial executives and state legislatures. However, its recommendations were not formulated in isolation; joint meetings were routinely held with the Union Constitution Committee to ensure harmony between central and state constitutional structures, making the second statement incorrect while the first is true.

41. (A) I, II and III
The Drafting Committee was formally appointed on August 29, 1947, chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, and comprised exactly seven members. Mahatma Gandhi was not a member or advisory member of the committee. Therefore, statements I, II, and III are correct, while statement IV is factually incorrect regarding Gandhi's involvement.

42. (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Dr. Rajendra Prasad was not a member of the seven-person Drafting Committee. He served as the overall President of the Constituent Assembly and chaired committees such as the Steering Committee and Rules of Procedure Committee. The Drafting Committee itself was chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar alongside six other designated legal experts.

43. (B) T.T. Krishnamachari
T.T. Krishnamachari was appointed as a member of the Drafting Committee in 1948 following the death of D.P. Khaitan. Krishnamachari actively participated in drafting constitutional clauses, participating extensively in debates on fiscal federalism, emergency provisions, and legislative procedures to complete the final text of the Constitution of India.

44. (B) N. Madhava Rau
N. Madhava Rau was appointed to the Drafting Committee to replace B.L. Mitter, who resigned from his position due to failing health. A former Dewan of Mysore state and experienced administrator, Madhava Rau contributed significantly to scrutinizing draft articles and resolving administrative complexities during the constitutional drafting process.

45. (B) February 1948
The Drafting Committee published the first draft of the Constitution of India in February 1948. After scrutinizing the preliminary draft prepared by Constitutional Advisor Sir B.N. Rau, the committee prepared this version and made it public, allowing eight months for citizens, provincial legislatures, and political groups to review and submit suggestions.

46. (C) Bengal Province
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was originally elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1946 from the Jessore and Khulna region of undivided Bengal Province. However, following the partition of India in 1947, this electoral constituency became part of East Pakistan, necessitating his re-election to the assembly from a different Indian province.

47. (D) Bombay Presidency
After losing his Bengal seat due to Partition, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was re-elected to the Constituent Assembly from the Bombay Presidency. To facilitate his return, M.R. Jayakar resigned his seat in the assembly, allowing Ambedkar to be elected in a by-election from Bombay and continue leading the Drafting Committee.

48. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Dr. Rajendra Prasad served as Chairman of the Steering Committee, while Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel headed the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, and K.M. Munshi led the Order of Business Committee, establishing the precise mapping between committees and their respective chairs.

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49. (D) Article 32
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described Article 32, which guarantees the right to constitutional remedies, as the heart and soul of the Constitution. He emphasized that without explicit judicial enforcement mechanisms—such as writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, and certiorari—all other fundamental rights declared in the document would remain ineffective and meaningless.

50. (D) Unconstitutional methods like Satyagraha and civil disobedience
In his famous final speech to the Constituent Assembly on November 25, 1949, Dr. B.R.

Ambedkar warned against unconstitutional methods such as satyagraha, non-cooperation, and civil disobedience. He called these methods the "grammar of anarchy," arguing that extra-constitutional agitations must be abandoned when constitutional mechanisms for redress become available in a democracy.

51. (B) December 11, 1946
Dr. Rajendra Prasad was unanimously elected as the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly on December 11, 1946. Taking over from temporary President Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, he guided the assembly throughout its entire duration, presiding over debates, managing procedural issues, and signing the final enacted Constitution in 1950.

52. (C) Rules of Procedure Committee
In addition to presiding as President of the Constituent Assembly, Dr. Rajendra Prasad headed the Rules of Procedure Committee. This vital committee formulated the procedural regulations, order of debate, voting guidelines, and administrative rules that governed assembly sessions and facilitated the efficient functioning of various working committees during constitutional drafting.

53. (A) Manikya Lal Verma
Manikya Lal Verma was a prominent freedom fighter from Rajasthan and an active member of the Constituent Assembly who founded the Mewar Praja Mandal in 1938. He led popular movements against feudal exploitation and autocratic rule in princely states, playing a pivotal role in the political awakening and ultimate integration of Rajasthan.

54. (C) I and III
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel chaired the crucial Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, and Tribal Areas, and played a decisive role in integrating princely states into the Indian Union. He strongly supported their inclusion rather than opposing it, making statement II false, while statements I and III accurately reflect his historical contributions.

55. (B) K.M. Munshi
K.M. Munshi, a member of the Drafting Committee, described the Preamble as the political horoscope of the Indian Constitution. He used this metaphor to highlight how the Preamble defines the sovereign, democratic, and ethical identity of the republic, outlining the fundamental values and long-term political destiny of the nation.

56. (B) 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days
The Constituent Assembly took exactly 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days to frame the Constitution of India. Beginning its inaugural session on December 9, 1946, the assembly conducted extensive deliberations across eleven sessions before formally adopting the finalized draft text on November 26, 1949, completing its primary constitutional mandate.

57. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Drafting Committee meticulously scrutinized and refined the draft text before presenting it to the assembly. Sir B.N. Rau, acting as Constitutional Advisor, had compiled the preliminary draft text based on committee reports. While both statements are factually correct, the Advisor's initial preparation does not serve as the direct cause for the committee's refinement process.

58. (B) 11 sessions
The Constituent Assembly held a total of 11 official sessions to deliberate upon and complete the drafting of the Constitution of India. Spanning from December 1946 to November 1949, these sessions covered general discussions, clause-by-clause scrutiny, committee reports, and final adoption, followed by a brief concluding signing session in January 1950.

59. (B) 166 days
The Constituent Assembly conducted its work over a period of nearly three years, holding actual sitting days totaling 166 days. During these 166 days of formal sittings, open to the press and public, members debated constitutional principles, reviewed proposed amendments, and finalized the comprehensive framework of the Indian Constitution.

60. (B) Munshi-Ayyangar Formula
The highly contentious debate regarding the official language of India was resolved by the Munshi-Ayyangar Formula. Formulated by K.M. Munshi and N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, this pragmatic compromise designated Hindi in Devanagari script as the official language of

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the Union, while retaining English for official purposes for a transitional period.

61. (B) 15 years
Under the Munshi-Ayyangar language compromise incorporated into the Constitution, English was retained for all official purposes of the Union for an initial transitional period of 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution. Parliament was granted authority to enact legislation extending the official use of English beyond this fifteen-year timeline.

62. (C) R.V. Dhulekar
During the heated language debates in the Constituent Assembly, R.V. Dhulekar, a member from the United Provinces, made the fiery declaration that people who did not know Hindustani had no right to remain in the Assembly. His statement reflected the intense linguistic divisions that required the formulation of a balanced official language compromise.

63. (D) Abolish separate electorates, reserving seats for SCs and STs
Regarding minority representation, the Constituent Assembly decisively rejected and abolished the system of communal separate electorates, viewing them as divisive. Instead, the assembly adopted joint electorates with temporary reservation of political seats specifically for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to ensure political inclusion without perpetuating religious communalism in the democratic process.

64. (C) H.C. Mukherjee
H.C. Mukherjee served as the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Minorities within the Constituent Assembly. Under his guidance, the sub-committee examined minority rights, rejected separate communal electorates, and recommended constitutional safeguards to ensure cultural, educational, and religious protection for minority communities across independent India without compromising national integration.

65. (B) Administrative realities and trauma of Partition
The federalism debate in the Constituent Assembly shifted decisively towards favoring a strong central government primarily due to the tragic trauma and administrative chaos of Partition. Assembly leaders recognized that maintaining national security, integrating princely states, suppressing communal violence, and executing economic planning required a powerful Centre capable of preserving unity.

66. (D) K. Santhanam
K. Santhanam, a prominent member from Madras, argued passionately for robust fiscal federalism during assembly debates. He warned that over-centralization of financial resources would financially cripple state administrations, cautioning that provinces would end up as beggars at the door of the Centre if they lacked independent and adequate tax revenues.

67. (B) I, III and IV
Dr. Ambedkar characterized the Constitution as federal in normal times and unitary during emergencies. The assembly established a single integrated judiciary and emergency provisions to protect national unity. Residuary powers were assigned to the Centre rather than provincial legislatures, making statement II incorrect while statements I, III, and IV are correct.

68. (B) November 26, 1949
The Constitution of India was formally adopted, enacted, and given to the nation on November 26, 1949. On this historical day, the President of the Constituent Assembly declared the motion on the Draft Constitution passed, marking the completion of the drafting process, a date now annually celebrated as Constitution Day.

69. (B) 284
On November 26, 1949, out of the total 299 members of the Constituent Assembly of India, exactly 284 members were physically present in the hall to sign the official copy of the completed Constitution. Their signatures formally authenticated the enacted document before its full implementation took effect in January 1950.

70. (A) P-1, Q-1, R-2, S-2
Specific constitutional provisions, including citizenship, elections, provisional parliament, and short title, came into force immediately on November 26, 1949. However, major structural sections, including Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy, came into full force on January 26, 1950, establishing the differentiated dates of enforcement across constitutional parts.

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71. (B) The Preamble was adopted before the rest of the Constitution.
The assertion that the Preamble was adopted before the rest of the Constitution is factually incorrect. To ensure complete consistency with all articles and schedules finalized during clause-by-clause scrutiny, the Preamble was deliberately put to vote and adopted by the Constituent Assembly after the entire text of the Constitution had been approved.

72. (C) To commemorate the Purna Swaraj declaration of 1930.
January 26, 1950, was specifically selected for the official commencement of the Constitution to honor the historical legacy of the Purna Swaraj declaration. On January 26, 1930, the Indian National Congress had celebrated Independence Day following the Lahore Resolution, making it a symbolic date to usher in the sovereign Republic of India.

73. (D) Article 395
Article 395 of the Indian Constitution explicitly provided for the formal repeal of British legislative enactments, specifically repealing the Government of India Act of 1935 and the Indian Independence Act of 1947. This article ensured that the new Indian republic derived its legal authority purely from its own sovereign constituent text.

74. (B) January 24, 1950
The Constituent Assembly held its final official session on January 24, 1950. During this historic sitting, members signed handwritten English and Hindi copies of the Constitution, unanimously elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India, and formally adopted the National Anthem and National Song prior to transforming into the Provisional Parliament.

75. (B) 1, 3, 2
The legislative consideration of the Draft Constitution followed three systematic stages: First Reading for general principles, Second Reading involving detailed clause-by-clause consideration and voting on amendments, and Third Reading for the final passing motion. Therefore, the numerical sequence listed corresponds to First Reading, Second Reading, and Third Reading in order.

76. (B) Ratification of India's membership of the Commonwealth
On January 24, 1950, the Constituent Assembly adopted the National Anthem, National Song, and elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President of India. However, the ratification of India's continued membership in the Commonwealth of Nations took place earlier, in May 1949, making its inclusion on the final January 1950 date incorrect.

77. (A) G.V. Mavalankar
The Constituent Assembly performed dual roles as a constituent body and as India's central legislature. When the assembly met to frame the constitution, Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided as President. However, when it met as a legislative body to enact ordinary legislation, G.V. Mavalankar presided over proceedings as the Speaker.

78. (B) 1950 to 1952
The Provisional Parliament of India operated from January 26, 1950, until the formation of the first democratically elected bicameral Parliament in April 1952. Transformed from the Constituent Assembly upon commencement of the Constitution, this single-chamber body enacted vital early national legislation, including the First Constitutional Amendment, during this transitional period.

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79. (D) I, II and III
The Provisional Parliament comprised the members of the Constituent Assembly following the commencement of the Constitution. Operating as a single-chamber interim legislature, it passed key early statutes including the Representation of the People Act in 1950 and enacted the historic First Constitutional Amendment Act in 1951, making all three statements correct.

80. (C) Its members were not directly elected via universal adult franchise.
The primary factual basis for criticizing the Constituent Assembly as non-representative stems from the fact that its members were not directly elected by the public through universal adult franchise. Instead, provincial representatives were indirectly elected by provincial assemblies chosen under limited franchise rules established by the Government of India Act of 1935.

81. (B) Granville Austin
Granville Austin, a renowned American constitutional scholar, famously observed in his work that the Constituent Assembly was a one-party body in an essentially one-party country. He noted that the Assembly was the Congress and the Congress was India, highlighting the overwhelming political dominance of the Congress party during constitutional formulation.

82. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Winston Churchill criticized the Constituent Assembly by stating it represented only one major community in India. His assertion was directly based on the Muslim League's official boycott of assembly proceedings, which left the body composed overwhelmingly of Hindu and Congress party representatives, making the reason a valid explanation for his statement.

83. (A) Legal language and bulkiness of the Constitution reflected their influence.
The criticism describing the Constituent Assembly as a lawyer-politician dominated body points out that the heavy presence of legal practitioners led to an overly legalistic, complex, and lengthy constitutional document. Critics argued that non-legal perspectives were overshadowed, resulting in complicated phrasing that prioritized legal precision over linguistic simplicity for citizens.

84. (C) 15
There were a total of 15 women members in the Constituent Assembly of India. Representing diverse regions and backgrounds, these female leaders—including Sarojini Naidu, Hansa Mehta, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, and Durgabai Deshmukh—actively participated in debates, contributing significantly to provisions regarding fundamental rights, gender equality, and social justice.

85. (A) Dakshayani Velayudhan
Dakshayani Velayudhan was the youngest and sole Dalit woman member of the Constituent Assembly. Representing the Scheduled Castes from Madras province, she spoke passionately against untouchability, forced labor, and social discrimination, advocating for constitutional measures that guaranteed fundamental equality and human dignity for historically marginalized communities across India.

86. (D) Begum Aizaz Rasul
Begum Aizaz Rasul was the only Muslim woman member of the Constituent Assembly. Representing the United Provinces, she played a significant role in assembly debates, notably opposing separate communal electorates for minorities and advocating for national integration, arguing that reserved seats would isolate minority communities from the mainstream democratic process.

87. (B) Hansa Mehta
Hansa Mehta presented the official National Flag to the Constituent Assembly on August 14, 1947, on behalf of the women of India. A prominent social reformer, educator, and freedom fighter, she represented Bombay and also served on the Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee, championing gender equality and human rights provisions.

88. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Constituent Assembly ensured diverse minority representation, including Anglo-Indians, Parsis, and Indian Christians. However, Frank Anthony represented the Anglo-Indian community, whereas the Parsi community was represented by leaders such as H.P. Mody. Therefore, Statement I is true, but Statement II contains a factual error regarding Frank Anthony's group affiliation.

89. (D) I, II, III and IV
The Constituent Assembly included diverse minority leaders: H.C. Mukherjee represented Indian Christians, H.P. Mody represented the Parsi community, Frank Anthony represented Anglo-Indians, and Jaipal Singh Munda championed tribal rights. Each of these leaders articulated community perspectives during constitutional drafting, making all four statements factually accurate.

90. (A) Jaipal Singh Munda
Jaipal Singh Munda, a prominent tribal leader, scholar, and Olympic hockey captain, passionately advocated for Adivasi rights in the Constituent Assembly. Leading the Adivasi Mahasabha, he urged constitutional protection, political representation, and land rights for indigenous communities, significantly influencing Fifth and Sixth Schedule provisions.

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91. (B) J.B. Kripalani
J.B. Kripalani served as the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Fundamental Rights within the Constituent Assembly. Under his leadership, the sub-committee drafted comprehensive lists of civil liberties, political rights, and personal guarantees, which were later categorized into enforceable Fundamental Rights and non-justiciable Directive Principles of State Policy.

92. (B) Due process of law
In drafting Article 21 regarding protection of life and personal liberty, the Constituent Assembly consciously chose the British phrase "procedure established by law" instead of the American "due process of law." This decision, influenced by Constitutional Advisor B.N. Rau and Justice Felix Frankfurter, aimed to prevent excessive judicial interference in social legislation.

93. (A) Sir B.N. Rau
The decision to bifurcate rights into enforceable Fundamental Rights and non-justiciable Directive Principles was strongly advocated by Constitutional Advisor Sir B.N. Rau. Drawing inspiration from the Irish Constitution, Rau recommended this dual structure to balance individual civil liberties with the socio-economic development goals of a developing nation.

94. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Among female delegates in the Constituent Assembly, Sarojini Naidu was elected from Bihar, Hansa Mehta represented Bombay, Durgabai Deshmukh represented Madras, and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur represented the Central Provinces and United Provinces. This geographic breakdown accurately matches these four prominent women members with their respective provincial delegations in the assembly.

95. (D) Untouchability
The Constituent Assembly reached historic consensus on the complete abolition of untouchability, enshrining its prohibition as a Fundamental Right under Article 17 of the Constitution. This constitutional provision explicitly declared untouchability in any form illegal and punishable by law, aiming to dismantle institutional caste discrimination and promote social equality throughout India.

96. (C) Ireland
The Directive Principles of State Policy adopted by the Constituent Assembly were heavily inspired by the 1937 Constitution of Ireland. Incorporating socio-economic rights, welfare directives, and state responsibilities into Part IV, the assembly sought to create a constitutional blueprint for establishing a welfare state, ensuring social and economic justice for all citizens.

97. (B) K.T. Shah
Professor K.T. Shah, a prominent member of the Constituent Assembly, famously criticized the non-justiciable nature of the Directive Principles of State Policy. He likened them to a cheque on a bank payable only when the resources of the bank permit, highlighting that without legal enforceability in courts, these economic goals remained moral aspirations.

98. (D) Gandhian principles
Gandhian principles were deliberately incorporated into the Directive Principles of State Policy to embody the ideological vision of the national freedom movement. Articles directing the organization of village panchayats, promotion of cottage industries, prohibition of intoxicating drinks, and protection of cows reflected Mahatma Gandhi's social and economic program for rural reconstruction across India.

99. (A) Fundamental in the country's governance
According to Article 37 finalized by the Constituent Assembly, the Directive Principles of State Policy are explicitly declared to be fundamental in the governance of the country. While making them unenforceable by any court of law, the article imposes a positive moral duty on the state to apply these principles in making legislation.

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100. (C) Sir B.N. Rau
Sir B.N. Rau served as the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly. A distinguished jurist and civil servant, he played a crucial role by preparing the initial draft text of the Constitution after studying foreign constitutional systems and synthesizing background materials for the Drafting Committee and assembly delegates to review and debate.

101. (A) Balwant Singh Mehta
Balwant Singh Mehta, a freedom fighter and leader from Udaipur, played a prominent role

as a member of the Constituent Assembly representing Rajputana. He was among the original signatories who signed the handwritten document of the Constitution of India, later contributing significantly to democratic decentralization as the head of the Panchayati Raj committee.

102. (D) S.N. Mukherjee
S.N. Mukherjee served as the Chief Draftsman of the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly. Celebrated by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar for his extraordinary ability to translate complex constitutional concepts and assembly decisions into precise, unambiguous legal language, Mukherjee played an indispensable role in structuring and drafting the final text of the Constitution.

103. (B) Prem Behari Raizada
The original English version of the Constitution of India was calligraphed by Prem Behari Narain Raizada. He handwritten the entire master manuscript in a flowing italic style using a 303 nib pen without charging any fee, requesting only that his name and his grandfather's name be inscribed on the bottom of each calligraphed page.

104. (C) Nand Lal Bose
Nand Lal Bose, the renowned artist from Shantiniketan, led a team of skilled artists to illuminate and decorate the original handwritten manuscript of the Indian Constitution. His artwork adorned each chapter with intricate borders and historical illustrations depicting diverse eras of Indian heritage, spanning from the Indus Valley Civilization to the freedom movement.

105. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Under the Indian Independence Act of 1947, the Constituent Assembly became a fully sovereign body capable of altering or abrogating any British law made for India. While initially created under a British plan, it gained complete authority to frame any constitution, making the assertion true and the reason factually false regarding its legislative limits.

106. (A) Conflicting viewpoints were reconciled to reach a common middle ground.
The principle of accommodation in the Constituent Assembly referred to the deliberate consensus-building strategy of reconciling contrasting viewpoints and interests into unified constitutional provisions. Rather than imposing majority decisions through rigid voting, assembly leaders harmonized dualities—such as federalism versus centralism, or tradition versus modernization—to achieve broad political agreement across diverse delegates.

107. (B) Jaipur
Among the princely states from the Rajputana region, Jaipur had the largest delegation in the Constituent Assembly with three allotted seats. Seats were assigned based on population ratios, enabling larger states like Jaipur to send multiple representatives, including Sir V.T. Krishnamachari, who actively participated in formulating national constitutional and financial frameworks.

108. (B) Elephant
The Constituent Assembly adopted the elephant as its official seal and emblem. Symbolizing strength, wisdom, and territorial vastness, the elephant emblem appeared on official assembly documentation, committee reports, and formal communications, representing the comprehensive and enduring nature of the constitutional task undertaken for the newly independent Indian nation.

109. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava represented Ajmer-Merwara, Manikya Lal Verma represented Udaipur, Jay Narayan Vyas represented Jodhpur, and Sir V.T. Krishnamachari represented Jaipur in the Constituent Assembly. This mapping correctly pairs each prominent political leader and administrator with the specific region or princely state they represented in the assembly.

110. (D) All of the above won at least one seat
In the 1946 Constituent Assembly elections, small political parties alongside Congress and the Muslim League won individual provincial seats. The Communist Party of India, the Unionist Party in Punjab, and the Krishak Praja Party in Bengal each secured at least one representative seat, demonstrating multi-party participation despite overall Congress and League dominance.

111. (B) May 1949
The Constituent Assembly officially ratified India's continued membership in the

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Commonwealth of Nations in May 1949. Jawaharlal Nehru moved the resolution following the London Declaration, asserting that joining the Commonwealth as a sovereign independent republic did not compromise national sovereignty, as it constituted a voluntary association of independent democratic nations.

112. (A) I and II
Seats were specifically reserved for the Sikh community in Punjab under the communal representation scheme, and leaders like Sardar Hukam Singh and Ujjal Singh served as key Sikh representatives. However, they worked within the Indian union framework without demanding a separate sovereign state, making statement III incorrect while statements I and II are correct.

113. (B) To abrogate or alter any British law made for India.
Under Section 8 of the Indian Independence Act of 1947, the Constituent Assembly became a fully sovereign body empowered to frame any constitution it desired. This statutory status granted the assembly explicit authority to repeal, alter, or abrogate any existing British parliamentary statute applicable to India, ending imperial legislative supremacy completely.

114. (A) December 23, 1946
The inaugural session of the Constituent Assembly opened on December 9, 1946, and concluded on December 23, 1946. Spanning fifteen days, this initial session witnessed the election of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as permanent President, the appointment of procedural committees, and the formal introduction of Jawaharlal Nehru's historic Objective Resolution.

115. (A) Hyderabad
The princely state of Hyderabad initially refused to join the Constituent Assembly, declaring its intention to remain an independent sovereign state upon British withdrawal. Following escalating communal tensions, internal unrest, and border incursions, the Indian government conducted Operation Polo in September 1948, leading to Hyderabad's full integration into the Indian Union.

116. (C) H.V.R. Iyengar
H.V.R. Iyengar, a distinguished Indian Civil Service officer, served as the Secretary to the Constituent Assembly. In this crucial administrative position, he managed executive operations, coordinated committee logistics, maintained assembly records, and ensured seamless operational management between various drafting bodies and the presiding officers throughout the constitutional framing process.

117. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Constituent Assembly held its sessions in the Central Hall of Parliament House in New Delhi. However, proceedings were conducted openly; journalists, public visitors, and official observers were permitted to attend sittings and report on constitutional debates. Thus, Statement I is factually correct, while Statement II is completely false regarding public access.

118. (D) Mahatma Gandhi
Mahatma Gandhi firmly decided not to accept membership in the Constituent Assembly. Choosing to stay away from formal legislative drafting, he focused his energies on communal harmony, village development, and social reconciliation during the turbulent period of Partition, leaving constitutional framing to other national leaders while guiding them through moral counsel.

119. (A) 2, 3, 1
During the early structural phases, standing advisory committees were constituted before the Drafting Committee was set up. The Union Powers Committee and Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights submitted preliminary reports in mid-1947 to establish core principles. Subsequently, the Drafting Committee was appointed in August 1947, establishing the sequence of 2, 3, and 1.

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120. (C) Provisions in the 1935 Act that influenced Directive Principles
In the context of constitutional framing debates, the Instrument of Instructions referred to executive guidelines issued to the Governor-General and Governors under the Government of India Act of 1935. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar explained that the Directive Principles of State Policy served a similar purpose, acting as instructions to future democratic executive authorities.

121. (D) B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya served as the Chairman of the House Committee of the Constituent Assembly. This minor committee

managed administrative affairs, residential accommodations, facilities, and personal logistics for attending assembly members in New Delhi, ensuring smooth living and working conditions throughout the multi-year constitutional drafting process.

122. (A) K. Santhanam
K. Santhanam strongly advocated for the explicit inclusion of village panchayats in the Constitution during assembly debates, echoing Gandhian principles of local self-governance. His amendment led to the inclusion of Article 40 in the Directive Principles, directing the state to organize village panchayats as effective units of self-government.

123. (B) I, III and IV
The Assembly debated making economic rights justiciable, questioned preventive detention safeguards, and provided reasonable restrictions on free speech. However, the Right to Property was initially included as a Fundamental Right under Article 19 and Article 31, rather than placed outside Part III, making statement II false while the remaining statements are correct.

124. (B) Jammu & Kashmir
The Constitution of Jammu & Kashmir was not drafted by the Constituent Assembly of India. Under special autonomous provisions outlined in Article 370, Jammu & Kashmir convened its own separate elected Constituent Assembly in 1951, which drafted and adopted a distinct state constitution that came into force in January 1957.

125. (A) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar served as the Chairman of the Credential Committee of the Constituent Assembly. A distinguished legal expert and member of the Drafting Committee, he led this committee in verifying election credentials, official nominations, membership qualifications, and formal documentation of delegates participating in the constitutional framing body.

126. (D) I, II and III
The Constituent Assembly established an enduring legacy by accommodating diverse political perspectives without purges, favoring decision-making by consensus over strict division votes, and establishing open parliamentary traditions. These democratic precedents provided a stable institutional foundation for India's post-independence governance, making all three statements correct.

127. (A) Cabinet Mission Plan → Objective Resolution → Drafting Committee Setup → Adoption of the Constitution
The key structural milestones unfolded in chronological order starting with the Cabinet Mission Plan in May 1946, followed by the introduction of the Objective Resolution in December 1946. Subsequently, the Drafting Committee was set up in August 1947, culminating in the formal Adoption of the Constitution on November 26, 1949.

128. (B) ₹64 lakh
The Constituent Assembly incurred an estimated total expenditure of approximately 64 lakh rupees during the nearly three years required to frame the Constitution of India. This total financial expenditure covered administrative operations, committee meetings, publications, research documentation, member allowances, and legal drafting services across eleven sessions from 1946 to 1950.

129. (B) Lord Linlithgow
Lord Linlithgow served as the Viceroy of India when the British Government issued the August Offer of 1940. Facing World War II pressures, Linlithgow announced that framing a new constitution after the war would be primarily the responsibility of Indians themselves, accepting the demand for a Constituent Assembly in principle for the first time.

130. (D) Balwant Singh Mehta
Balwant Singh Mehta, a freedom fighter and member of the Constituent Assembly from Udaipur, authored the influential book titled "Panchayati Raj." Later appointed chairman of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee team, he became instrumental in recommending democratic decentralization and establishing the three-tier Panchayati Raj system across independent India.

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CHAPTER 02

Nature and Features of the Indian Constitution

1. Which political scientist described the Indian Constitution as "quasi-federal" in its nature?
(A) K.C. Wheare
(B) Granville Austin
(C) Ivor Jennings
(D) Morris Jones

2. Which of the following is considered a strictly unitary feature of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Written nature of the Constitution
(B) Bicameralism at the national level
(C) Single citizenship for all states
(D) Division of powers between Centre and States

3. The phrase "cooperative federalism" was used to describe the Indian Constitution by which of the following scholars?
(A) Granville Austin
(B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(C) K.C. Wheare
(D) Winston Churchill

4. What does the term "federalism with a unitary bias" imply in the Indian context?
(A) The states possess more powers than the Union government
(B) The Union and states have strictly equal and independent powers
(C) The Constitution functions entirely as a unitary state at all times
(D) The framework is federal but the Centre is structurally more powerful

5. Which specific structural feature of the Indian Constitution is fundamentally incompatible with the classical model of federalism found in the United States?
(A) Supremacy of the Constitution
(B) An integrated and unified judicial system
(C) A written Constitution
(D) A rigid amendment procedure for federal features

6. During a National Emergency under Article 352, the nature of the Indian Constitution transforms from:
(A) Unitary to federal without a formal amendment
(B) Quasi-federal to confederal
(C) Federal to strictly unitary without a formal amendment
(D) Presidential to parliamentary

7. According to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, what was the primary reason for adopting a federal system in India?
(A) To satisfy the demands of the princely states
(B) To strictly mirror the British administrative model
(C) To concentrate maximum power in the hands of the Prime Minister
(D) To ensure efficient administration in a vast and diverse country

8. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution is federal in form but unitary in spirit.
Reason (R): The Union government can intervene in state matters and even assume executive powers during emergencies.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. In the context of the federal-unitary debate, the appointment of the Governor of a state by the President represents:
(A) A purely federal principle ensuring complete state autonomy
(B) A unitary feature enabling central supervision
(C) A convention borrowed directly from the

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American constitutional framework
(D) A constitutional feature that significantly weakens the Union government

10. In which landmark judgment did the Supreme Court of India declare federalism to be a part of the "Basic Structure" of the Constitution?
(A) Kesavananda Bharati case
(B) S.R. Bommai case
(C) Minerva Mills case
(D) Golaknath case

11. Which document served as the most substantial structural blueprint for the Indian Constitution?
(A) The Government of India Act, 1935
(B) The Indian Independence Act, 1947
(C) The Government of India Act, 1919
(D) The Nehru Report, 1928

12. The concept of "Judicial Review" in the Indian Constitution was primarily inspired by the Constitution of which country?
(A) United Kingdom of Great Britain
(B) Dominion of Canada
(C) United States
(D) Commonwealth of Australia

13. Which of the following constitutional features was borrowed from the British Constitution?
(A) The detailed provisions regarding the Concurrent List
(B) The precise method of election of the President of India
(C) The constitutional provision of Fundamental Duties
(D) The institution of the Speaker

14. The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) enshrined in Part IV of the Indian Constitution were adopted from:
(A) The Weimar Constitution of Germany
(B) The Constitution of South Africa
(C) The Constitution of Ireland
(D) The Soviet Constitution

15. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Borrowed Feature)
P. Concurrent List
Q. Procedure established by law
R. Fundamental Duties
S. Ideals of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
List II: (Source Country)
1. Japan
2. Australia
3. France
4. USSR
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

16. The concept of a federation with a strong centre was borrowed by the Indian Constitution from:
(A) United States of America
(B) Australia
(C) Switzerland
(D) Canada

17. The provision for the suspension of Fundamental Rights during a National Emergency is inspired by:
(A) The Weimar Constitution
(B) The Socialist Constitution of the USSR
(C) The Constitution of Union of South Africa
(D) The British North America Act of 1867

18. Which constitutional feature is correctly paired with its source?
(A) Republic form of government - British Constitution
(B) Rule of Law principle - United States Constitution
(C) Amendment procedure - South Africa
(D) Cabinet system of government - Canadian Constitution

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19. The method of electing the members of the Rajya Sabha is influenced by the constitution of:
(A) South Africa
(B) Ireland
(C) Australia
(D) United Kingdom

20. Consider the following statements regarding the Government of India Act 1935 as a source of the Constitution:
I. It provided the blueprint for the federal scheme and administrative details.
II. It introduced the philosophical framework of Fundamental Rights.
III. It established the basis for the office of the Governor.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

21. From which country's constitution did India borrow the concept of vesting residuary powers in the Centre?
(A) Australia
(B) Canada
(C) USA
(D) Ireland

22. The nomination of members to the Rajya Sabha by the President is a feature borrowed from:
(A) United Kingdom
(B) United States
(C) Ireland
(D) Canada

23. Which of the following is NOT a feature borrowed from the US Constitution?
(A) Independence of Judiciary
(B) Impeachment of the President
(C) Removal of Supreme Court and High Court judges
(D) Parliamentary privileges

24. The principle of "Rule of Law" as found in the Indian Constitution is originally a hallmark of which legal system?
(A) British legal system
(B) American legal system
(C) French legal system
(D) Canadian legal system

25. The ideals of social, economic, and political justice found in the Preamble were primarily inspired by:
(A) The French Revolution
(B) The Russian Revolution
(C) The American Declaration of Independence
(D) The Irish Home Rule Movement

26. Which of the following statements about the sources of the Indian Constitution is incorrect?
(A) The concept of a Republic was taken from France
(B) The provision of Prerogative Writs was taken from Australia
(C) The advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was taken from Canada
(D) The concept of Fundamental Duties was taken from the USSR

27. The framework for the functioning of the Supreme Court of India is most heavily influenced by:
(A) The United States Constitution
(B) The Government of India Act, 1935
(C) The British constitutional conventions
(D) The Australian Constitution

28. Which external constitutional source heavily influenced the drafting of the emergency provisions in Part XVIII of the Indian Constitution?
(A) The Constitution of the United States of America
(B) The Constitution of the Dominion of Canada
(C) Government of India Act, 1935
(D) The Constitution of the Republic of Ireland

29. The concept of "freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse" across state borders in India was inspired by:
(A) The Constitution of the United States of America
(B) The constitutional framework of the United Kingdom
(C) The Constitution of the Dominion of Canada
(D) Australian Constitution

30. Consider the following statements about the sources of the Indian Constitution:
I. The institution of the High Court originated strictly from the US Constitution.
II. The bicameral legislature at the central level was a feature present in the GoI Act 1919 and 1935.
III. The principle of equal protection of laws is borrowed from the US Constitution.
IV. The concept of DPSP was borrowed from Ireland, which in turn had borrowed it from Spain.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

31. At the time of its adoption on November 26, 1949, how many Articles and Schedules did the Indian Constitution contain?
(A) 395 Articles and 10 Schedules
(B) 395 Articles and 8 Schedules
(C) 448 Articles and 12 Schedules
(D) 395 Articles and 12 Schedules

32. Which of the following is considered a primary reason for the Indian Constitution being the lengthiest written constitution in the world?
(A) It explicitly incorporates comprehensive separate constitutions for each individual state.

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(B) It codifies and outlines the entire criminal penal code directly within its main text.
(C) It was officially drafted and promulgated simultaneously in both Hindi and English.
(D) It incorporates detailed administrative provisions.

33. The dominance of which profession in the Constituent Assembly is often cited by critics as a reason for the bulkiness and complex language of the Constitution?
(A) Lawyers
(B) Academicians
(C) Civil Servants
(D) Journalists

34. Currently, the Indian Constitution is divided into how many Parts?
(A) 22
(B) 24
(C) 25
(D) 21

35. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Parts of the Constitution)
P. Part II
Q. Part III
R. Part IV
S. Part IVA
List II: (Subject Matter)
1. Fundamental Duties
2. Citizenship
3. Directive Principles of State Policy
4. Fundamental Rights
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

36. Which constitutional schedule was added first after the initial adoption of the Constitution?
(A) Eighth Schedule
(B) Tenth Schedule
(C) Eleventh Schedule
(D) Ninth Schedule

37. The inclusion of the Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, and Fundamental Duties together in the constitutional text significantly contributes to its:
(A) Structural flexibility and adaptability
(B) Length and detail
(C) Strong structural and administrative unitary bias
(D) Loosely structured confederal system

38. Select the correct chronological order in which the following Parts were added to the Indian Constitution:
(A) Part IVA, Part IXA, Part IXB, Part XIVA
(B) Part IVA, Part XIVA, Part IXA, Part IXB
(C) Part XIVA, Part IVA, Part IXB, Part IXA
(D) Part IXA, Part IVA, Part XIVA, Part IXB

39. Unlike the Constitution of the United States, the Indian Constitution:
(A) Does not contain or possess any introductory Preamble whatsoever
(B) Is completely rigid and cannot be amended under any circumstances
(C) Fails to provide or guarantee any enforceable fundamental rights
(D) Provides a single constitution for the Union and States

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40. The structural part of the Indian Constitution is largely derived from the Government of India Act 1935. This structural part includes:
(A) Administrative details
(B) The complete framework of justiciable Fundamental Rights
(C) The non-justiciable Directive Principles of State Policy
(D) The exact procedural method of electing the President

41. Which of the following is a prominent unitary feature of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Independent Judiciary
(B) All-India Services
(C) Rigid Amendment Procedure
(D) Division of powers through the Seventh Schedule

42. Under Article 3 of the Constitution, the Parliament has the power to form new states or alter the boundaries of existing states. This highlights that:
(A) India is a strictly federal state
(B) The Indian Constitution possesses a strong unitary bias
(C) State legislatures have supreme authority over their territories
(D) India follows a confederal model of governance

43. Which provision allows the Union government to exercise direct legislative control over

subjects in the State List during normal times, demonstrating a unitary tilt?
(A) Article 249 (Rajya Sabha resolution)
(B) Article 352 (Proclamation of National Emergency)
(C) Article 356 (Imposition of President's Rule)
(D) Article 368 (Procedure for Constitutional Amendment)

44. Consider the following structural features of the Indian Constitution:
I. Single citizenship
II. Integrated judicial system
III. Appointment of state governors by the Centre
IV. Bicameralism
Which of the above features is NOT a unitary feature?
(A) I and II only
(B) III only
(C) IV only
(D) I, II, and III

45. The Governor's power to reserve certain state bills for the consideration of the President (Article 200) serves as:
(A) A purely formal and ceremonial function exercised by the Governor
(B) An explicit assertion of state legal autonomy against the Centre
(C) A specific constitutional feature borrowed from the Swiss Constitution
(D) Central control over state legislation

46. The constitutional framework of India does not permit states to have their own separate constitutions, with the historical exception of which state (prior to 2019)?
(A) Punjab
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Jammu & Kashmir
(D) Nagaland

47. Which authority has the power to remove the Chairman of a State Public Service Commission?
(A) The Governor of the State
(B) The President of India
(C) The Chief Minister of the State
(D) The State Legislative Assembly

48. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution is not strictly federal in the classical sense.
Reason (R): Parliament can unilaterally alter the boundaries, names, and areas of states without their binding consent.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

49. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) audits the accounts of:
(A) Central and State Governments
(B) Exclusively the Central Government of India
(C) Exclusively the various State Governments
(D) Exclusively Central Public Sector Undertakings

50. The Election Commission of India conducts elections for:
(A) Elections strictly to both Houses of the Union Parliament only
(B) Elections strictly to State Legislative Assemblies and Councils only
(C) Parliament, State Legislatures, and Presidential offices
(D) Elections to Parliament, State Legislatures, and local Panchayats

51. The Parliamentary form of government adopted by India is also widely known as the:
(A) Westminster model
(B) Presidential system
(C) Collegiate system
(D) Direct democracy model

52. The fundamental bedrock principle of a parliamentary form of government is:
(A) A rigid and complete separation of powers between executive and legislative branches
(B) Direct election of the supreme executive head by all voting citizens
(C) Absolute statutory veto power vested in the nominal executive head
(D) Collective responsibility of executive to legislature

53. In the Indian parliamentary system, the "nominal executive" is the:
(A) Prime Minister
(B) President of India
(C) Chief Justice of India
(D) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

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54. A distinguishing feature of the parliamentary system in India is the requirement of "dual membership". This means that:
(A) An individual citizen must hold dual citizenship of both India and their home state
(B) Ministers are required to hold simultaneous membership in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
(C) Ministers belong to both executive and legislature
(D) The Prime Minister is constitutionally empowered to vote in both Houses of Parliament

55. Consider the following statements comparing the Indian and British parliamentary systems:
I. India has a republican system while Britain has a monarchical system.
II. The Indian Parliament is not absolutely sovereign, unlike the British Parliament.
III. In India, the Prime Minister must always belong to the Lower House only.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

56. The dissolution of the lower house (Lok Sabha) before the completion of its term is a characteristic feature of:
(A) A parliamentary democracy
(B) A presidential democracy
(C) A direct democracy
(D) An authoritarian regime

57. Who is recognized as the "real executive" authority in the Indian constitutional scheme?
(A) The President of India acting independently
(B) The Council of Ministers
(C) The bicameral Parliament of India
(D) The Supreme Court of India

58. The founding fathers of the Indian Constitution preferred the parliamentary system over the presidential system primarily because:
(A) It provided a far more rigid and complete separation of governmental powers
(B) It provided daily executive accountability
(C) It strictly guaranteed a fixed, unalterable tenure for the chief executive officer
(D) It centralized all constitutional, judicial, and executive powers in a single office

59. Which Article of the Constitution explicitly enshrines the principle of collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha?
(A) Article 75
(B) Article 74
(C) Article 78
(D) Article 81

60. The shadow cabinet is an institution unique to the parliamentary system of which country, having no exact equivalent in the formal Indian system?
(A) United States of America
(B) Republic of France
(C) Britain
(D) Federal Republic of Germany

61. Which constitutional provision is designed to ensure the independence of the Supreme Court and High Court judges?
(A) They are appointed directly by the Prime Minister without legislative approval
(B) They hold office strictly during the constitutional pleasure of the President
(C) They are required to face popular re-election every five years of service
(D) Salaries are charged on Consolidated Fund

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62. The Constitution prohibits the discussion of the conduct of a Supreme Court or High Court judge in Parliament, except:
(A) During the daily zero hour proceedings in either House
(B) During the annual parliamentary budget session deliberations
(C) Upon a motion for the judge's removal
(D) With explicit prior permission granted by the Prime Minister

63. To safeguard judicial independence, retired judges of the Supreme Court of India are prohibited from:
(A) Holding any official constitutional office after retirement
(B) Pleading in any court within India
(C) Heading any government commissions or committees of inquiry
(D) Joining or actively participating in any political party

64. The power of the Supreme Court to punish for its contempt is provided to protect the judiciary from:
(A) Direct political interference from the

executive branch
(B) Legislative overrides of binding judicial judgments
(C) Media organizations publishing daily court proceedings
(D) Unwarranted attacks on its authority

65. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Judicial Features)
P. Judicial Review
Q. Integrated Judiciary
R. Separation of Powers
S. Court of Record
List II: (Description)
1. Article 50 of the Constitution
2. Power to examine constitutionality of laws
3. Same courts enforce central and state laws
4. Judgments hold evidentiary value and power to punish for contempt
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

66. The concept of Judicial Review in India allows the judiciary to:
(A) Advise the President routinely on all proposed legislative matters
(B) Rewrite and update the text of the Constitution periodically
(C) Invalidate laws violating the Constitution
(D) Directly appoint key members of the central executive branch

67. The scope of Judicial Review in India is considered somewhat narrower than that in the United States because the Indian Constitution relies on:
(A) Procedure established by law
(B) The doctrine of "Due process of law"
(C) Parliamentary sovereignty instead of Constitutional supremacy
(D) An unwritten and flexible constitutional framework

68. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution attempts a synthesis between parliamentary sovereignty and judicial supremacy.
Reason (R): Parliament can amend major portions of the Constitution, while the Supreme Court can strike down laws that violate the basic structure.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

69. Which constitutional principle ensures that the executive cannot arbitrarily alter the service conditions of judges to their disadvantage?
(A) Separation of Powers
(B) Security of Tenure
(C) Original Jurisdiction
(D) Judicial Activism

70. In the context of judicial independence, Article 50 of the Directive Principles of State Policy directs the State to:
(A) Ensure speedy and affordable criminal and civil trials
(B) Provide comprehensive free legal aid to all poor citizens
(C) Separate judiciary from executive
(D) Establish and enforce a comprehensive Uniform Civil Code

71. Part III of the Indian Constitution, which contains the Fundamental Rights, is often referred to as the:
(A) Soul of the Constitution
(B) Conscience of the Constitution
(C) Keystone of the Constitutional Arch
(D) Magna Carta of India

72. Which of the following statements accurately describes the nature of Fundamental Rights in India?
(A) They are subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by the State.
(B) They are absolute and immune from any restrictions.
(C) They are non-justiciable in courts of law.
(D) They are applicable only to the citizens of India, without exception.

73. If a citizen's Fundamental Right is violated, they have the right to directly move the Supreme Court under which Article?
(A) Article 226
(B) Article 32
(C) Article 13
(D) Article 14

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74. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) as:
(A) The essential defining feature of the modern Indian State
(B) Novel features of the Constitution
(C) Non-essential and purely discretionary moral precepts
(D) A direct structural replica of the US Bill of Rights

75. Consider the following statements concerning Fundamental Rights (FR) and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP):
I. FRs generally aim at establishing political democracy.
II. DPSPs aim at establishing social and economic democracy.
III. FRs are justiciable, whereas DPSPs are non-justiciable.
IV. In case of conflict, DPSPs always prevail over FRs without exception.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III only
(C) IV only
(D) II, III, and IV

76. The harmony and balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles is an essential feature of the basic structure of the Constitution. This was definitively established in which case?
(A) A.K. Gopalan Case (1950)
(B) Golaknath Case (1967)
(C) Minerva Mills Case (1980)
(D) S.R. Bommai Case (1994)

77. Because the Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable, it means that:
(A) They hold no value in the governance of the country
(B) Parliament cannot pass any laws based on them
(C) They are binding only on the state governments, not the central government
(D) They cannot be legally enforced by the courts for their violation

78. Which Fundamental Right was completely omitted from Part III by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978?
(A) Right to Constitutional Remedies
(B) Right to Freedom of Religion
(C) Right to Property
(D) Right to Equality

79. The overarching goal of the Directive Principles of State Policy is to establish:
(A) A laissez-faire capitalist state
(B) A welfare state
(C) A police state
(D) An authoritarian state

80. Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution are guaranteed against the actions of:
(A) Actions of private individuals only
(B) Actions of the Legislative branch only
(C) Actions of the Judicial branch only
(D) The State

81. The voting age in India for Universal Adult Franchise was reduced from 21 years to 18 years by which Constitutional Amendment?
(A) 61st Amendment Act, 1988
(B) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(C) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(D) 73rd Amendment Act, 1992

82. Consider the following statements regarding the feature of Single Citizenship in India:
I. Despite a dual polity, India provides for a single citizenship for all its people.
II. In India, a citizen owes allegiance only to the Union, not to their respective state.
III. Single citizenship entirely prohibits states from offering any domicile-based benefits.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

83. The constitutional rationale for adopting a single citizenship despite having a federal structure is primarily to:
(A) Promote fraternity and national unity
(B) Significantly reduce administrative burdens associated with passport issuance
(C) Prevent individual states from unilaterally declaring territorial independence
(D) Directly mirror and replicate the United States constitutional framework

84. Universal Adult Franchise in India implies that every citizen has the right to vote without any discrimination based on caste, race, religion, sex, or wealth, provided they are not disqualified by law. This principle is enshrined in which Article?
(A) Article 324
(B) Article 19

(C) Article 15
(D) Article 326

85. The citizenship provisions, indicating the integrated and unified nature of the Indian polity, are contained in which part of the Constitution?
(A) Part I
(B) Part II
(C) Part III
(D) Part IV

86. The Indian judicial system is integrated, meaning that:
(A) The executive controls the functioning of all courts
(B) High Courts enforce only state laws and the Supreme Court enforces central laws
(C) There is a single hierarchy of courts enforcing both central and state laws
(D) District courts are entirely independent of High Courts

87. In the hierarchy of the integrated judicial system, which court sits immediately below the Supreme Court of India?
(A) The District Courts
(B) The Subordinate Courts
(C) The Lok Adalats
(D) The High Courts

88. Select the correct arrangement of the Indian judicial hierarchy in ascending order (from lowest to highest):
I. Supreme Court
II. High Court
III. Subordinate/District Court
IV. Gram Nyayalaya (where applicable)
Which of the following is the correct order?
(A) IV, III, II, I
(B) III, IV, II, I
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) IV, II, III, I

89. The integrated judicial system of India differs sharply from the judicial system of the USA because:
(A) The USA constitutional framework completely lacks a federal Supreme Court
(B) USA has separate federal and state court systems
(C) In India, the Supreme Court is constitutionally barred from hearing High Court appeals
(D) The legal framework of the USA strictly prohibits any form of judicial review

90. The concept of an integrated and single system of courts in the Indian Constitution was primarily adopted from:
(A) The British North America Act of 1867
(B) Government of India Act, 1935
(C) The Constitution of the United States of America
(D) The Imperial Charter Act of 1833

91. The procedure for amending the Indian Constitution is detailed in which Article?
(A) Article 368
(B) Article 352
(C) Article 356
(D) Article 370

92. Which feature of the Indian Constitution makes it a unique blend of rigidity and flexibility?
(A) No single part or provision of the Constitution can ever be amended by a simple majority vote
(B) The exclusive power to initiate and pass constitutional amendments rests with state legislatures
(C) It provides simple, special, and state-ratified amendment methods
(D) All constitutional amendments strictly require the approval of a nationwide direct referendum

93. A constitutional amendment seeking to alter the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States requires:
(A) A simple majority vote of members present and voting in both Houses of Parliament
(B) A special majority vote of total membership in both Houses of Parliament only
(C) Direct administrative approval and endorsement by the Supreme Court of India
(D) Special parliamentary majority with half state ratification

94. The creation of a new state or alteration of boundaries of an existing state under Article 3 requires:
(A) A special majority in Parliament
(B) Ratification by all state legislatures
(C) A simple majority in Parliament
(D) A constitutional amendment under Article 368

95. Consider the following constitutional provisions and their amendment requirements:

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I. Admission or establishment of new states
II. Fundamental Rights
III. Election of the President
IV. Abolition of State Legislative Councils
Which of the above provisions require a special majority under Article 368 but NOT state ratification?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II only
(C) II and III only
(D) III only

96. In the context of constitutional amendments, how does the Indian procedure compare to the US procedure?
(A) The Indian amendment procedure is significantly more rigid than the US procedure
(B) Both constitutional amendment procedures are completely identical in structural rigidity
(C) Neither the Indian nor the US constitution can be formally amended under any circumstances
(D) The Indian procedure is more flexible

97. Which of the following bodies cannot initiate a Constitutional Amendment Bill in India?
(A) A State Legislative Assembly
(B) The Lok Sabha
(C) The Rajya Sabha
(D) A Minister in the Union Cabinet

98. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Changes made to the Constitution regarding the admission of new states are not considered constitutional amendments under Article 368.
Reason (R): Such changes can be passed by Parliament through an ordinary legislative process with a simple majority.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

99. If there is a deadlock between the two Houses of Parliament over a Constitutional Amendment Bill under Article 368:
(A) The Bill drops as no joint sitting is allowed
(B) The President is empowered to summon a mandatory joint sitting to resolve the deadlock
(C) The decision of the Lok Sabha automatically prevails over the objections of Rajya Sabha
(D) The constitutional deadlock is immediately referred to the Supreme Court for adjudication

100. The concept of amending the Constitution through different procedures prevents the Constitution from becoming:
(A) A continuously evolving and dynamic living document
(B) A robust and fully functioning democratic framework
(C) An authoritative and universally binding sovereign text
(D) Static or prone to hasty changes

101. The term "Secular" was explicitly added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by which Amendment Act?
(A) 24th Amendment Act
(B) 42nd Amendment Act
(C) 44th Amendment Act
(D) 73rd Amendment Act

102. The concept of secularism adopted by the Indian Constitution is best described as:
(A) Negative secularism, implying a complete wall of separation between state and religion
(B) Atheistic secularism, actively discouraging religious practices
(C) Positive secularism, giving equal respect and equal protection to all religions
(D) Theocratic secularism, prioritizing a single state religion

103. Which set of Articles in the Indian Constitution specifically guarantees the Right to Freedom of Religion, securing the secular fabric of the nation?
(A) Articles 14 to 18
(B) Articles 19 to 22
(C) Articles 29 and 30
(D) Articles 25 to 28

104. Consider the following statements regarding Indian Secularism:
I. The State does not uphold any particular religion as the official religion.
II. All citizens enjoy the freedom of conscience to profess and practice any religion.
III. The State is barred from providing financial

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aid to minority educational institutions.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

105. Under the secular framework of the Constitution, no religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution:
(A) Established by religious minorities
(B) Wholly maintained out of State funds
(C) Aided by the State but established under a charitable trust
(D) Operating as a private unaided school

106. The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution were added upon the recommendation of which committee?
(A) The Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations
(B) Swaran Singh Panel
(C) The National Kothari Education Commission
(D) The Santhanam Committee on Corruption

107. In which Part and Article of the Constitution are the Fundamental Duties enumerated?
(A) Part IVA, Article 51A
(B) Part III, Article 35
(C) Part IV, Article 51
(D) Part V, Article 52

108. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Specific Fundamental Duty)
P. To cherish and follow noble ideals
Q. To value and preserve rich heritage
R. To protect the natural environment
S. To develop the scientific temper
List II: (Key Concept)
1. Composite culture
2. Humanism and spirit of inquiry
3. National struggle for freedom
4. Forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

109. Which of the following is true regarding the enforceability of Fundamental Duties?
(A) They are directly enforceable by courts through writs.
(B) They are binding on both citizens and non-citizens residing in India.
(C) A citizen can be automatically imprisoned for violating any fundamental duty without a specific law.
(D) They are non-justiciable but Parliament can enforce them by suitable legislation.

110. Originally, the 42nd Amendment added 10 Fundamental Duties. The 11th Fundamental Duty, relating to education, was added by the:
(A) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(B) 92nd Amendment Act, 2003
(C) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
(D) 97th Amendment Act, 2011

111. The Constitution visualizes three types of emergencies. Which Article empowers the President to declare a National Emergency?
(A) Article 356
(B) Article 352
(C) Article 360
(D) Article 365

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112. The most unique aspect of the emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution is that:
(A) They completely and permanently suspend the text of the Constitution
(B) They grant states the legal right to secede unilaterally from the Union
(C) They strictly require the administrative intervention of the United Nations
(D) They convert federal structure to unitary without amendment

113. Bicameralism is a structural feature of the Union Parliament. Which house represents the states and union territories in the federal framework?
(A) Rajya Sabha
(B) Lok Sabha
(C) Legislative Assembly
(D) Zila Parishad

114. The existence of a bicameral legislature at the central level primarily serves to:
(A) Deliberately delay the timely passage of all essential financial legislation
(B) Ensure exclusively that only nominated members have authority to pass laws
(C) Maintain federal balance by representing state units
(D) Function as an independent alternative branch to the judicial system

115. Consider the following statements regarding the Emergency provisions:

I. During a National Emergency, the Centre becomes entitled to give executive directions to states on any matter.
II. A Financial Emergency under Article 360 has been declared only once in India, during the 1991 economic crisis.
III. President's Rule (Article 356) can be imposed if a state fails to comply with the Centre's directions (Article 365).

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

116. To safeguard the democratic process, the Constitution provides for independent bodies. Which body is responsible for auditing the accounts of the Union and State governments?
(A) The Constitutional Finance Commission of India
(B) The NITI Aayog National Planning Institution
(C) The Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee
(D) The Comptroller and Auditor General

117. The Election Commission of India acts as an independent constitutional body to ensure free and fair elections. It derives its authority directly from:
(A) The Representation of the People Act, 1951
(B) Article 324 of the Constitution
(C) The Ministry of Law and Justice
(D) The Supreme Court of India

118. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The members of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) enjoy security of tenure.
Reason (R): This ensures that they can recruit civil servants purely on merit without executive pressure.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

119. The introduction of the three-tier system of local self-government (Panchayats and Municipalities) makes the Indian constitutional structure unique. This was achieved through:
(A) The 1st and 2nd Constitutional Amendments
(B) The 42nd and 44th Constitutional Amendments
(C) The 86th and 97th Constitutional Amendments
(D) 73rd and 74th Amendments

120. Which Part was added to the Constitution to provide a constitutional basis for rural local self-government (Panchayati Raj)?
(A) Part IX
(B) Part VIII
(C) Part IX-A
(D) Part X

121. Select the correct chronological order of the following landmark Supreme Court judgments that shaped the doctrine of the "Basic Structure" of the Constitution:
(A) Shankari Prasad case, Golaknath case, Kesavananda Bharati case, Minerva Mills case
(B) Golaknath case, Shankari Prasad case, Minerva Mills case, Kesavananda Bharati case
(C) Kesavananda Bharati case, Golaknath case, Shankari Prasad case, Minerva Mills case
(D) Shankari Prasad case, Kesavananda Bharati case, Golaknath case, Minerva Mills case

122. The Indian Constitution is often described as a "living document" because:
(A) It was directly drafted by living individuals in Assembly rather than being inherited
(B) It adapts to changing needs through amendments and interpretation
(C) It possesses total rigidity and has not been amended a single time since inception
(D) It automatically expires by law and must be completely renewed every 50 years

123. The "Basic Structure Doctrine", which protects the core features of the Constitution from being destroyed by legislative amendments, was propounded in the year:
(A) 1950
(B) 1967
(C) 1973
(D) 1980

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124. A frequent criticism of the Indian Constitution is that it is a "carbon copy" or a "glorified edition" of:
(A) The United States Constitution
(B) The Nehru Report of 1928
(C) The Government of India Act, 1935
(D) The British unwritten constitution

125. Consider the following criticisms leveled against the Indian Constitution by early critics:
I. It is "un-Indian" or "anti-Indian" because it does not reflect the indigenous ethos.
II. It is an "elephantine" document due to its immense size.
III. It is a "paradise of the lawyers" due to its complex legal language.
IV. It is inherently temporary and requires a complete overhaul every decade.
Which of the above criticisms are valid historically in Constituent Assembly debates?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

126. Who among the following called the Indian Constitution a "Paradise of the Lawyers"?
(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Sir Ivor Jennings
(D) K.M. Munshi

127. The criticism that the Indian Constitution is "un-Indian" is primarily based on the premise that:
(A) It was drafted exclusively and entirely by foreign constitutional law experts
(B) It relies on foreign models instead of ancient Indian traditions
(C) It was originally written in English rather than indigenous Indian languages
(D) It completely fails to grant citizenship to persons of Indian origin residing abroad

128. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Scholar/Critic)
P. K.C. Wheare
Q. Ivor Jennings
R. Granville Austin
S. Morris Jones
List II: (Observation on Indian Constitution)
1. Cooperative Federalism
2. Bargaining Federalism
3. Federation with a strong centralizing tendency
4. Quasi-federal
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

129. Select the correct arrangement of the procedural steps involved in amending the Constitution under Article 368:
I. Passage of the Bill in each House by a special majority
II. Introduction of the Bill in either House of Parliament
III. Presidential Assent
IV. Ratification by legislatures of half of the states (if required)
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) II, I, IV, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, IV, I, III
(D) IV, II, I, III

130. Despite various criticisms, the contemporary relevance and success of the original constitutional design of India is best evidenced by:
(A) Its repeated and frequent replacement by entirely new constitutional texts over time
(B) Its total structural rigidity and fundamental inability to accommodate new rights
(C) Continuous democratic functioning and peaceful transfers of power since 1950
(D) The complete and absolute centralization of all administrative powers with the Union

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ANSWERS

1. (A) K.C. Wheare
Constitutional expert K.C. Wheare described the Constitution of India as quasi-federal due to its unique division of powers. While establishing federal principles like a dual polity and written Constitution, it embeds strong centralizing elements. Consequently, the Union government retains unitary dominance, creating a unitary state with subsidiary federal features rather than a true federal system.

2. (C) Single citizenship for all states
Single citizenship represents a distinct unitary feature within the constitutional scheme. Unlike traditional federal federations such as the United States, which grant dual citizenship for both federal and state domains, India provides a uniform national citizenship. This structure promotes national integration, maintains political unity, and prevents regional fragmentation across all states and union territories.

3. (A) Granville Austin
Granville Austin characterized the Indian constitutional setup as cooperative federalism. This concept highlights the continuous collaboration between the central government and state units to achieve national progress. Rather than creating rigid competitive boundaries, the constitutional framework encourages administrative synergy, mutual dependence, and joint legislative effort to address socioeconomic development effectively across all regional jurisdictions.

4. (D) The framework is federal but the Centre is structurally more powerful
Federalism with a unitary bias reflects a constitutional structure where legislative, executive, and financial authority is divided, yet the central government holds predominant power. The constitutional design ensures federal existence during normal governance while granting overriding authority to the Union during emergency situations, legislative conflicts, and critical national affairs to protect sovereignty and national territorial integrity.

5. (B) An integrated and unified judicial system
An integrated judicial system features a single hierarchy of courts enforcing both central and state laws across the nation. Classical federalism, exemplified by the United States, maintains separate court systems for federal and state legislation. India departs from dual judicial systems by unifying subordinate courts, High Courts, and the Supreme Court under one constitutional structure.

6. (C) Federal to strictly unitary without a formal amendment
During the proclamation of a National Emergency under Article 352, the political system transforms from federal to unitary governance without requiring formal constitutional amendments. Parliament acquires power to legislate on State List subjects, while central executive directives bind state governments. This constitutional flexibility allows the nation to function as a centralized state during grave external aggression or national crises.

7. (D) To ensure efficient administration in a vast and diverse country
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar stressed that federal governance was adopted primarily to accommodate India's vast geographical size and immense sociocultural diversity. A federal structure facilitates regional self-governance while preserving overarching national integrity. Distributing powers between the central authority and regional state governments ensures administrative efficiency, effective local development, and localized public policy management across different states.

8. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The constitutional framework displays dual administrative structures typical of federal systems during normal conditions, but contains provisions enabling central dominance. Central intervention during emergencies and power over state executive machinery confirm that the underlying constitutional spirit remains unitary. Consequently, the mechanisms allowing central control during emergencies directly justify the

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description of a federal form with a unitary spirit.

9. (B) A unitary feature enabling central supervision
State Governors are appointed directly by the President of India and hold office during the President's pleasure. Because Governors serve as constitutional heads of state executives while acting as representatives of the central government, this mechanism provides central oversight over state governance. This institutional design reflects a distinct unitary feature overriding strict federal autonomy.

10. (B) S.R. Bommai case
In the landmark S.R. Bommai versus Union of India case of 1994, a nine-judge bench of the Supreme Court declared federalism an essential component of the basic structure of the Constitution. The ruling established that state governments possess independent constitutional existence and are not mere administrative subordinates to the central government, restricting arbitrary central intervention.

11. (A) The Government of India Act, 1935
The Government of India Act of 1935 served as the principal structural foundation for the Constitution of India. Extensive administrative frameworks, the federal scheme, distribution of legislative lists, emergency provisions, judiciary structure, and public service commissions were directly adapted from this historical enactment, forming approximately two-thirds of the final constitutional document drafted in 1949.

12. (C) United States
The concept of judicial review was incorporated into the constitutional framework under the influence of the United States legal model. Judicial review empowers the judiciary to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders. Courts hold authority to invalidate any government action that infringes upon fundamental rights or violates explicit constitutional provisions.

13. (D) The institution of the Speaker
The office and authority of the Speaker in legislative assemblies were directly derived from the British parliamentary system. The Speaker serves as the impartial presiding officer of the lower house, enforcing parliamentary procedures, maintaining decorum, and protecting legislative privileges. This role reflects long-standing British parliamentary traditions integrated into Indian legislative governance.

14. (C) The Constitution of Ireland
The Directive Principles of State Policy contained in Part IV of the Constitution were derived from the Constitution of Ireland of 1937, which had originally borrowed them from the Spanish Constitution. These principles establish non-justiciable guidelines for state policy, instructing governance towards achieving social justice, economic welfare, and equitable wealth distribution.

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15. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Key constitutional elements were drawn from diverse global models to construct the Constitution. The Concurrent List originated from the Australian Constitution, while the concept of procedure established by law came from Japan. Fundamental Duties were inspired by the former USSR constitution, and the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity were borrowed from France.

16. (D) Canada
The model of a federation with a strong central government was adopted from the Canadian constitutional framework. This structure incorporates central appointment of state governors, vesting residuary legislative powers exclusively in the Union parliament, and maintaining national unity through centralized federal power, differing significantly from the looser federal model found in the United States.

17. (A) The Weimar Constitution
Provisions regarding the suspension of Fundamental Rights during a National Emergency were inspired by the Weimar Constitution of Germany. Under Article 359, the President can suspend the right to move courts for enforcement of specified fundamental rights during emergencies, balancing citizen liberties with national security imperatives during times of grave crisis.

18. (C) Amendment procedure - South Africa
The constitutional amendment procedure outlined in Article 368 and the method of electing members to the Rajya Sabha were borrowed directly from the Constitution of South Africa. This mechanism combines rigidity and flexibility,

ensuring that constitutional modifications undergo rigorous legislative scrutiny while allowing necessary adaptabilities over time to meet evolving national requirements.

19. (A) South Africa
The system of electing members to the Upper House of Parliament, the Rajya Sabha, was influenced by the South African Constitution. State legislative assembly members elect these representatives through proportional representation using a single transferable vote system. This process ensures proportional state representation within the federal legislative body at the national level.

20. (B) I and III only
The Government of India Act of 1935 established the structural framework for federal division of powers, administrative machinery, judiciary, and the office of the Governor. However, it did not contain a justiciable bill of rights; Fundamental Rights were incorporated into Part III primarily under the influence of the United States Constitution.

21. (B) Canada
Residuary legislative powers are vested in the central government under Article 248, a feature adopted from the Canadian constitutional system. Unlike the American model where residual powers remain with state units, the Indian framework grants the central Parliament exclusive competence to make laws on matters not explicitly listed in any legislative schedule.

22. (C) Ireland
The President's nomination of twelve members to the Rajya Sabha for contributions in literature, science, art, and social service was adopted from the Irish Constitution. This provision enables distinguished individuals without political involvement to contribute their knowledge and expertise to central legislative deliberations and public policy decisions.

23. (D) Parliamentary privileges
Parliamentary privileges, including legislative immunity and procedural powers for members of Parliament, were borrowed from the unwritten British constitutional tradition. Conversely, judicial independence, presidential impeachment, and procedures for removing high court and supreme court judges were directly influenced by the constitutional principles established in the United States legal system.

24. (A) British legal system
The Rule of Law principle, articulated by legal scholar A.V. Dicey, is a cornerstone of the British legal system. Incorporated into Article 14, it mandates that all citizens are subject equally to ordinary laws enforced by ordinary courts, prohibiting arbitrary executive authority and ensuring government operates strictly in accordance with established law.

25. (B) The Russian Revolution
The ideals of social, economic, and political justice in the Preamble were inspired by the Russian Revolution of 1917. These values reflect the constitutional goal of building an egalitarian society by eliminating social discrimination, reducing economic inequalities, and securing equal political rights and access to governance for every citizen across the nation.

26. (B) The provision of Prerogative Writs was taken from Australia
Prerogative writs such as Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto, and Certiorari were derived from the British legal system rather than Australia. Australian influence contributed the Concurrent List provisions, freedom of trade and commerce, and joint parliamentary sitings. English common law provided writ mechanisms to enforce fundamental and statutory rights.

27. (A) The United States Constitution
The structural design and independence of the Supreme Court of India draw significant influence from the United States Constitution. Features such as judicial review, constitutional interpretation authority, guaranteed judicial tenure, and procedures for judicial removal reflect American principles designed to maintain an independent judiciary capable of safeguarding fundamental rights and federal structure.

28. (C) Government of India Act, 1935
The emergency provisions in Part XVIII were structurally modeled on the administrative mechanisms present in the Government of India Act of 1935. While the Weimar Constitution influenced the suspension of rights during crises, the organizational machinery authorizing executive centralization and overriding

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state authority was adapted from colonial administrative frameworks.

29. (D) Australian Constitution
The concept of freedom of trade, commerce, and intercourse guaranteed under Part XIII was inspired by Section 92 of the Australian Constitution. This provision prevents inter-state trade barriers, ensures economic integration across internal borders, and allows Parliament to impose reasonable restrictions solely in the interest of public interest and national trade regulation.

30. (B) II, III, and IV only
Central bicameralism originated from the colonial Acts of 1919 and 1935, while equal protection of laws and DPSP origins from Ireland and Spain are accurate. However, High Courts originated historically through the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 under British rule, making their attribution to the US Constitution historically inaccurate.

31. (B) 395 Articles and 8 Schedules
Upon adoption by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949, the original text of the Indian Constitution contained 395 Articles organized into 22 Parts and 8 Schedules. Subsequent constitutional amendments expanded the text by inserting additional articles, parts, and four new schedules to accommodate evolving national legislative requirements and institutional reforms.

32. (D) It incorporates detailed administrative provisions
The Indian Constitution is the lengthiest written constitution globally due to its detailed administrative provisions. To prevent administrative friction in a newly independent nation, framers included comprehensive rules governing executive procedures, public services, judicial administration, election machinery, and regional governance directly within the text rather than relying on unwritten conventions.

33. (A) Lawyers
The predominant presence of legal luminaries and lawyers in the Constituent Assembly significantly influenced constitutional drafting. This legal background resulted in complex technical language, exhaustive definitions, and meticulous legal provisions aimed at preventing ambiguity, which contributed directly to the document's bulkiness and earning it the moniker of a legalist's paradise.

34. (C) 25
While the original text was organized into 22 Parts, subsequent constitutional amendments added four new Parts (IVA, IXA, IXB, and XIVA) and repealed Part VII. Consequently, the contemporary text of the Indian Constitution is organized into 25 distinct Parts, covering diverse aspects of state governance, fundamental obligations, and specialized administrative tribunals.

35. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
The structural parts of the Constitution categorize core subject matters systematically. Part II regulates citizenship provisions, Part III guarantees Fundamental Rights, Part IV outlines Directive Principles of State Policy, and Part IVA enumerates Fundamental Duties. This organizational scheme establishes clear constitutional priorities for governance and citizen entitlements.

36. (D) Ninth Schedule
The Ninth Schedule was added by the 1st Constitutional Amendment Act in 1951. Created to protect agrarian reform and land tenure legislation from legal challenges on grounds of fundamental rights violations, it introduced a mechanism to shield specific state enactments from immediate judicial review to facilitate national socioeconomic development.

37. (B) Length and detail
The comprehensive codification of justiciable Fundamental Rights, non-justiciable Directive Principles, and civic Fundamental Duties directly expands the constitutional text. Expressing detailed rights, state socioeconomic objectives, and citizen responsibilities within primary constitutional provisions requires extensive legal drafting, making the Constitution remarkably detailed and lengthy compared to other national constitutions.

38. (B) Part IVA, Part XIVA, Part IXA, Part IXB
Constitutional additions occurred chronologically: Part IVA (Fundamental Duties) and Part XIVA (Tribunals) were inserted by the 42nd Amendment in 1976. Subsequently, Part IXA (Municipalities) was added by the

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74th Amendment in 1992, followed by Part IXB (Cooperative Societies) introduced by the 97th Constitutional Amendment Act in 2011.

39. (D) Provides a single constitution for the Union and States
Unlike the United States, where individual federated states possess distinct state constitutions alongside the federal constitution, India maintains a single, unified Constitution for both the central government and state units. This single constitutional document establishes administrative frameworks, legislative authority, and judicial organization for both Union and regional governance.

40. (A) Administrative details
The structural foundation of the Constitution adopted administrative details directly from the Government of India Act of 1935. These detailed provisions define organizational frameworks for executive departments, administrative machinery, public service commissions, revenue distribution systems, and emergency operations, ensuring continuity between pre-independence administration and post-independence governance structures.

41. (B) All-India Services
All-India Services, such as the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service, constitute a prominent unitary feature under Article 312. Recruited and trained by the central government, these officers serve in state administrations while remaining subject to ultimate central executive control, facilitating centralized administrative cohesion and national policy implementation.

42. (B) The Indian Constitution possesses a strong unitary bias
Article 3 authorizes Parliament to alter state boundaries, change state names, or reorganize state territories without needing the binding consent of affected state legislatures. Because the territorial integrity of states is not constitutionally guaranteed, India is characterized as an indestructible Union of destructible states, reflecting a strong unitary constitutional bias.

43. (A) Article 249 (Rajya Sabha resolution)
Under Article 249, if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution supported by two-thirds of members present and voting stating that it is necessary in the national interest, Parliament gains temporary power to make laws regarding State List subjects. This mechanism grants the central legislature direct oversight over state subjects during normal times.

44. (C) IV only
Bicameralism is a standard federal feature because the second chamber provides representation to constituent state units, safeguarding federal interests in central legislation. Conversely, single citizenship, an integrated judicial system, and the central appointment of state governors reflect centralizing mechanisms that function as distinct unitary features within the overall constitutional framework.

45. (D) Central control over state legislation
Under Article 200, a Governor can reserve specific state legislative bills for Presidential consideration. The President can withhold assent or require reconsideration under Article 201, providing the central executive with direct negative power over state legislation. This power ensures state enactments align with federal interests, national policies, and constitutional supremacy.

46. (C) Jammu & Kashmir
Prior to the constitutional reforms of August 2019, Jammu & Kashmir was the sole state permitted to have its own separate state constitution under Article 370. Following the Constitutional (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order of 2019, this special status was revoked, integrating the region fully under the single Constitution of India.

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47. (B) The President of India
Although the Governor of a state appoints the Chairman and members of a State Public Service Commission, they can only be removed by the President of India under Article 317. Removal requires an inquiry by the Supreme Court on grounds of misbehavior, ensuring institutional independence from local state political pressure.

48. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Classical federalism requires that state boundaries cannot be unilaterally altered without state consent. In India, Parliament can re-draw state boundaries, split states, or alter

names under Article 3 using simple majorities. This constitutional capacity to redefine state territorial existence demonstrates that India is not strictly federal, directly confirming the assertion.

49. (A) Central and State Governments
The Comptroller and Auditor General of India operates as an independent constitutional authority under Article 148, auditing financial expenditures and revenues of both the central and state governments. This single auditing machinery maintains national financial integrity, uniform accounting standards, and administrative accountability across central and state government departments.

50. (C) Parliament, State Legislatures, and Presidential offices
Under Article 324, the Election Commission of India conducts and supervises elections to Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies, State Legislative Councils, and the offices of the President and Vice-President. Elections to local Panchayats and Municipalities fall under separate State Election Commissions created under the 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts.

51. (A) Westminster model
The parliamentary system adopted in India is frequently termed the Westminster model, reflecting its origin in British parliamentary tradition. This model is characterized by executive accountability to the legislature, a dual executive system with real and nominal heads, collective responsibility of the cabinet, and cabinet leadership in democratic lawmaking procedures.

52. (D) Collective responsibility of executive to legislature
Collective responsibility forms the central pillar of parliamentary governance. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the popularly elected lower house of the legislature. This institutional relationship requires that the executive must retain the confidence of the legislative majority to remain in power, ensuring continuous legislative oversight of government policies.

53. (B) President of India
The President of India functions as the nominal or de jure executive head of state. Constitutional power is formally vested in the President, but executive functions are exercised on the binding advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister, who serves as the real or de facto executive.

54. (C) Ministers belong to both executive and legislature
Dual membership requires that every minister serving in the executive branch must simultaneously hold membership in either house of Parliament. If a non-member is appointed as a minister, they must secure election to Parliament within six consecutive months; otherwise, they forfeit their ministerial position, reinforcing executive accountability to the legislature.

55. (A) I and II only
India features an elected republican President while Britain maintains a constitutional monarchy. Furthermore, Indian parliamentary power is restricted by a written constitution, federal distribution of powers, and judicial review, whereas the British Parliament enjoys absolute legal sovereignty. In India, Prime Ministers can belong to either parliamentary house.

56. (A) A parliamentary democracy
Dissolution of the lower house prior to its normal tenure expiration is a primary characteristic of parliamentary systems. The Prime Minister can advise the President or head of state to dissolve Lok Sabha to seek a fresh mandate from the electorate, ensuring democratic alignment between legislative representation and public opinion.

57. (B) The Council of Ministers
The Council of Ministers, led by the Prime Minister, functions as the real or de facto executive authority in India. While official executive actions are taken in the President's name, the actual political power, policy decisions, and governmental administration are executed by the Cabinet and Council of Ministers.

58. (B) It provided daily executive accountability
Constitutional framers selected the parliamentary model primarily because it prioritized continuous daily executive accountability over absolute stability. Parliamentary mechanisms such as question hours, debates, motions, and confidence votes ensure regular legislative scrutiny of the executive branch, preventing executive dominance

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59. (A) Article 75
Article 75 explicitly mandates that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People (Lok Sabha). This provision ensures that if a vote of no confidence is passed in the Lok Sabha, the entire ministry, including the Prime Minister, must tender their resignation.

60. (C) Britain
The shadow cabinet is an institutional creation of the British political system. In Britain, the official opposition forms a shadow cabinet to analyze government ministries, present alternative policy proposals, and prepare for potential governance, whereas the Indian parliamentary system does not possess a formally recognized shadow cabinet structure.

61. (D) Salaries are charged on Consolidated Fund
To safeguard judicial independence, salaries, allowances, and pensions of Supreme Court and High Court judges are charged directly on the Consolidated Fund of India or State funds. Because these administrative expenses are non-votable by Parliament or state legislatures, judges remain insulated from political pressure and legislative financial control.

62. (C) Upon a motion for the judge's removal
Under Article 121, Parliament is prohibited from debating the official conduct of a Supreme Court or High Court judge. The sole exception occurs when a formal motion presenting an address to the President for the judge's removal on grounds of proven misbehavior or incapacity is being actively considered by Parliament.

63. (B) Pleading in any court within India
Under Article 124(7), retired judges of the Supreme Court are strictly prohibited from pleading or acting in any court or before any authority within the territory of India. This post-retirement restriction prevents bias, protects judicial integrity, and ensures that former judges cannot influence judicial proceedings in lower courts.

64. (D) Unwarranted attacks on its authority
Under Article 129 and Article 215, the Supreme Court and High Courts act as courts of record endowed with power to punish for contempt. This judicial power protects the authority, dignity, and public reputation of the judiciary from scandalization, malicious attacks, wilful disobedience of orders, and improper interference with judicial administration.

65. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Judicial Review enables courts to evaluate legislative enactments, while an integrated judiciary enforces both federal and state laws through a single hierarchy. Separation of judicial from executive powers is outlined under Article 50, and courts of record retain permanent evidentiary records and possess constitutional authority to punish for contempt.

66. (C) Invalidate laws violating the Constitution
Judicial review empowers the Supreme Court and High Courts to review the legislative constitutionality of laws passed by Parliament or state legislatures. If an enactment or executive action violates fundamental rights or conflicts with constitutional provisions, courts hold authority to declare the measure null, void, and unconstitutional.

67. (A) Procedure established by law
Judicial review in India was originally restricted by Article 21's explicit reliance on procedure established by law, whereas the American system applies due process of law. While American courts evaluate the substantive reasonableness of laws, Indian courts initially evaluated formal statutory compliance, though judicial interpretations have widened this scope over time.

68. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Constitution harmonizes British parliamentary sovereignty and American judicial supremacy. Parliament possesses broad powers to amend constitutional provisions, while the Supreme Court exercises judicial review to invalidate constitutional amendments or statutory laws that violate the basic structure. This checks-and-balances framework explains the synthesis between parliamentary authority and judicial review.

69. (B) Security of Tenure
Security of tenure ensures that judges hold office until reaching the specified retirement age and can only be removed by the President through a complex impeachment process. Furthermore,

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judges' salaries and administrative conditions cannot be altered to their disadvantage during their term, insulating them from executive coercion.

70. (C) Separate judiciary from executive
Article 50, located within the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV, mandates that the State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in public services. This constitutional separation prevents executive interference in judicial decisions, ensuring impartial trial procedures and safeguarding judicial independence.

71. (D) Magna Carta of India
Part III of the Constitution, spanning Articles 12 to 35, is widely recognized as the Magna Carta of India. It codifies basic civil rights guaranteed to individuals, protecting freedom, equality, and human dignity against arbitrary state action, reflecting historical charters that established civil liberties and constitutional limits on state power.

72. (A) They are subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by the State.
Fundamental Rights in India are not absolute rights but are subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by the State. The Constitution strikes a balance between individual liberty and social interest by permitting legislative limitations based on sovereignty, public order, security, morality, decency, and friendly relations with foreign nations.

73. (B) Article 32
Article 32 guarantees the Right to Constitutional Remedies, empowering citizens to move the Supreme Court directly for the enforcement of violated Fundamental Rights. The Supreme Court can issue directions, orders, or writs, including Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto, and Certiorari, making Article 32 the cornerstone of right protection.

74. (B) Novel features of the Constitution
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described the Directive Principles of State Policy as novel features of the Indian Constitution. Contained in Part IV, these principles set comprehensive socioeconomic targets for lawmaking bodies, aiming to transform India into a egalitarian social state by guiding legislative and executive governance initiatives.

75. (C) IV only
Fundamental Rights aim at political democracy and are legally enforceable, whereas Directive Principles aim at socioeconomic democracy and are non-justiciable. However, Directive Principles do not automatically prevail over Fundamental Rights in every circumstance. The judiciary has established that harmonious balance between Part III and Part IV constitutes an essential requirement.

76. (C) Minerva Mills Case (1980)
In the landmark Minerva Mills case of 1980, the Supreme Court held that the Constitution is founded on the fundamental balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. The court ruled that giving absolute primacy to one over the other destroys the harmony of the constitutional structure, making this balance part of basic structure.

77. (D) They cannot be legally enforced by the courts for their violation
Non-justiciability means that courts cannot legally compel the government to implement Directive Principles or invalidate laws solely because they fail to fulfill these directives. While non-enforceable in a court of law, Article 37 affirms that these principles remain fundamental in national governance and legislative duty.

78. (C) Right to Property
The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 repealed the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights by deleting Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31. The Right to Property was reclassified as a legal right under Article 300A in Part XII, allowing statutory regulation without constitutional writ protections.

79. (B) A welfare state
The primary goal of the Directive Principles of State Policy is to establish a welfare state characterized by socioeconomic justice. Unlike a police state focused purely on law enforcement, the welfare state actively promotes public health, economic equity, education, labor welfare, and living standards for all citizens across society.

80. (D) The State
Fundamental Rights under Part III operate primarily as negative obligations and limitations

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imposed on the State, as defined comprehensively under Article 12. This protection ensures that legislative enactments, executive actions, statutory authorities, and public institutions cannot encroach arbitrarily upon individual liberties and constitutionally guaranteed freedoms.

81. (A) 61st Amendment Act, 1988
The 61st Constitutional Amendment Act of 1988 reduced the voting age for Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly elections from 21 years to 18 years. By amending Article 326, this reform expanded democratic participation, empowering younger citizens to actively engage in national political processes and government elections.

82. (A) I and II only
India provides a single national citizenship under which citizens owe direct allegiance to the Union rather than individual states. However, single citizenship does not completely prevent states from offering reasonable domicile-based benefits in educational admissions or local welfare schemes, provided such preferences do not violate constitutional non-discrimination guarantees.

83. (A) Promote fraternity and national unity
Single citizenship was adopted to foster national integration, promote fraternity, and counteract regional fragmentation. In a nation marked by diverse linguistic, cultural, and religious identities, a uniform national status ensures equal rights across all regions, preventing parochial divisions and reinforcing a unified national consciousness among citizens.

84. (D) Article 326
Article 326 enshrines Universal Adult Franchise as the foundation for elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. It guarantees that every citizen aged 18 or older possesses the right to vote without discrimination based on religion, race, caste, or sex, unless disqualified by statutory non-residence or crime.

85. (B) Part II
Part II of the Constitution, comprising Articles 5 to 11, outlines constitutional provisions governing citizenship at the commencement of the Republic. It empowers Parliament under Article 11 to enact laws regarding acquisition and termination of citizenship, leading to the enactment of the comprehensive Citizenship Act of 1955.

86. (C) There is a single hierarchy of courts enforcing both central and state laws
An integrated judicial system features a single, unified hierarchy of courts headed by the Supreme Court, followed by state High Courts and subordinate district courts. This unified structure enforces both Union laws and State legislation simultaneously across all territorial jurisdictions, eliminating dual judicial divisions seen in classical federations.

87. (D) The High Courts
Within the single integrated judicial hierarchy of India, High Courts sit immediately below the Supreme Court. Exercising jurisdiction over individual states or groups of states, High Courts hear civil and criminal appeals from subordinate district courts, while exercising constitutional writ jurisdiction under Article 226 across their respective state territories.

88. (A) IV, III, II, I
The integrated judicial hierarchy arranged in ascending order begins at the base with village-level Gram Nyayalayas, followed by District and Subordinate Courts at the trial level. Above district judiciary are state High Courts, while the Supreme Court sits at the apex as the final court of constitutional appeal.

89. (B) USA has separate federal and state court systems
The Indian judicial framework differs fundamentally from the United States because America maintains dual court systems where federal courts adjudicate federal laws and state courts enforce state laws. In contrast, India's integrated judicial hierarchy enforces both central enactments and state statutes through the same unified system of courts.

90. (B) Government of India Act, 1935
The integrated judicial structure in India was derived primarily from the Government of India Act of 1935. That Act established a Federal Court along with Provincial High Courts and subordinate courts, creating a unified administrative hierarchy that was subsequently transformed into the contemporary integrated judicial system under the 1950 Constitution.

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91. (A) Article 368
Article 368, located in Part XX of the Constitution, outlines the specific procedures for constitutional amendments. It grants constituent power to Parliament to amend, alter, or repeal any constitutional provision. The article sets out requirements for simple majorities, special parliamentary majorities, and state legislative ratification based on the nature of provisions.

92. (C) It provides simple, special, and state-ratified amendment methods
The Constitution balances rigidity and flexibility through three distinct amendment procedures. Certain provisions require a simple majority, standard constitutional amendments require a special parliamentary majority under Article 368, and provisions affecting federal structures demand a special majority combined with ratification by at least half of state legislatures.

93. (D) Special parliamentary majority with half state ratification
Altering the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and States affects the federal framework. Under Article 368, such constitutional amendments require a special majority in both houses of Parliament, followed by formal ratification by resolutions passed in at least half of the state legislatures across the country.

94. (C) A simple majority in Parliament
Article 3 and Article 4 specify that creating new states, altering state boundaries, or changing state names can be enacted by Parliament using simple majorities in both houses. The Constitution explicitly states that such ordinary legislative enactments are not considered formal constitutional amendments under the provisions of Article 368.

95. (B) II only
Amendments to Fundamental Rights in Part III require a special majority under Article 368 in both houses of Parliament, but do not require state legislative ratification. In contrast, presidential election procedures demand state ratification, while state creation and legislative council abolition are effected through simple parliamentary majorities without Article 368.

96. (D) The Indian procedure is more flexible
The Indian constitutional amendment procedure is more flexible than the United States procedure. While the US Constitution requires approval from three-fourths of states for all amendments, India allows many provisions to be amended by simple parliamentary majorities or special majorities without requiring state ratification, enabling timely constitutional adaptations.

97. (A) A State Legislative Assembly
A Constitutional Amendment Bill under Article 368 can only be introduced in either house of the central Parliament, namely the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha. State Legislative Assemblies possess no constitutional authority to introduce or initiate constitutional amendment bills, maintaining exclusive central parliamentary control over formal constitutional modifications.

98. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under Article 4, laws enacted under Articles 2 and 3 regarding state boundary alterations, territorial reorganizations, or state creation are passed by ordinary legislative procedure using simple majorities. Because Article 4 explicitly exempts these enactments from Article 368, the ordinary legislative mechanism directly explains why such changes are not formal amendments.

99. (A) The Bill drops as no joint sitting is allowed
Article 368 requires that a Constitutional Amendment Bill must be passed separately by each house of Parliament by a special majority. The Constitution does not provide for a joint sitting under Article 108 to resolve disagreements over amendment bills; consequently, if a deadlock occurs, the amendment bill lapses completely.

100. (D) Static or prone to hasty changes
Combining varied amendment procedures ensures that the Constitution remains balanced. By permitting simple majorities for minor administrative adjustments while requiring special majorities and state ratification for fundamental principles, the constitutional framework prevents the document from becoming rigid and static or susceptible to hasty and unconsidered political modifications.

101. (B) 42nd Amendment Act
The word Secular was formally inserted into the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the

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42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976. This addition explicitly codified the pre-existing constitutional principle of equal treatment, protection, and respect for all religious faiths by the state, reinforcing India's commitment to positive secularism.

102. (C) Positive secularism, giving equal respect and equal protection to all religions
Indian secularism reflects a positive concept where the state treats all religions with equal respect and equal protection, summarized as Sarva Dharma Sambhava. Unlike Western secularism, which demands strict separation between state and church, Indian secularism allows state engagement to reform social evils while maintaining strict neutrality among all faiths.

103. (D) Articles 25 to 28
Articles 25 to 28 in Part III guarantee the Fundamental Right to Freedom of Religion. These provisions protect freedom of conscience, the right to profess, practice, and propagate religion, freedom to manage religious affairs, freedom from payment of taxes for religious promotion, and freedom regarding religious instruction in educational institutions.

104. (A) I and II only
Under Indian secularism, the state has no official religion and guarantees complete freedom of conscience and religious practice to all citizens. However, the state is not barred from extending administrative or financial aid to minority educational institutions under Article 30, provided aid is disbursed without discrimination based on religion.

105. (B) Wholly maintained out of State funds
Article 28(1) explicitly prohibits religious instruction in any educational institution that is wholly maintained out of State funds. This restriction ensures that public institutions funded by taxpayers maintain absolute secular neutrality, avoiding religious bias while respecting religious freedom in privately managed or trust-administered educational institutions.

106. (B) Swaran Singh Panel
Fundamental Duties were incorporated into the Constitution based on recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee set up in 1976. The committee recommended emphasizing citizen duties alongside fundamental rights, leading to the enactment of the 42nd Amendment Act, which introduced ten fundamental duties into a new constitutional part.

107. (A) Part IVA, Article 51A
Fundamental Duties are codified in Part IVA under a single article, Article 51A. Introduced by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976, this part outlines moral and civic obligations expected of every citizen to strengthen national unity, promote patriotism, protect natural heritage, and uphold constitutional values across the country.

108. (C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Fundamental Duties outlined under Article 51A establish specific civic obligations: cherishing noble national ideals of the freedom struggle, preserving rich composite culture, protecting natural environments like forests and rivers, and developing a scientific temper, humanism, and spirit of inquiry. These duties guide citizen behavior toward national harmony and societal progress.

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109. (D) They are non-justiciable but Parliament can enforce them by suitable legislation
Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable, meaning citizens cannot be directly prosecuted for violating them solely based on Article 51A. However, Parliament is constitutionally empowered to enforce these duties by enacting specific statutory penal laws, such as environmental protection acts, flag code regulations, and national honor preservation enactments.

110. (C) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
The 11th Fundamental Duty was added under Article 51A(k) by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002. It mandates that parents or guardians must provide educational opportunities to their children between six and fourteen years of age, aligning civic duties with the fundamental right to free elementary education.

111. (B) Article 352
Article 352 empowers the President to proclaim a National Emergency if the security of India or any part of its territory is threatened by war, external aggression, or armed rebellion. This declaration enables executive centralization

and allows Parliament to legislate on subjects reserved in the State List.

112. (D) They convert federal structure to unitary without amendment
The unique feature of emergency provisions is their capacity to transform the federal administrative setup into a centralized unitary system without requiring formal constitutional amendments. During emergency proclamations, the central government assumes overarching executive and legislative power over state jurisdictions, safeguarding national security and territorial integrity.

113. (A) Rajya Sabha
In the bicameral parliamentary system, the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) serves as the upper house representing constituent states and union territories. Members are elected by state legislative assemblies, ensuring that regional interests are voiced, represented, and safeguarded during central lawmaking procedures at the federal legislative level.

114. (C) Maintain federal balance by representing state units
A bicameral legislature maintains federal equilibrium by providing a dedicated house to represent state interests. The Rajya Sabha ensures that central legislation undergoes revision and scrutiny by representatives elected by state legislatures, preventing hasty enactments by the lower house and protecting state rights within the federal constitutional framework.

115. (C) I and III only
During a National Emergency, the central executive can issue directives to states on any matter, and President's Rule under Article 356 can be invoked under Article 365 if states fail to comply with central directions. However, Financial Emergency under Article 360 has never been declared in India.

116. (D) The Comptroller and Auditor General
The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) operates as an independent constitutional authority under Article 148. Responsible for auditing all receipts and expenditures of the Union and State governments, the CAG ensures public financial accountability, administrative transparency, and legislative oversight over public funds spent by executives.

117. (B) Article 324 of the Constitution
The Election Commission of India derives its authority directly from Article 324 of the Constitution. This constitutional provision grants the Commission powers of superintendence, direction, and control over elections to Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of President and Vice-President, ensuring independence from executive political influence.

118. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Members of the Union Public Service Commission enjoy constitutional security of tenure under Article 317, removing them from arbitrary executive dismissal. This institutional safeguard ensures impartiality, allowing the commission to recruit civil servants purely on merit without facing political pressure or executive interference, validating the explanation provided.

119. (D) 73rd and 74th Amendments
The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts of 1992 institutionalized local self-government in India. These landmark amendments added Parts IX and IXA, along with Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules, establishing a standardized three-tier system for Panchayati Raj in rural areas and Municipalities in urban centers across all states.

120. (A) Part IX
Part IX of the Constitution, titled The Panchayats, was inserted by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992. Spanning Articles 243 to 243O, it accords constitutional status to rural local self-government bodies, mandating regular elections, reservation of seats, and devolution of powers for local economic development.

121. (A) Shankari Prasad case, Golaknath case, Kesavananda Bharati case, Minerva Mills case
The doctrine of basic structure evolved through sequential Supreme Court judgments: Shankari Prasad case in 1951 affirmed parliamentary amendment power, Golaknath case in 1967 restricted amendments violating fundamental rights, Kesavananda Bharati case in 1973 propounded the basic structure doctrine, and Minerva Mills case in 1980 further clarified its scope.

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122. (B) It adapts to changing needs through amendments and interpretation
The Constitution is described as a living document because it combines stability with growth. Through formal constitutional amendments under Article 368 and dynamic judicial interpretations, the document continuously evolves to address shifting socioeconomic realities, technological developments, and political needs while preserving its core democratic principles and basic structure.

123. (C) 1973
The Basic Structure Doctrine was established by a landmark 13-judge bench of the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case on April 24, 1973. The judgment ruled that while Parliament possesses broad constituent power to amend the Constitution, it cannot alter or destroy its core essential basic structure.

124. (C) The Government of India Act, 1935
Critics often characterize the Indian Constitution as a carbon copy or glorified edition of the Government of India Act of 1935. This criticism stems from the extensive adoption of administrative details, federal structures, emergency mechanics, legal provisions, and public service frameworks directly from the colonial legislation.

125. (A) I, II, and III only
Constituent Assembly debates recorded prominent criticisms: that the Constitution was un-Indian for adopting foreign models, elephantine due to its vast size, and a paradise of lawyers due to legal jargon. However, critics did not claim it was inherently temporary, as framers intended it as a permanent governance framework.

126. (C) Sir Ivor Jennings
British constitutional scholar Sir Ivor Jennings famously described the Indian Constitution as a Lawyer's Paradise. He argued that its immense bulk, highly legalistic terminology, complex constitutional provisions, and heavy reliance on judicial interpretation would generate continuous civil litigation, requiring extensive legal representation to resolve statutory ambiguities and administrative governance disputes.

127. (B) It relies on foreign models instead of ancient Indian traditions
The criticism that the Constitution is un-Indian stems from arguments raised in the Constituent Assembly that its framework relied heavily on Western political concepts and colonial models. Critics argued that the document failed to incorporate traditional Indian socio-political structures, such as village panchayats advocated by Mahatma Gandhi.

128. (D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Political scholars described Indian federalism through distinct conceptual perspectives: K.C. Wheare termed it quasi-federal, Sir Ivor Jennings identified a strong centralizing tendency, Granville Austin characterized it as cooperative federalism, and Morris Jones labeled it bargaining federalism. These varied scholarly characterizations highlight the unique balance maintained between central authority and regional state autonomy.

129. (A) II, I, IV, III
The procedural steps for constitutional amendments under Article 368 begin with introducing the bill in either house of Parliament. The bill must pass in both houses by a special majority. If federal features are affected, it requires ratification by half of state legislatures, concluding with Presidential assent to become law.

130. (C) Continuous democratic functioning and peaceful transfers of power since 1950
The ultimate success and constitutional validity of the original design are demonstrated by India's continuous democratic functioning, regular free elections, peaceful executive transfers of power, and judicial stability since 1950. Despite socioeconomic challenges, the flexible constitutional architecture effectively accommodates regional diversity, political changes, and social transformation across the republic.

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CHAPTER 03

Federal Structure and Centre-State Relations

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1. Which of the following best describes the nature of Indian federalism as characterized by K.C. Wheare?
(A) Cooperative federalism
(B) Quasi-federalism
(C) Competitive federalism
(D) Dual federalism

2. Under the Government of India Act 1935, which feature laid the primary foundation for the federal structure adopted in the Constitution of India?
(A) Three-fold distribution of legislative powers between Centre and Provinces
(B) Establishment of an integrated uniform judicial system throughout the country
(C) Creation of a centralized unitary government with supreme legislative authority
(D) Direct inclusion of fundamental rights and constitutional remedies for citizens

3. In the context of Indian federalism, the concept of "asymmetric federalism" is most clearly demonstrated by which of the following?
(A) Provision of equal representation for all constituent states in the Upper House
(B) Existence of the Concurrent List for common national legislation
(C) Special provisions for certain states under Article 371
(D) Creation of statutory bodies like the Zonal Councils

4. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the evolution of Centre-State relations in India.
(A) The period from 1950 to 1967 is generally seen as a phase of cooperative federalism dominated by one party.
(B) The emergence of regional parties post-1967 shifted the trend towards multi-party competitive federalism.
(C) The establishment of the Inter-State Council was a significant milestone in institutionalising federal relations.
(D) The 42nd Amendment Act decentralised power by transferring several subjects from the Union List to the State List.

5. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Indian Constitution does not explicitly use the word "Federation" anywhere in its text.
Statement II: Article 1 describes India as a "Union of States" to emphasize that the federation is not the result of an agreement among states.
(A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

6. Which of the following subjects is exclusively enumerated in the Union List (List I) of the Seventh Schedule?
(A) Maintenance of public health, sanitation, and state medical institutions
(B) Atomic energy and mineral resources required for its production
(C) Conservation of forests, wild animals, and protection of natural habitats
(D) Administration of prisons, reformatories, and correctional facilities

7. The regulation and development of inter-state rivers and river valleys is listed under which part of the Seventh Schedule?
(A) State List
(B) Concurrent List
(C) Residuary Powers
(D) Union List

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Union List:
I. It originally contained 97 subjects but presently has 100 subjects.

II. Defence, foreign affairs, and currency are prominent subjects in the Union List.
III. The Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Union List.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

9. Which entry in the Union List gives the Central Government the power to conduct the Census of India?
(A) Entry 69
(B) Entry 97
(C) Entry 81
(D) Entry 55

10. Which among the following subjects was transferred from the State List to the Concurrent List by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) Education
(B) Public order
(C) Local government
(D) Agriculture

11. According to the State List, which entity has the primary legislative authority over "Public order" and "Police"?
(A) The Union Parliament
(B) Both Parliament and State Legislature
(C) Inter-State Council
(D) The State Legislature

12. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The State Legislature has exclusive power to make laws on subjects enumerated in the State List under normal circumstances.
Reason (R): During a National Emergency, the Parliament acquires the power to legislate on matters in the State List for the entire country or any part of it.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

13. Which of the following taxes is levied and collected by the State Government as per the State List?
(A) Corporation tax
(B) Customs duties
(C) Tolls
(D) Taxes on railway fares and freights

14. Which of the following subjects does NOT fall under the State List?
(A) Regulation of betting, gambling, and state lotteries
(B) Control over local markets, fairs, and trade shows
(C) Preservation, protection, and regulation of inland fisheries
(D) Bankruptcy and insolvency

15. In the context of Rajasthan's administrative machinery, the regulation of Panchayati Raj institutions falls under which legislative list?
(A) State List
(B) Union List
(C) Concurrent List
(D) Residuary List

16. The Concurrent List in the Indian Constitution was adopted from the constitution of which country?
(A) Canada
(B) Australia
(C) United States of America
(D) Ireland

17. If there is a direct conflict between a Central law and a State law on a subject mentioned in the Concurrent List, what is the general constitutional position?
(A) The State law prevails over the Central law.
(B) The Central law prevails over the State law.
(C) The matter is referred to the President for a binding decision.
(D) The Supreme Court automatically invalidates both laws.

18. Consider the following subjects:
I. Criminal law and procedure
II. Trade unions; industrial and labour disputes
III. Protection of wild animals and birds
IV. Capitation taxes

Which combination indicates the subjects included in the Concurrent List?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only

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(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

19. Under what specific condition can a State law on a Concurrent List subject prevail over a Central law in that state?
(A) If the State law was passed by a two-thirds absolute majority in the State Legislative Assembly.
(B) If the Governor of the state explicitly overrides the Central legislation through a special ordinance.
(C) If the State law received Presidential assent after reservation.
(D) If the Central law was enacted prior to the official constitution and formation of the state government.

20. Which of the following topics is placed in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule?
(A) Regulation of inter-state trade, commerce, and commercial intercourse
(B) Extradition of criminals, fugitives, and foreign nationals
(C) Public health, sanitation, and management of public hospitals
(D) Weights and measures except establishment of standards

21. Article 248 of the Indian Constitution confers the residuary powers of legislation exclusively upon whom?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Supreme Court of India
(C) The Union Parliament
(D) The State Legislatures

22. Match List I with List II.
List I: Legislative Power
P. Union List
Q. State List
R. Concurrent List
S. Residuary Power
List II: Subject/Feature
1. Cyber Laws
2. Economic and Social Planning
3. Agriculture
4. Posts and Telegraphs
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

23. If a new matter arises that is not enumerated in any of the three lists of the Seventh Schedule, who has the power to levy a tax related to that matter?
(A) The State Legislature
(B) The Finance Commission
(C) The GST Council
(D) The Union Parliament

24. Which of the following is a classic example of a law enacted by Parliament using its residuary powers?
(A) The Wealth Tax Act, 1957
(B) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
(C) The Indian Penal Code
(D) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948

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25. The vesting of residuary powers in the Centre in the Indian Constitution reflects a bias towards which system?
(A) A purely decentralized federal system
(B) The American federal model
(C) A strong unitary central government
(D) The Swiss confederal model

26. Under Article 249, the Rajya Sabha can empower the Parliament to make laws on a matter in the State List if it passes a resolution supported by what majority?
(A) Two-thirds of members present and voting
(B) Simple majority of all members present and voting in the House
(C) Absolute majority of the total membership of the Rajya Sabha
(D) Two-thirds majority of the total statutory membership of the House

27. Article 252 allows Parliament to legislate on a State List subject if:
(A) The President issues an emergency executive ordinance to that effect.
(B) The Supreme Court advises the Parliament through an official reference.
(C) A proclaimed national emergency is in active operation across the state.
(D) Two or more states request Parliament via resolutions.

28. Select the correct sequence of constitutional provisions regarding legislative relations (Articles 249 to 253) in ascending order.
1. Power of Parliament to legislate if two or more states request it
2. Power of Parliament to legislate on state list

in national interest
3. Power of Parliament to legislate to give effect to international agreements
4. Power of Parliament to legislate if emergency is in operation

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 2, 4, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

29. A law made by Parliament under Article 249 (in the national interest) remains in force for what maximum period after the Rajya Sabha resolution has ceased to be in force?
(A) Three months
(B) Six months
(C) One year
(D) Until repealed by the State Legislature

30. Which of the following articles gives Parliament the exclusive power to make any law for the whole or any part of the territory of India for implementing any international treaty?
(A) Article 248
(B) Article 250
(C) Article 252
(D) Article 253

31. Article 256 of the Constitution requires every State to exercise its executive power in such a way as to ensure compliance with which of the following?
(A) Parliamentary laws applying to that State
(B) The directives issued by the Inter-State Council for national policy
(C) The socio-economic policy guidelines framed by NITI Aayog
(D) The binding resolutions passed by the respective Zonal Council

32. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Union government can give directions to a state regarding the construction and maintenance of means of communication declared to be of national or military importance.
Reason (R): Article 257 empowers the Union executive to issue such directions to the states to ensure national security and connectivity.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

33. Under Article 258, who can entrust to the State government or its officers, functions in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the Union extends?
(A) The Prime Minister acting on executive recommendation
(B) The President with State Government consent
(C) The Parliament without consulting the State government concerned
(D) The Governor acting on behalf of the respective state government

34. Consider the following statements regarding administrative relations:
I. Article 365 states that if a state fails to comply with Union directions, the President can hold that a situation has arisen in which the state government cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution.
II. The Centre cannot issue directions to states regarding the protection of railways within the state.
III. The Constitution provides for the delegation of executive functions of the Centre to the States, but not vice versa.
Which combination of the above statements is incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

35. Mutual delegation of executive power between the Centre and the States can occur through which of the following mechanisms?
(A) Only through a formal constitutional amendment passed by Parliament
(B) Through a direct judicial order passed by the Supreme Court of India
(C) Agreement between President and Governor
(D) Only through a special resolution passed by two-thirds of Rajya Sabha

36. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the distribution of net proceeds of taxes shared between the Union and the States?
(A) Article 268
(B) Article 275
(C) Article 280
(D) Article 270

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37. Surcharges on certain taxes and duties for the purposes of the Centre (Article 271) are:
(A) Distributed among the states based on Finance Commission recommendations
(B) Shared equally between the Union and the States
(C) Retained entirely by the Union Government
(D) Collected by the States but given to the Union

38. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Constitution provides for statutory grants-in-aid to states that are in need of financial assistance.
Reason (R): Article 275 empowers the Parliament to make grants to the states from the Consolidated Fund of India based on the recommendations of the Finance Commission.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

39. Which of the following taxes is levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States (Article 268)?
(A) Income Tax
(B) Corporation Tax
(C) Customs duties
(D) Stamp duties on bills of exchange

40. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the financial relations between Centre and States.
(A) States have unlimited borrowing powers from foreign countries without any restriction.
(B) The property of the Union is exempt from all taxes imposed by a state or any authority within a state.
(C) The property and income of a state are exempt from Union taxation.
(D) A state cannot raise a loan without the consent of the Centre if any part of a previous central loan is outstanding.

41. The Finance Commission of India is constituted by the President under which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 275
(B) Article 282
(C) Article 280
(D) Article 360

42. What is the composition of the Finance Commission of India?
(A) A Chairman and two other members
(B) A Chairman and three other members
(C) A Chairman and four other members
(D) A Chairman and five other members

43. Which of the following is NOT a core function of the Finance Commission?
(A) Recommending the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes between the Union and States.
(B) Determining the principles that should govern the grants-in-aid to the States.
(C) Suggesting measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of Panchayats.
(D) Allocating annual plan outlays to various central ministries.

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44. Consider the following statements about the 15th Finance Commission:
I. It was chaired by N.K. Singh.
II. It recommended a vertical devolution of 41% of the divisible pool of taxes to the states.
III. It used the 2011 population data exclusively for its demographic criteria.
IV. It recommended keeping the devolution share the same as the 14th Finance Commission without any adjustments.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

45. The recommendations made by the Finance Commission are:
(A) Legally binding and mandatory upon the Union Government of India
(B) Legally binding exclusively on all the respective State Governments
(C) Advisory in nature, subject to Union Government acceptance
(D) Advisory proposals subject to mandatory approval by the NITI Aayog

46. Under which Article of the Constitution can the President establish an Inter-State Council?
(A) Article 262
(B) Article 265

(C) Article 268
(D) Article 263

47. Who acts as the Chairman of the Inter-State Council?
(A) The Prime Minister of India
(B) The President of India
(C) The Union Home Minister
(D) The Chief Justice of India

48. Match List I with List II.
List I: Inter-State Mechanism
P. Inter-State Council
Q. Inter-State Water Dispute Tribunal
R. Grants-in-aid to states
S. Finance Commission
List II: Constitutional Provision
1. Article 262
2. Article 263
3. Article 280
4. Article 275
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

49. The Inter-State Council was formally established in 1990 based on the recommendation of which commission?
(A) Rajamannar Committee
(B) Sarkaria Commission
(C) Punchhi Commission
(D) Second Administrative Reforms Commission

50. Zonal Councils in India are:
(A) Statutory bodies under States Reorganisation Act, 1956
(B) Constitutional bodies created directly under Article 263 of the Constitution
(C) Executive advisory bodies created by an executive cabinet resolution
(D) Autonomous sub-committees operating under the Inter-State Council

51. The state of Rajasthan is a member of which Zonal Council?
(A) Central Zonal Council
(B) Western Zonal Council
(C) Northern Zonal Council
(D) Southern Zonal Council

52. Who serves as the common Chairman of all the Zonal Councils in India?
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Union Finance Minister
(C) The President
(D) The Union Home Minister

53. Which Zonal Council was created separately by an Act of Parliament in 1971 and is not part of the original five Zonal Councils?
(A) Central Council
(B) Eastern Council
(C) North-Eastern Council
(D) Coastal Council

54. Consider the following states:
1. Tamil Nadu
2. Rajasthan
3. Uttar Pradesh
4. Bihar
Which combination represents the correct geographical order of their respective Zonal Councils (Northern, Central, Eastern, Southern)?
(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 3, 2, 4, 1
(C) 2, 4, 3, 1
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

55. Which Article of the Constitution empowers the Rajya Sabha to create a new All-India Service?
(A) Article 315
(B) Article 320
(C) Article 324
(D) Article 312

56. All-India Services are considered a unique feature of Indian federalism because:
(A) Recruited by Centre, serving both Centre and States
(B) They are recruited by the respective States but deputed to serve the Centre exclusively
(C) They are recruited locally and placed under full administrative control of State governments
(D) They are created to completely absorb and replace state public civil services entirely

57. The immediate disciplinary control over an IAS officer serving in Rajasthan lies with:
(A) The President of India
(B) The Union Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
(C) The Government of Rajasthan
(D) The Union Public Service Commission

58. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The existence of All-India Services is often viewed as a unitary feature that restricts the autonomy of the states.

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Statement II: State governments have the power to dismiss or remove an officer of the All-India Services without the approval of the Central government.

(A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

59. Which of the following is currently NOT an All-India Service?
(A) Indian Administrative Service (IAS)
(B) Indian Police Service (IPS)
(C) Indian Forest Service (IFoS)
(D) Indian Foreign Service (IFS)

60. Consider the following statements regarding President's Rule (Article 356):
I. It can be imposed if a state government cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
II. A proclamation imposing President's Rule must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months.
III. Once approved by Parliament, President's rule can continue indefinitely without further extensions.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

61. Under President's Rule, the executive powers of the state government are generally assumed by:
(A) The elected members of the State Legislative Assembly
(B) The Chief Justice of the respective State High Court
(C) The President, via the Governor
(D) The standing committee of the Inter-State Council

62. The maximum period for which President's Rule can be extended in a state, with parliamentary approval every six months, is:
(A) One year
(B) Two years
(C) Three years
(D) Five years

63. What happens to the State Legislative Assembly when President's Rule is imposed?
(A) It can be either suspended or dissolved.
(B) It is automatically and permanently dissolved.
(C) It continues to function normally but cannot pass financial bills.
(D) It is merged with the Parliament temporarily.

64. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The imposition of President's Rule under Article 356 is subject to judicial review.
Reason (R): The Supreme Court in the S.R. Bommai case ruled that the power under Article 356 is absolute and cannot be challenged in a court of law.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

65. The Sarkaria Commission was appointed in which year to comprehensively review Centre-State relations?
(A) 1973
(B) 1983
(C) 1993
(D) 2003

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66. Which of the following was a key recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission regarding the appointment of Governors?
(A) An eminent, detached person from outside the state
(B) An active politician belonging directly to the ruling political party at the Centre
(C) An official selected and appointed purely by a vote in the State Legislature
(D) A temporary representative following the complete abolition of the Governor post

67. The Sarkaria Commission recommended that Article 356 (President's Rule) should be used:
(A) Frequently to ensure strict control over state administrations
(B) Whenever a coalition government is formed in a state

(C) Very sparingly, in extreme cases, as a measure of last resort
(D) Automatically if a state fails to pass its annual budget on time

68. Regarding the Concurrent List, what did the Sarkaria Commission suggest?
(A) The entire Concurrent List should be permanently abolished from the Constitution
(B) All subjects in the Concurrent List should be transferred directly to the State List
(C) States should possess absolute veto power over Central laws on Concurrent subjects
(D) The Centre should consult states before legislating on Concurrent subjects

69. Which notable institutional framework did the Sarkaria Commission recommend setting up permanently under Article 263?
(A) NITI Aayog
(B) National Integration Council
(C) Inter-State Council
(D) Zonal Councils

70. Consider the following recommendations:
I. Fixed tenure of 5 years for Governors.
II. Provision for the impeachment of the Governor by the State Legislature.
III. Localized emergency provisions under Article 355 and 356.
IV. Abolition of the All-India Services.
Which combination represents the recommendations of the Punchhi Commission on Centre-State Relations?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

71. The Punchhi Commission on Centre-State relations was constituted in 2007 under the chairmanship of:
(A) R.S. Sarkaria
(B) K. Hanumanthaiah
(C) M.N. Venkatachaliah
(D) Madan Mohan Punchhi

72. To prevent the misuse of the Governor's office, the Punchhi Commission proposed an amendment to the Constitution to provide a specific procedure for removing the Governor. What procedure was suggested?
(A) Impeachment by State Legislature like the President
(B) Removal by a simple resolution passed by the elected State Cabinet
(C) Removal through a formal public referendum conducted across the state
(D) Removal strictly based upon the advisory directive of the Inter-State Council

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73. Which specific concept did the Punchhi Commission propose to handle situations where governance breaks down in a specific part of a state, rather than imposing President's Rule over the entire state?
(A) Financial Emergency
(B) Zonal Emergency
(C) Localized Emergency
(D) Municipal Emergency

74. Match List I with List II.
List I: Commission/Committee
P. Sarkaria Commission
Q. Punchhi Commission
R. Rajamannar Committee
S. Anandpur Sahib Resolution
List II: Feature/Event
1. Appointed by Tamil Nadu govt in 1969
2. Adopted by Akali Dal in 1973
3. Constituted by Union in 1983
4. Constituted by Union in 2007
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

75. In contrast to the Indian federal system, the residuary powers in the United States of America are vested in the:
(A) Federal Government
(B) Supreme Court
(C) Local Counties
(D) States

76. Which of the following is a key difference between the federal systems of India and the USA?
(A) The USA has a single integrated judiciary, whereas India has dual courts.
(B) The USA allows dual citizenship, whereas India provides for single citizenship.
(C) The USA constitution provides for a Concurrent List, whereas India does not.
(D) In the USA, governors are appointed by the President, whereas in India they are elected.

77. Unlike the United States Senate where all states have equal representation, the representation of states in the Indian Rajya Sabha is based on:
(A) Equal allocation of 5 seats per state
(B) Area of the state
(C) Population of the state
(D) Tax revenue contribution of the state

78. In the USA, the Constitution cannot be amended without the ratification of at least three-fourths of the states. In India, most parts of the Constitution can be amended by:
(A) The unanimous consent and ratification of all regional states
(B) Executive decree issued directly by the President at discretion
(C) Judicial ruling handed down by the Supreme Court of India
(D) The Parliament alone without state ratification

79. What defines "indestructible states" in the context of the American federation as compared to India?
(A) US Congress cannot alter state boundaries without consent, unlike India
(B) US states retain the legal right to secede from the federal union, unlike Indian states
(C) US states maintain their independent military forces separate from the central federal army
(D) The US President lacks constitutional power to unilaterally declare a nationwide emergency

80. Select the correct sequence of constitutional amendments reflecting a trend of centralisation in descending order of the year they were passed:
1. 101st Amendment (GST)
2. 42nd Amendment (Transfer of subjects to Concurrent List)
3. 97th Amendment (Co-operative Societies)

(A) 1, 3, 2
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 1, 2, 3
(D) 3, 1, 2

81. Which of the following provisions is often criticized by states as an instrument of centralization?
(A) Establishment and functioning of regional Zonal Councils across states
(B) Discretionary power of Governor reserving bills for President
(C) Mandatory constitutional setup of periodic State Finance Commissions
(D) Scheme of fiscal devolution recommended by statutory Finance Commissions

82. The increasing reliance of states on the Centre for financial resources is primarily due to:
(A) Concentration of elastic and lucrative taxes in Union List
(B) Systematic abolition of legislative assemblies and financial powers in states
(C) Total constitutional prohibition preventing states from generating internal tax revenue
(D) Widespread refusal by state administration machinery to collect local state taxes

83. The deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in a state without the state government's request is justified by the Centre under which Article to protect the state against internal disturbance?
(A) Article 352
(B) Article 360
(C) Article 355
(D) Article 365

84. Which recent development is viewed by many political analysts as a centralizing move in Indian federalism regarding the agricultural sector?
(A) Enforcing agricultural mandi regulation strictly through exclusive state APMC acts
(B) Transferring jurisdiction over agricultural trade entirely to the central Union List
(C) Dismantling and abolishing the central Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
(D) Enactment of three central farm laws (later repealed)

85. Consider the following statements regarding trends towards decentralization:
I. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts created a third tier of democratic governance.
II. The abolition of the Planning Commission and creation of NITI Aayog aimed to strengthen cooperative federalism.
III. Successive Finance Commissions have generally decreased the share of states in the divisible pool of central taxes.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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86. The 73rd Amendment Act empowered the State Legislatures to endow local bodies with powers and authority with respect to matters listed in which Schedule?
(A) Tenth Schedule
(B) Eleventh Schedule
(C) Twelfth Schedule
(D) Ninth Schedule

87. In the context of decentralization, the State Finance Commission makes recommendations to the Governor regarding:
(A) Direct devolution of financial grants from the Central government to the State Treasury
(B) Raising executive borrowing limits and loan capacity of the State Government
(C) Auditing financial accounts and expenditure statements of the State Government
(D) Distribution of taxes between State and Local Bodies

88. Which era is widely regarded as a period of political decentralization and enhanced assertion of states in Indian federalism?
(A) 1950 - 1964 (Dominance of single-party Congress system)
(B) 1975 - 1977 (Period of internal National Emergency rule)
(C) 1989 - 2014 (Era of coalition politics)
(D) 2014 - Present (Return to single-party central dominance)

89. Under Article 262 of the Constitution, who is empowered to provide for the adjudication of any dispute with respect to the use, distribution, or control of the waters of any inter-state river?
(A) The Supreme Court of India
(B) The President of India
(C) The Parliament
(D) The Inter-State Council

90. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Supreme Court of India generally does not have original jurisdiction over inter-state water disputes once Parliament establishes a tribunal for it.
Reason (R): Article 262 permits Parliament to enact a law excluding the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in respect of an inter-state water dispute.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

91. Rajasthan is a party to the dispute over the sharing of waters of which of the following river systems?
(A) Cauvery
(B) Krishna
(C) Godavari
(D) Ravi and Beas

92. The Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, enacted by Parliament to set up tribunals for adjudication, was passed in which year?
(A) 1950
(B) 1956
(C) 1976
(D) 1990

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93. What is the fundamental criticism of the tribunal system for resolving inter-state water disputes in India?
(A) Systematic bias in tribunal constitution favoring southern and coastal states
(B) Complete absence of technical, hydrological, and environmental experts on panels
(C) Delays in tribunal setup, adjudication, and award enforcement
(D) Statutory veto power held by individual state governments over final awards

94. The Governor of a state acts as a vital link between the Centre and the State. In this capacity, which of the following is a discretionary power of the Governor?
(A) Appointing a Chief Minister when a single political party secures a clear absolute majority
(B) Dissolving the Assembly on the binding executive advice of a majority Chief Minister
(C) Nominating special parliamentary representatives directly to the Lok Sabha in New Delhi
(D) Reserving state bills for Presidential consideration

95. Consider the following scenarios where the Governor's role affects Centre-State relations:
I. Sending a report to the President recommending Article 356.
II. Returning a money bill to the state legislature for reconsideration.

III. Withholding assent to a state bill indefinitely.
IV. Appointing the Vice-Chancellors of state universities.

Which combination includes areas that frequently cause friction between the elected State Government and the Centre-appointed Governor?
(A) I and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

96. Which constitutional provision mandates that a State Bill diminishing the powers of the High Court MUST be reserved by the Governor for the President's consideration?
(A) Article 213
(B) Article 200
(C) Article 256
(D) Article 161

97. The Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President. This implies that:
(A) The Governor's term is purely dictated by the State Legislature.
(B) The Governor can be removed by the President at any time without assigning any reason.
(C) The Governor cannot be removed before the completion of five years under any circumstances.
(D) The Governor is a subordinate employee of the Central Government.

98. In Rajasthan, conflicts between the Governor and the State Government have sometimes arisen regarding the convening of the Assembly session. Under which Article does the Governor summon the State Legislature?
(A) Article 174
(B) Article 163
(C) Article 356
(D) Article 200

99. The GST Council is often cited as a successful model of cooperative federalism. Under which Article was it established?
(A) Article 246A
(B) Article 269A
(C) Article 279A
(D) Article 280

100. Match List I with List II.
List I: Component of GST Council
P. Central Government
Q. State Governments (combined)
R. Quorum required for a meeting
S. Majority required for a decision
List II: Voting Weightage / Requirement
1. Two-thirds of total votes cast
2. One-third of total votes cast
3. One-half of total members
4. Three-fourths of weighted votes cast
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

101. Who serves as the Chairperson of the GST Council?
(A) The Prime Minister of India
(B) The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India
(C) The Union Finance Minister
(D) A State Finance Minister chosen by rotation

102. In the GST Council, the State of Rajasthan is typically represented by:
(A) The incumbent Chief Minister of the State
(B) Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation
(C) The Chief Secretary of the State Government
(D) The Governor of the State acting as head

103. Which essential mechanism in the GST structure addresses potential revenue losses faced by states due to the transition to GST?
(A) Income Tax Surcharge Sharing
(B) Special Grants under Article 282
(C) Automatic adjustment of Finance Commission devolution
(D) GST Compensation Cess

104. The landmark Supreme Court judgement in the S.R. Bommai case (1994) primarily dealt with the misuse of which constitutional provision?
(A) Article 356
(B) Article 32
(C) Article 360
(D) Article 370

105. Select the correct sequence of landmark federalism-related Supreme Court cases in chronological order of their judgements:
1. S.R. Bommai v. Union of India
2. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
3. I.C. Golaknath v. State of Punjab
(A) 3, 2, 1
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 1, 2, 3

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(D) 3, 1, 2

106. According to the S.R. Bommai judgement, what is the appropriate forum to test the majority enjoyed by the Council of Ministers in a State?
(A) The floor of the Legislative Assembly
(B) The Governor's official residence (Raj Bhavan)
(C) The President's Secretariat
(D) The Supreme Court of India

107. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the rulings in the S.R. Bommai case.
(A) The President's power to dismiss a state government is not absolute.
(B) Secularism is a basic feature of the Constitution, and state governments can be dismissed for anti-secular acts.
(C) The Legislative Assembly cannot be dissolved until the Parliament approves the Presidential proclamation.
(D) The Supreme Court ruled that courts cannot order the revival of a dismissed state government even if the dismissal was unconstitutional.

108. As a safeguard established by the S.R. Bommai case, if a President's Rule proclamation is struck down as unconstitutional, what action can the judiciary take?
(A) Direct the Union Government to pay heavy financial penalties to the affected state
(B) Restore dismissed state government and suspended assembly
(C) Direct the Election Commission to immediately conduct fresh state assembly elections
(D) Unilaterally select and appoint a new Chief Minister to lead the state government

109. In the context of fiscal federalism, "Vertical Imbalance" refers to:
(A) Disparities in economic development and tax revenue generation capacities across different states
(B) Disproportional allocation of fiscal development funds to rural regions versus urban municipal areas
(C) Mismatch between central revenue capacity and state spending
(D) Fiscal uncertainties stemming from fluctuating global economic pressures on central government budget

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110. Consider the following criteria used by the 15th Finance Commission for horizontal devolution of taxes:
I. Income Distance
II. Demographic Performance
III. Forest and Ecology
Which combination represents the correct criteria used?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

111. To address "Horizontal Imbalance," the Finance Commission determines the formula for devolution. Which criterion carries the highest weightage in the 15th Finance Commission's formula?
(A) Income Distance
(B) Population
(C) Area
(D) Tax Effort

112. The concept of "tied grants" provided by the Centre to States or local bodies implies that:
(A) Funds allocated for general expenditure to be utilized entirely at the state government's discretion
(B) Funds earmarked for specific sectors like water or sanitation
(C) Conditional development loans provided to states that must eventually be repaid with interest
(D) Financial transfers directly tied to and adjusted according to the state's annual GDP growth rate

113. Under Article 293, state governments can borrow money:
(A) From both domestic and foreign sources directly
(B) Only from within the territory of India
(C) Only from the Reserve Bank of India without central consent
(D) From foreign governments, provided they notify the President

114. Which of the following is currently one of the most prominent areas of friction between the Centre and States regarding the investigative machinery?
(A) State jurisdiction of investigative agencies like CBI and ED
(B) Unilateral expansion, modernization, and

arming of State Police forces without central oversight
(C) Establishment and judicial operationalization of local Gram Nyayalayas in rural panchayat areas
(D) Cadre management, transfer policies, and posting of senior state civil service officers

115. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Several states have withdrawn the "general consent" given to the CBI to probe cases in their jurisdiction.
Reason (R): The CBI is governed by the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, which requires the consent of the state government to exercise its powers within that state.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

116. Another contemporary friction area is the proliferation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). States often criticize CSS because:
(A) Unregulated, excessive financial transfers provided to state treasuries without accounting requirements
(B) Full funding obligations imposed exclusively upon state governments without any central financial contribution
(C) Excessive autonomy granted to state governments permitting them to alter national policy priorities at will
(D) Shrinking state fiscal space via matching funds and central guidelines

117. The imposition of cesses and surcharges by the Union government is a point of contention for state governments because:
(A) Administrative burden placed on state machinery required to collect them on behalf of the Centre
(B) Discriminatory fiscal levies imposed exclusively and directly upon state government properties
(C) Exclusion from divisible tax pool shared with states
(D) Constitutional requirement mandating formal approval and ratification by half of state legislatures

118. In recent years, controversies have arisen regarding the role of the Governor in state universities. What is the traditional role of the Governor in this context?
(A) Head of the State Department of Higher Education
(B) Chancellor of state universities
(C) Chairman of the University Grants Commission
(D) Dean of Student Affairs

119. NITI Aayog was established on January 1, 2015, replacing the Planning Commission. What does NITI stand for?
(A) National Institute for Transforming India
(B) New Initiative for Technical Integration
(C) National Institution for Technological India
(D) National Institution for Transforming India

120. Consider the following statements about NITI Aayog's role in federal relations:
I. It operates on the principle of 'cooperative federalism'.
II. Unlike the Planning Commission, it does not have the power to allocate funds to states.
III. Its Governing Council includes all Chief Ministers of States.
IV. It acts primarily as a think tank and advisory body.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

121. Through which specific mechanism does NITI Aayog foster 'competitive federalism' among states?
(A) Imposing financial penalties on states failing to achieve targeted macro-economic GDP growth metrics
(B) Withholding central development grants and fiscal transfers from underperforming state administrations
(C) Publishing performance indices across key sectors
(D) Recommending dissolution of state governments ranking consistently lowest on governance parameters

122. Which of the following bodies is structurally integrated with NITI Aayog and is meant to provide a platform for states to deliberate on national issues with the Prime Minister?

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(A) The Governing Council
(B) The Finance Commission
(C) The Inter-State Council
(D) The Zonal Councils

123. Education was shifted to the Concurrent List to enable joint responsibility. Which amendment brought about this change?
(A) 24th Amendment Act
(B) 44th Amendment Act
(C) 73rd Amendment Act
(D) 42nd Amendment Act

124. The implementation of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has faced resistance from certain states. Since Education is in the Concurrent List, what is the constitutional validity of a central policy like NEP?
(A) Enforceable central legislation automatically invalidating all conflicting state legislation on education
(B) Non-binding framework requiring state adoption
(C) Provisionally unconstitutional guidelines invalid unless formally ratified by the Inter-State Council
(D) Policy directive stripping states of all legislative jurisdiction over educational institutions

125. Match List I with List II.
List I: Constitutional Mechanism
P. Article 131
Q. Article 262
R. Article 263
S. Article 279A
List II: Purpose
1. Adjudication of inter-state water disputes
2. Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court in Centre-State legal disputes
3. Harmonization of indirect taxes
4. Investigation and advice on disputes between states
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

126. State governments sometimes pass resolutions against central laws on Concurrent subjects. What legal effect do such assembly resolutions have against a validly enacted Central Law?
(A) Immediate legal invalidation rendering the central law completely inoperative within that state
(B) Automatic reference forcing the central law to be reviewed by the Supreme Court of India
(C) Statutory compulsion forcing the President of India to immediately withdraw the central law
(D) Politically symbolic action without binding legal effect

127. "Cooperative Federalism" in the Indian context primarily signifies:
(A) Centre and States working in developmental harmony
(B) Coalition of regional states cooperating systematically to dismantle central political hegemony
(C) Formal coalition amalgamation of regional political parties forming the central government
(D) Voluntary agreement by states delegating all taxation and borrowing powers to the Centre

128. A key example of "Competitive Federalism" in recent years is:
(A) Passing conflicting state statutes specifically to override and nullify central statutory acts
(B) States competing for investment via business rankings
(C) Demanding an increased percentage share in divisible tax pools from the Finance Commission
(D) Filing constitutional lawsuits directly challenging central government schemes in Supreme Court

129. Identify the odd one out with respect to mechanisms that primarily promote Centre-State coordination:
(A) National Development Council for planning
(B) Central Bureau of Investigation
(C) Inter-State Council under Article 263
(D) NITI Aayog Governing Council setup

130. What is the most appropriate description of the current phase of Centre-State relations in India?
(A) Combative political relations with cooperative-competitive mechanisms
(B) A purely centralized unitary system of government operating under the outward facade of a constitutional federation
(C) Total political and fiscal decentralization wherein the Central government has

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relinquished all legislative authority

(D) A complete return to the historic pre-1967 era of single-party unipolar federalism characterized by minimal friction

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Quasi-federalism
Constitutional scholar K.C. Wheare described the Indian Constitution as quasi-federal because it establishes a unitary state with subsidiary federal features rather than a true federal state with subsidiary unitary features. Although power is distributed between the central government and the states, the strong centralizing bias and emergency provisions significantly lean toward a centralized administrative system.

2. (A) Three-fold distribution of legislative powers between Centre and Provinces
The Government of India Act 1935 established a comprehensive division of executive and legislative powers through three distinct lists: Federal, Provincial, and Concurrent. This legislative scheme served as the direct structural precursor to the Seventh Schedule of the modern Constitution of India, effectively instituting the foundational framework for federal distribution of authority between the central government and constituent units.

3. (C) Special provisions for certain states under Article 371
Asymmetric federalism refers to a constitutional design where different constituent units of a federation possess distinct political, administrative, or legislative powers. In the Constitution of India, Article 371 and its sub-clauses (371A to 371J) exemplify this structure by guaranteeing special autonomy, governance models, and protection of custom and resources to specific states based on historical circumstances.

4. (D) The 42nd Amendment Act decentralised power by transferring several subjects from the Union List to the State List.
The Forty-second Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 was a major centralizing act rather than a decentralizing measure. It transferred five critical legislative subjects—education, forests, weights and measures, protection of wild animals and birds, and administration of justice—from the State List to the Concurrent List, thereby granting the Parliament overriding legislative authority over these important functional areas.

5. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The term federation does not appear anywhere in the written text of the Constitution of India. Instead, Article 1 declares that India is a Union of States. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar clarified in the Constituent Assembly that this description was consciously chosen to indicate that the Indian federation did not result from an agreement among sovereign states.

6. (B) Atomic energy and mineral resources required for its production
Under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, matters related to atomic energy and essential mineral resources required for its production fall under Entry 6 of List I, the Union List. Consequently, the national Parliament holds exclusive legislative jurisdiction over all policy decisions, regulation, research initiatives, and developmental aspects concerning atomic energy and nuclear power.

7. (D) Union List
The regulation and development of inter-state rivers and river valleys is explicitly placed under Entry 56 of the Union List in the Seventh Schedule. The Constitution assigns this responsibility to Parliament to the extent that such regulation and development under central control is declared by parliamentary law to be expedient in the public interest for national river management.

8. (D) I, II and III
The Union List in the Seventh Schedule initially contained 97 numbered items and currently includes 100 subjects following various constitutional amendments. Core national topics such as defense, external affairs, atomic energy, and currency are centrally located in this list. Article 246 confers exclusive legislative authority upon Parliament to pass laws regarding any subject enumerated within the Union List.

9. (C) Entry 81
Conducting the decennial national census is an exclusive responsibility of the Central Government of India under the constitutional

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framework. Under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, Entry 81 of List I (Union List) specifically empowers the Parliament to enact laws and implement policies related to the Census of India, providing the statutory foundation for national demographic data collection.

10. (A) Education
The Forty-second Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 transferred five subjects from the State List to the Concurrent List. These transferred entries included education, forests, weights and measures, protection of wild animals and birds, and the administration of justice. This transfer allowed both Parliament and state legislatures to enact legislation regarding educational policies, standardisation, and structural reforms across India.

11. (D) The State Legislature
Under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, public order and police are assigned to Entry 1 and Entry 2 of List II, known as the State List. Therefore, state legislatures hold primary constitutional responsibility and exclusive power to legislate on law enforcement, law and order, police administration, and local security maintenance within their respective territorial boundaries.

12. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
State legislatures enjoy exclusive competence to enact laws on State List subjects during normal peaceful times under Article 246. While Parliament gains extraordinary legislative authority over State List entries during a proclaimed National Emergency under Article 250, this emergency power describes a conditional constitutional shift rather than serving as the logical explanation for normal state legislative authority.

13. (C) Tolls
Under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, tolls are explicitly listed under Entry 59 of the State List. This constitutional placement authorizes state governments to levy, collect, and appropriate revenues generated from tolls on roads, bridges, and ferries managed within their territorial boundaries, providing an important local source of revenue generation for infrastructure maintenance and state development projects.

14. (D) Bankruptcy and insolvency
Bankruptcy and insolvency is enumerated under Entry 9 of List III, which is the Concurrent List, enabling both Parliament and state legislatures to enact relevant statutes. Conversely, regulation of betting and gambling, local markets and fairs, and preservation of inland fisheries are subjects enumerated within List II, the State List, placing them under state jurisdiction.

15. (A) State List
Local government, including Panchayati Raj institutions and municipal authorities, falls under Entry 5 of List II (State List) in the Seventh Schedule. Consequently, state governments like Rajasthan possess the exclusive legislative authority to enact, amend, and administer statutes governing the election, functions, structure, and administrative operational details of rural and urban local self-government bodies.

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16. (B) Australia
The concept of a Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule was borrowed from the Constitution of Australia. This framework allows both the Central Parliament and State Legislatures to legislate on shared subjects of public interest, promoting operational flexibility, uniform national principles, and regional adaptations while ensuring central supremacy in cases of direct legislative conflict under constitutional provisions.

17. (B) The Central law prevails over the State law.
Article 254 of the Constitution establishes the rule of federal repugnancy regarding matters listed in the Concurrent List. When a state law directly conflicts with a valid central law on a concurrent subject, the parliamentary statute prevails, rendering the state enactment void to the extent of the repugnancy, thereby preserving statutory uniformity across the entire sovereign territory.

18. (A) I, II, and III only
Criminal law and procedure, trade unions along with industrial and labour disputes, and the protection of wild animals and birds are all entries located in the Concurrent List. Capitation taxes, however, are enumerated under the State List. Thus, the first three subjects represent shared legislative fields between Parliament and state legislatures, whereas capitation tax remains exclusively regional.

19. (C) If the State law received Presidential assent after reservation.
Under Article 254(2) of the Constitution, if a state law regarding a Concurrent List subject contains provisions inconsistent with an earlier central law, the state law will prevail within that specific state provided it was reserved for the consideration of the President and received presidential assent. However, Parliament may later override or amend such a state law.

20. (D) Weights and measures except establishment of standards
The subject of weights and measures, excluding the establishment of national standards, was transferred to the Concurrent List under Entry 33A by the Forty-second Amendment Act of 1976. Establishing standards for weights and measures remains under the Union List, while public health is in the State List, and inter-state trade regulation is strictly a central legislative subject.

21. (C) The Union Parliament
Article 248 of the Indian Constitution grants exclusive residuary powers of legislation to the Union Parliament. This statutory power includes the authority to make laws or impose taxes concerning any subject matter that is not explicitly enumerated in any of the three lists—Union, State, or Concurrent—contained in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

22. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Posts and telegraphs is a national subject under the Union List. Agriculture is predominantly governed by states under the State List. Economic and social planning falls under the Concurrent List, allowing joint legislative initiatives. Cyber laws represent a modern field not mentioned in the original constitutional draft, falling under the residuary powers exercised exclusively by Parliament.

23. (D) The Union Parliament
Article 248(2) explicitly provides that the residuary powers of legislation granted to the Union Parliament include the power to impose any tax not mentioned in the State List or Concurrent List. Therefore, whenever a new subject or novel tax source emerges that is unlisted in the Seventh Schedule, Parliament holds exclusive constitutional jurisdiction to impose taxation.

24. (A) The Wealth Tax Act, 1957
The Wealth Tax Act of 1957 was enacted by Parliament using its residuary powers under Article 248 and Entry 97 of the Union List, as wealth tax was not specifically enumerated in any legislative list. In contrast, criminal law, minimum wages, and marriage laws derive from specific enumerated entries within the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule.

25. (C) A strong unitary central government
Vesting residuary powers in the central legislature rather than in state governments reflects a deliberate design aimed at creating a strong central authority. Modeled after the Canadian federal scheme rather than the American system, this constitutional arrangement ensures that unexpected modern legislative matters automatically fall under national parliamentary authority, reinforcing national unity and cohesion.

26. (A) Two-thirds of members present and voting
Under Article 249 of the Constitution, the Rajya Sabha can authorize Parliament to legislate on a matter in the State List if it passes a resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. The resolution must declare that parliamentary legislation on that state subject is necessary or expedient in the national interest.

27. (D) Two or more states request Parliament via resolutions.
Article 252 provides that if the legislatures of two or more states pass resolutions requesting Parliament to enact laws on a State List subject, Parliament acquires the power to pass legislation on that matter for those requesting states. Any other state may subsequently adopt such parliamentary legislation by passing a similar resolution in its legislature.

28. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The constitutional provisions governing parliamentary legislation on state matters follow a sequential numerical structure in Chapter I of Part XI. Article 249 addresses legislation in the national interest, Article 250 deals with legislation during emergencies, Article 252 covers legislation requested by two or more states, and Article 253 governs legislation enacted to implement international treaties.

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29. (B) Six months
A resolution passed under Article 249 remains in force for a period not exceeding one year at a time. Once the resolution ceases to be in force, any law enacted by Parliament pursuant to that resolution ceases to have effect after six months, except regarding actions completed or rights accrued prior to the expiration of that period.

30. (D) Article 253
Article 253 of the Constitution empowers Parliament to make any law for the whole or any part of the territory of India to implement international treaties, agreements, or conventions. This power allows Parliament to enact legislation on subjects enumerated in the State List without requiring consent from state legislatures, preserving national commitments under international law.

31. (A) Parliamentary laws applying to that State
Article 256 of the Constitution lays down an administrative obligation on state executives. It stipulates that the executive power of every state shall be exercised to ensure compliance with laws made by Parliament and any existing laws applying in that state, while empowering the executive authority of the Union to issue directions necessary for maintaining this statutory compliance.

32. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 257 of the Constitution explicitly empowers the Central Government to give executive directions to states regarding the construction and maintenance of means of communication declared to be of national or military importance. Consequently, the Reason accurately provides the direct constitutional authority and rationale supporting the executive assertion concerning national defense, strategic connectivity, and security requirements.

33. (B) The President with State Government consent
Under Article 258(1) of the Constitution, the President may, with the consent of the government of a state, entrust conditionally or unconditionally to that state government or its officers, administrative functions in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the Union extends, fostering administrative cooperation and executive harmony between governance tiers.

34. (B) II and III only
Statement II is incorrect because the Centre can issue executive directions to states for protecting railways within state boundaries under Article 257. Statement III is incorrect because Article 258A permits states to delegate executive functions to the Centre with central consent. Statement I correctly describes Article 365 regarding non-compliance with lawful Union executive directives.

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35. (C) Agreement between President and Governor
Mutual delegation of executive functions can be established through an agreement between the President and the State Governor under Articles 258 and 258A. The President may delegate central functions to state authorities with state consent, while a Governor may delegate state executive functions to the central government with Union consent, promoting administrative flexibility without constitutional amendments.

36. (D) Article 270
Article 270 provides for the levying and collection of taxes by the Union and their distribution between the Union and the States. All taxes and duties referred to in the Union List, except cesses and surcharges, are distributed between the Centre and States based on the recommendation formula prescribed periodically by the Finance Commission under this Article.

37. (C) Retained entirely by the Union Government
Article 271 empowers Parliament to levy a surcharge on specified taxes and duties at any time for the exclusive purposes of the Union. The proceeds of any such central surcharge form part of the Consolidated Fund of India and are retained entirely by the Central Government, remaining explicitly excluded from the divisible tax pool shared with states.

38. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 275 of the Constitution provides for statutory grants-in-aid to states deemed in need of financial assistance, disbursed from the Consolidated Fund of India. Parliament determines these allocations based on recommendations made by the Finance Commission, making the Reason a direct, factual explanation for how

statutory grants are operationalized under the Indian constitutional structure.

39. (D) Stamp duties on bills of exchange
Article 268 covers duties levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States. Stamp duties on bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, policies of insurance, transfer of shares, and related financial instruments fall under this provision. The proceeds collected within any state form part of that state's revenue stream rather than central revenues.

40. (A) States have unlimited borrowing powers from foreign countries without any restriction.
Under Article 293 of the Constitution, state governments are strictly prohibited from raising external loans or borrowing money from foreign countries or international financial institutions directly. Borrowing by states is limited to domestic sources within India, and state borrowing requires central government consent if there remains an outstanding central loan or guaranteed liability.

41. (C) Article 280
Article 280 of the Constitution mandates the President to constitute a Finance Commission every five years, or earlier if deemed necessary. The commission serves as a quasi-judicial body designed to recommend the distribution of tax revenues between the Centre and States and among the states themselves, maintaining balanced fiscal relations across the Indian federation.

42. (C) A Chairman and four other members
According to Article 280(2) of the Constitution and the Finance Commission Act of 1951, the Finance Commission consists of a Chairman and four other members appointed by the President. Parliament determines the qualifications required for appointment, the selection criteria, and the precise procedure followed for appointing all members of this constitutional fiscal body.

43. (D) Allocating annual plan outlays to various central ministries.
Allocating annual plan outlays to central ministries is an executive budgetary function managed by the Ministry of Finance and executive planning mechanisms, not a role of the Finance Commission. The Finance Commission focuses on tax distribution, recommending principles for grants-in-aid under Article 275, and suggesting measures to augment state funds for local governance bodies.

44. (A) I, II and III only
The 15th Finance Commission, chaired by N.K. Singh, recommended a vertical tax devolution share of 41% to states, adjusting the previous 42% share to account for the establishment of the Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. It relied exclusively on 2011 Census demographic data, making statements I, II, and III correct while statement IV is incorrect.

45. (C) Advisory in nature, subject to Union Government acceptance
The recommendations made by the Finance Commission are advisory in nature and not legally binding on the executive government. However, because it is a high-powered constitutional body, its recommendations regarding vertical tax devolution and statutory grants under Article 275 are traditionally accepted and implemented by the Union Cabinet through executive decisions and parliamentary reporting.

46. (D) Article 263
Article 263 empowers the President to establish an Inter-State Council if at any time it appears that the public interest would be served by its creation. The council is charged with investigating and discussing subjects of common interest between the Centre and States, as well as making recommendations for better policy coordination across states.

47. (A) The Prime Minister of India
The Prime Minister of India serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Inter-State Council. The council's membership includes Chief Ministers of all states, Chief Ministers of Union Territories with legislative assemblies, Administrators of Union Territories without assemblies, and six Union Cabinet Ministers nominated by the Prime Minister to ensure executive coordination.

48. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Article 263 provides for the Inter-State Council to facilitate comprehensive administrative and policy coordination across states. Article 262 governs inter-state river water dispute adjudication procedures. Article 275 details statutory grants-in-aid provided to state governments from central funds. Article

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280 establishes the Finance Commission to recommend vertical and horizontal tax distribution formulas systematically.

49. (B) Sarkaria Commission
The Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations, constituted in 1983, strongly recommended establishing a permanent Inter-State Council under Article 263 to resolve intergovernmental conflicts. Acting upon this recommendation, the V.P. Singh Government formally established the Inter-State Council through a Presidential Order issued in May 1990 to institutionalize cooperative consultations between governance tiers.

50. (A) Statutory bodies under States Reorganisation Act, 1956
Zonal Councils in India are statutory bodies established under Part III of the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 rather than constitutional bodies. Five initial Zonal Councils—Northern, Central, Eastern, Western, and Southern—were created to encourage inter-state cooperation, balanced regional growth, social integration, and joint policy resolution across neighboring state jurisdictions.

51. (C) Northern Zonal Council
The state of Rajasthan is an active member of the Northern Zonal Council established under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956. This zonal council comprises the states of Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, alongside the Union Territories of Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, and Chandigarh, facilitating regional consultation on development, infrastructure, and security.

52. (D) The Union Home Minister
The Union Home Minister serves as the common ex-officio Chairman of all five Zonal Councils created under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956, as well as the North-Eastern Council. Meanwhile, the Chief Ministers of the host member states within each zone serve as Vice-Chairmen on a rotational basis for a tenure of one year.

53. (C) North-Eastern Council
The North-Eastern Council was established separately under the North-Eastern Council Act of 1971, unlike the original five Zonal Councils established under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956. It acts as an advisory regional body covering Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, and Sikkim to formulate unified regional economic and development plans.

54. (A) 2, 3, 4, 1
Rajasthan belongs to the Northern Zonal Council, Uttar Pradesh belongs to the Central Zonal Council, Bihar belongs to the Eastern Zonal Council, and Tamil Nadu belongs to the Southern Zonal Council. Therefore, placing these states in the geographical sequence corresponding to Northern, Central, Eastern, and Southern Councils yields the numerical order 2, 3, 4, and 1.

55. (D) Article 312
Article 312 of the Constitution empowers the Rajya Sabha to pass a resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of members present and voting declaring that it is necessary in the national interest to create one or more All-India Services. Once such a resolution is adopted, Parliament can enact legislation creating the specified service.

56. (A) Recruited by Centre, serving both Centre and States
All-India Services are unique to Indian federalism because officers are recruited and trained by the Central Government through the Union Public Service Commission but are allocated to specific state cadres. These officers occupy key administrative positions in both state administrations and central ministries, maintaining uniform administrative standards throughout the entire country.

57. (C) The Government of Rajasthan
An officer of the Indian Administrative Service serving within Rajasthan is under the direct and immediate administrative control of the Government of Rajasthan. While ultimate disciplinary powers like dismissal or removal rest with the Central Government, day-to-day administrative management, postings, transfers, and immediate disciplinary measures like suspension are exercised by the state executive.

58. (A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
Statement I is correct because state governments often argue that central control over senior

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administrative officers impairs state autonomy. Statement II is incorrect because state governments lack the power to dismiss or remove All-India Service officers; major penalties like dismissal or removal can only be imposed by the Central Government through the President.

59. (D) Indian Foreign Service (IFS)
The Indian Foreign Service is a Central Civil Service under the administrative jurisdiction of the Ministry of External Affairs and is not an All-India Service. The three official All-India Services recognized under Article 312 of the Constitution are the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Police Service, and the Indian Forest Service.

60. (A) I and II only
President's Rule under Article 356 can be proclaimed if a state government cannot function in accordance with constitutional provisions, and the proclamation must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months. Statement III is incorrect because approved proclamations require parliamentary re-approval every six months, up to a maximum duration of three years.

61. (C) The President, via the Governor
When President's Rule is imposed under Article 356, the President assumes the executive functions of the state government. In practice, the Governor administers the state executive authority on behalf of the President, usually assisted by appointed advisors or senior bureaucrats, while the Council of Ministers in the state remains dismissed.

62. (C) Three years
President's Rule imposed under Article 356 can be extended for a maximum period of three years, provided it receives approval from both Houses of Parliament every six months. Beyond one year, extensions require additional conditions under Article 356(5), such as an active National Emergency or certification from the Election Commission regarding election difficulties.

63. (A) It can be either suspended or dissolved.
Upon the imposition of President's Rule under Article 356, the President can either suspend or dissolve the State Legislative Assembly. If suspended, the assembly remains in abeyance and can be reactivated later; if dissolved, fresh assembly elections must be conducted by the Election Commission of India to restore popular democratic state governance.

64. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Assertion (A) is true because proclamations under Article 356 are subject to judicial review. Reason (R) is false because in the landmark S.R. Bommai case (1994), the Supreme Court explicitly ruled that presidential power under Article 356 is not absolute and is subject to judicial scrutiny regarding arbitrary, bad faith, or unconstitutional usage.

65. (B) 1983
The Union Government appointed the Sarkaria Commission in 1983 under the chairmanship of Justice Ranjit Singh Sarkaria, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India. The commission was mandated to examine and review the working of existing constitutional arrangements between the Centre and States and recommend appropriate structural improvements.

66. (A) An eminent, detached person from outside the state
The Sarkaria Commission recommended that a Governor should be an eminent person, detached from local state politics, and appointed from outside the state. Furthermore, the commission emphasized that the appointee should not be a figure who has taken an active part in political conflicts in the recent past, ensuring non-partisan conduct.

67. (C) Very sparingly, in extreme cases, as a measure of last resort
The Sarkaria Commission recommended that Article 356 should be used very sparingly, in extreme situations, and strictly as a matter of last resort after exhausting all administrative warnings or corrective directives under Article 355. It emphasized that political breakdown must be genuine and impossible to rectify through ordinary democratic political processes.

68. (D) The Centre should consult states before legislating on Concurrent subjects
Regarding the Concurrent List, the Sarkaria Commission recommended that the Union Government should engage in prior consultation with state governments before enacting legislation on concurrent matters. This cooperative practice prevents unnecessary central encroachment,

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addresses regional operational concerns early, and fosters harmonious intergovernmental relations in shared functional areas of administration.

69. (C) Inter-State Council
The Sarkaria Commission recommended the permanent establishment of an Inter-State Council under Article 263 of the Constitution to serve as a high-level consultation forum between the Centre and States. Consequently, the council was formally established in May 1990 to investigate and discuss intergovernmental policy matters and foster cooperative federal relations.

70. (A) I, II and III only
The Punchhi Commission recommended a fixed tenure of five years for Governors, introducing an impeachment procedure by state legislatures to remove Governors, and creating localized emergency provisions under Articles 355 and 356. Statement IV is incorrect because the commission supported strengthening All-India Services rather than abolishing them, making statements I, II, and III correct.

71. (D) Madan Mohan Punchhi
The Second Commission on Centre-State Relations was set up by the Government of India in April 2007 under the chairmanship of Justice Madan Mohan Punchhi, former Chief Justice of India. The commission reviewed developments in Indian polity and economy since the Sarkaria Commission report and submitted its recommendations in 2010.

72. (A) Impeachment by State Legislature like the President
To ensure security of tenure and prevent arbitrary removal of Governors by the Central Government, the Punchhi Commission proposed amending the Constitution to introduce a formal impeachment procedure conducted by the State Legislature, similar to the process used for the President, thereby eliminating the arbitrary application of the doctrine of pleasure.

73. (C) Localized Emergency
The Punchhi Commission proposed the concept of a Localized Emergency under Articles 355 and 356. This framework allows central intervention to be limited strictly to a specific trouble-affected district or area within a state, avoiding the complete dismissal of the elected state government or nationwide disruption across the entire state administration.

74. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The Sarkaria Commission was appointed by the Union Government in 1983. The Punchhi Commission was constituted by the Union in 2007. The Rajamannar Committee was appointed by the Tamil Nadu Government in 1969 to examine Centre-State relations. The Anandpur Sahib Resolution asserting state autonomy was adopted by Akali Dal in 1973.

75. (D) States
In the federal system of the United States, Tenth Amendment provisions explicitly reserve residuary powers to the individual states or to the people. This contrasts directly with the Indian constitutional system, where residuary legislative powers are vested in the Central Union Parliament under Article 248, emphasizing a stronger central legislative authority.

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76. (B) The USA allows dual citizenship, whereas India provides for single citizenship.
A fundamental structural distinction between American and Indian federalism lies in citizenship rights. The United States provides for dual citizenship, granting individuals separate national American citizenship and state citizenship. In contrast, the Constitution of India establishes a single uniform Indian citizenship for all citizens regardless of their state of residence or origin.

77. (C) Population of the state
Unlike the United States Senate where every state receives equal representation regardless of size, seats in the Rajya Sabha are allocated to Indian states based on their respective population figures as detailed in the Fourth Schedule. Consequently, more populous states receive a higher number of parliamentary seats than less populated states.

78. (D) The Parliament alone without state ratification
While the United States Constitution requires three-fourths of state legislatures to ratify constitutional amendments, the majority of provisions in the Constitution of India can be amended by the Union Parliament alone using a simple or special majority, without requiring

ratification by state legislatures unless federal provisions are directly affected.

79. (A) US Congress cannot alter state boundaries without consent, unlike India
The American federation is described as an indestructible union of indestructible states because the United States Congress cannot alter state boundaries or territories without state consent. In India, under Article 3, Parliament can unilaterally alter state boundaries or form new states without state legislative consent, making India an indestructible union of destructible states.

80. (A) 1, 3, 2
Arranging these constitutional amendments in descending chronological order of enactment yields: the 101st Amendment Act establishing the Goods and Services Tax passed in 2016, the 97th Amendment Act regarding co-operative societies enacted in 2011, and the 42nd Amendment Act transferring legislative subjects to the Concurrent List enacted in 1976.

81. (B) Discretionary power of Governor reserving bills for President
State governments frequently criticize the Governor's discretionary power under Article 200 to reserve state legislative bills for the President's consideration as a major centralizing tool. States argue this power can be used by the central executive to delay or block state legislation, thereby infringing upon state legislative autonomy and subverting regional mandate.

82. (A) Concentration of elastic and lucrative taxes in Union List
The structural financial dependency of states on the Centre stems from the constitutional allocation of revenue sources. The Union List contains highly elastic and lucrative tax bases such as corporation tax, income tax, and customs duties, whereas states handle resource-intensive socio-economic development responsibilities with relatively inelastic local taxation powers.

83. (C) Article 355
Article 355 imposes a constitutional duty upon the Union to protect every state against external aggression and internal disturbance. Under this obligation, the Central Government justifies deploying Central Armed Police Forces into a state to maintain law and order and restore public peace, even without an explicit request from the state executive.

84. (D) Enactment of three central farm laws (later repealed)
The enactment of three central farm laws in 2020 was widely viewed by state governments and analysts as a centralizing move that encroached upon state jurisdiction over agriculture and agricultural markets under Entry 14 and Entry 28 of the State List, sparking intense intergovernmental debate until their repeal by Parliament.

85. (A) I and II only
Statements I and II correctly identify decentralization trends: the 73rd and 74th Amendments created constitutional local governance tiers, and NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission to enhance cooperative federalism. Statement III is incorrect because successive Finance Commissions have generally increased or maintained the vertical share of central taxes devolved to states.

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86. (B) Eleventh Schedule
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 inserted the Eleventh Schedule into the Indian Constitution. This functional schedule contains 29 specific subjects—such as agriculture, rural housing, drinking water, and poverty alleviation—over which state legislatures may endow Panchayati Raj institutions with appropriate legislative and administrative powers to ensure effective grassroots self-governance.

87. (D) Distribution of taxes between State and Local Bodies
Under Articles 243-I and 243-Y, the State Finance Commission is constituted by the Governor every five years to review the financial position of local bodies. Its core function is to recommend principles governing the distribution of net tax proceeds between the state and local authorities, including Panchayats and Municipalities.

88. (C) 1989 - 2014 (Era of coalition politics)
The era of coalition politics from 1989 to 2014 marked significant political decentralization in Indian federalism. The absence of a single dominant party at the Centre increased the influence of regional political parties, giving states greater political leverage, enhanced

bargaining power in federal decision-making, and increased protection against federal interference.

89. (C) The Parliament
Article 262(1) of the Constitution explicitly empowers Parliament to enact laws providing for the formal adjudication of any dispute or complaint regarding the use, distribution, or control of the waters of any inter-state river or river valley, establishing dedicated statutory mechanisms like inter-state water disputes tribunals for effective conflict resolution.

90. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 262(2) explicitly authorizes Parliament to enact legislation barring the Supreme Court and other courts from exercising jurisdiction over inter-state river water disputes. Pursuant to this constitutional provision, Parliament enacted the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, making the Reason a direct explanation for the exclusion of Supreme Court original jurisdiction.

91. (D) Ravi and Beas
Rajasthan is a principal stakeholder in the inter-state dispute concerning the allocation and utilization of surplus waters from the Ravi and Beas river systems. The water sharing arrangement involves Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan, leading to periodic legal and administrative negotiations over canal deliveries, regional allocations, and tribunal awards.

92. (B) 1956
Parliament enacted the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act in 1956 under the explicit constitutional mandate of Article 262. This landmark statutory enactment provides the formal legal framework for constituting ad-hoc tribunals to adjudicate inter-state river water disputes whenever direct executive negotiations between affected state governments fail to reach consensual resolution.

93. (C) Delays in tribunal setup, adjudication, and award enforcement
The primary criticism of the inter-state water disputes tribunal system is the extraordinary delay involved in setting up tribunals, completing proceedings, and enforcing final awards. Water disputes often remain unresolved for decades due to prolonged litigations, statutory ambiguities, political resistance from basin states, and delays in gazetting tribunal decisions.

94. (D) Reserving state bills for Presidential consideration
Under Article 200 of the Constitution, reserving a state bill for the consideration of the President is a discretionary power exercised by the Governor. Unlike routine legislative assent, the Governor exercises personal discretion without needing to follow the binding advice of the State Council of Ministers in making this reservation decision.

95. (B) I, III and IV only
Friction between elected state governments and central-appointed Governors frequently arises over recommending President's Rule under Article 356, withholding assent to state bills indefinitely, and appointing university Vice-Chancellors. Statement II is excluded from friction areas because Article 207 strictly prohibits Governors from returning money bills to state legislatures for reconsideration, making statements I, III, and IV correct.

96. (B) Article 200
The second proviso of Article 200 explicitly mandates that the Governor must reserve for the President's consideration any bill passed by the state legislature that, in the Governor's opinion, would, if enacted, so derogate from the constitutional powers of the High Court as to endanger its independent judicial position.

97. (B) The Governor can be removed by the President at any time without assigning any reason.
Under Article 156(1) of the Constitution, the Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President. This constitutional rule means the Central Government, acting through the President, can remove or transfer a Governor at any time before the standard five-year tenure expires, without providing formal reasons or judicial procedures.

98. (A) Article 174
Article 174(1) of the Constitution empowers the Governor to summon each House of the State Legislature from time to time to meet at such time and place as thought fit. In standard democratic practice, this power is exercised on the advice of the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers.

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99. (C) Article 279A
The Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council was established under Article 279A, inserted into the Constitution by the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2016. It serves as a joint constitutional forum comprising Union and State representatives to make recommendations on tax rates, exemptions, threshold limits, and taxation rules.

100. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
In the GST Council, the Central Government holds one-third of the total votes cast, while all State Governments combined hold two-thirds weightage. A quorum requires one-half of the total membership, and any decision taken by the council requires a weighted majority of three-fourths of the votes cast present.

101. (C) The Union Finance Minister
Article 279A of the Constitution explicitly stipulates that the Union Finance Minister serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of the Goods and Services Tax Council. The council also includes the Union Minister of State in charge of Revenue or Finance, alongside state ministers in charge of Finance or Taxation nominated by each state.

102. (B) Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation
In accordance with Article 279A(2), each state government nominates its Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation, or any other Minister, to serve as its representative on the GST Council. Therefore, Rajasthan is represented on the council by its State Finance Minister or another designated state Cabinet Minister.

103. (D) GST Compensation Cess
To compensate states for revenue losses resulting from the transition to the destination-based GST regime, Parliament enacted the GST (Compensation to States) Act of 2017. Under this framework, a GST Compensation Cess was levied on luxury and sin goods to fund guaranteed compensation to states for five years.

104. (A) Article 356
The landmark Supreme Court judgement in S.R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994) primarily addressed the arbitrary misuse of Article 356 regarding the imposition of President's Rule. The ruling established strict judicial safeguards, declared federalism and secularism as basic structure features, and subjected presidential proclamations to rigorous judicial review.

105. (A) 3, 2, 1
Arranging these landmark constitutional Supreme Court cases in chronological order yields: I.C. Golaknath v. State of Punjab decided in 1967, Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala decided in 1973 establishing the basic structure doctrine, and S.R. Bommai v. Union of India decided in 1994 addressing constitutional federalism and Article 356.

106. (A) The floor of the Legislative Assembly
In the S.R. Bommai judgement, the Supreme Court ruled that the only constitutionally valid forum to test whether a state government or Council of Ministers commands a majority is the floor of the Legislative Assembly. Subjective assessment by the Governor at Raj Bhavan cannot substitute for a floor test.

107. (D) The Supreme Court ruled that courts cannot order the revival of a dismissed state government even if the dismissal was unconstitutional.
The fourth statement is incorrect because the Supreme Court explicitly held in the landmark S.R. Bommai case that if a presidential proclamation under Article 356 is invalidated by judicial review, the court possesses full constitutional power to restore the dismissed state government and reactivate the dissolved or suspended Legislative Assembly.

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108. (B) Restore dismissed state government and suspended assembly
Under the legal principles laid down in the S.R. Bommai case, if the judiciary declares a proclamation under Article 356 unconstitutional, it has the remedial power to restore status quo ante. This judicial power includes reviving the dismissed Council of Ministers and reinstating the suspended or dissolved State Legislative Assembly.

109. (C) Mismatch between central revenue capacity and state spending
Vertical Imbalance in fiscal federalism describes the structural mismatch between revenue-raising powers and spending responsibilities across different levels of government. In India, the Central Government commands superior tax resources, while state governments bear extensive constitutional responsibilities for public social

welfare, requiring vertical tax devolution to maintain fiscal balance across governance tiers.

110. (D) I, II and III
The 15th Finance Commission incorporated Income Distance, Demographic Performance, and Forest and Ecology into its formula for horizontal devolution of taxes among states. Income Distance measures relative economic backwardness, Demographic Performance rewards state fertility control efforts, and Forest and Ecology accounts for environmental preservation costs incurred by green forested states.

111. (A) Income Distance
In the horizontal tax devolution formula formulated by the 15th Finance Commission, Income Distance carries the highest weightage at 45%. This criterion measures the gap between a state's per capita income and that of the state with the highest per capita income, ensuring higher transfers to economically lagging states.

112. (B) Funds earmarked for specific sectors like water or sanitation
Tied grants are financial transfers provided by the Centre to states or local bodies that are specifically earmarked for designated sectors, programs, or operational projects such as sanitation, drinking water, or healthcare. Receiving entities are legally obligated to utilize these funds exclusively for specified purposes rather than general administration.

113. (B) Only from within the territory of India
Under Article 293(1) of the Constitution, state governments are authorized to borrow money exclusively within the territory of India upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State. States are constitutionally barred from raising external loans or borrowing directly from foreign governments or foreign financial institutions without central authorization.

114. (A) State jurisdiction of investigative agencies like CBI and ED
Friction between the Centre and States frequently involves the jurisdiction and operation of central investigative agencies like the Central Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement Directorate. Non-ruling states often allege political misuse and federal encroachment when central agencies investigate state subjects or public officials without formal prior state executive concurrence.

115. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act of 1946 governs the Central Bureau of Investigation, requiring state consent under Section 6 before exercising investigative powers within state territory. Several states withdrew general consent citing political bias, making the statutory requirement in the Reason the direct legal basis explaining the Assertion.

116. (D) Shrinking state fiscal space via matching funds and central guidelines
Centrally Sponsored Schemes are frequently criticized by state governments because they require states to provide matching financial contributions from their own regional budgets while adhering strictly to rigid uniform central guidelines. This restricts state expenditure flexibility, distorts local development priorities, and severely strains limited state fiscal resources over extended time.

117. (C) Exclusion from divisible tax pool shared with states
The increasing imposition of cesses and surcharges by the Union Government causes political concern among state governments because proceeds from cesses and surcharges form part of the Consolidated Fund of India and are explicitly excluded from the divisible tax pool shared with states under Article 270, reducing overall state share.

118. (B) Chancellor of state universities
By virtue of provisions in state university statutes, the Governor of a state traditionally serves as the ex-officio Chancellor of state-funded universities. In this statutory capacity, the Governor holds executive powers regarding the appointment of Vice-Chancellors, presiding over convocations, and supervising university administration, which has become a point of state conflict.

119. (D) National Institution for Transforming India
NITI Aayog stands for the National Institution for Transforming India. Established by an executive Cabinet resolution on January 1, 2015, to replace the Planning Commission, it serves as the apex policy think tank of the Government

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of India, promoting cooperative federalism and strategic policy formulation across states and central ministries.

120. (D) I, II, III and IV
All four statements regarding NITI Aayog are accurate. It actively promotes cooperative federalism, lacks the power to allocate financial grants to states (a function now handled by the Ministry of Finance), includes all State Chief Ministers in its Governing Council, and functions as an advisory think tank for strategic national development policy.

121. (C) Publishing performance indices across key sectors
NITI Aayog fosters competitive federalism among Indian states by publishing performance indices and comparative rankings across critical development sectors such as health, water management, school education, sustainable development goals, and innovation. These public rankings encourage state governments to improve governance metrics and attract private investment through systematic evidence-based policy reforms.

122. (A) The Governing Council
The Governing Council is the premier decision-making body structurally integrated within NITI Aayog. Chaired by the Prime Minister, it includes Chief Ministers of all states, Chief Ministers of Union Territories with assemblies, and Lieutenant Governors of other Union Territories, providing an institutional platform to align national priorities with regional aspirations.

123. (D) 42nd Amendment Act
The Forty-second Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 transferred education from the State List to the Concurrent List under Entry 25. This structural constitutional shift established joint legislative responsibility between the Centre and States over educational policy, standards, regulation, and infrastructure development across all primary, secondary, and higher education sectors nationwide.

124. (B) Non-binding framework requiring state adoption
The National Education Policy 2020 is a non-binding executive policy framework issued by the Union Government rather than a statutory parliamentary act. Because education is on the Concurrent List, effective implementation of NEP guidelines requires administrative cooperation, legislative alignment, and voluntary financial adoption by individual state governments across the Indian federation.

125. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Article 131 confers exclusive original jurisdiction on the Supreme Court for legal disputes between the Centre and States. Article 262 governs inter-state river water dispute adjudication. Article 263 provides for establishing the Inter-State Council to investigate disputes and advise states. Article 279A establishes the GST Council for national indirect tax harmonization.

126. (D) Politically symbolic action without binding legal effect
Statutory resolutions passed by State Legislative Assemblies against valid central legislation enacted on Concurrent subjects carry political weight but have no binding legal effect. Under the constitutional principle of federal supremacy established in Article 254, a state assembly resolution cannot override, suspend, or invalidate a statutory law validly enacted by Parliament.

127. (A) Centre and States working in developmental harmony
Cooperative federalism signifies a structural governance relationship where the Central Government and State Governments work together in developmental harmony and operational coordination rather than operating in isolated conflict. Institutional mechanisms such as NITI Aayog, the GST Council, and the Inter-State Council facilitate joint policy formulation, consultation, and collaborative national economic growth.

128. (B) States competing for investment via business rankings
Competitive federalism refers to healthy competition among state governments to attract private capital, technical investment, and industrial development. A prominent modern example is the Ease of Doing Business rankings and sector performance indices published by central agencies, which motivate states to streamline administrative procedures, improve infrastructure, and implement structural reforms.

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129. (B) Central Bureau of Investigation
The Central Bureau of Investigation is a central law enforcement agency operating under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, often associated with jurisdictional friction between Centre and States. Unlike the National Development Council, Inter-State Council, and NITI Aayog Governing Council, the CBI is an investigative body rather than a coordination forum.

130. (A) Combative political relations with cooperative-competitive mechanisms
Contemporary Centre-State relations in India are best characterized by combative political dynamics alongside institutionalized cooperative and competitive federal mechanisms. While political disagreements over central agencies, gubernatorial decisions, and fiscal devolution create regional friction, formal bodies like the GST Council and NITI Aayog foster structural intergovernmental policy coordination and competitive economic development reforms.

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CHAPTER 04
Preamble and Fundamental Duties

1. Which of the following constitutional documents is considered the primary source from which the Preamble of the Indian Constitution is derived?
(A) The Government of India Act, 1935 enacted by British Parliament
(B) The Objective Resolution moved in 1946 by Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) The Indian Independence Act, 1947 passed by British Parliament
(D) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights passed by United Nations

2. The phrase "We, the People of India" in the Preamble primarily signifies which of the following constitutional principles?
(A) Parliamentary Sovereignty
(B) Federalism
(C) Separation of Powers
(D) Popular Sovereignty

3. Arrange the following ideals in the exact chronological order in which they appear in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution:
1. Equality
2. Liberty
3. Fraternity
4. Justice

Select the correct order from the options below:
(A) 4, 2, 1, 3
(B) 4, 1, 2, 3
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Berubari Union case (1960):
I. The Supreme Court held that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.
II. The Supreme Court stated that the Preamble shows the general purposes behind the several provisions in the Constitution.
III. The Supreme Court opined that the Preamble is not a source of substantive power.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

5. Consider the following two statements regarding the term "Socialist" in the Preamble:
Statement I: The term "Socialist" was present in the original Preamble adopted in 1949.
Statement II: Indian socialism is heavily tilted towards democratic socialism rather than communistic socialism.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

6. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is completely non-justiciable in nature.
Reason (R): The provisions of the Preamble cannot be enforced in courts of law to compel the government to implement them.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

7. Which of the following is an odd one out regarding the types of liberty specifically guaranteed by the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Liberty of thought and opinion
(B) Liberty of economic enterprise
(C) Liberty of speech and expression
(D) Liberty of faith and worship

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8. By which Constitutional Amendment Act were the words "Socialist", "Secular", and "Integrity" added to the Preamble?
(A) 24th Amendment Act, 1971
(B) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(C) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(D) 86th Amendment Act, 2002

9. Which of the following is NOT listed as a Fundamental Duty under Article 51A of the Indian Constitution?
(A) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions
(B) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so
(C) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
(D) To pay taxes honestly and regularly

10. Match List I with List II:
List I: Constitutional Terms
P. Sovereign
Q. Republic
R. Secular
S. Democratic
List II: Meanings
1. The head of the state is always an elected person
2. India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other nation
3. Supreme power rests with the people through their elected representatives
4. The State has no official religion and treats all religions equally
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

11. What is the exact date of adoption of the Constitution as specified in the text of the Preamble?
(A) 15th August 1947
(B) 26th November 1949
(C) 26th January 1950
(D) 24th January 1950

12. In the context of the Preamble, the term "Republic" signifies that:
(A) The state guarantees equal wealth distribution among all its citizens
(B) The head of state is elected for a fixed term
(C) All citizens have an absolute right to follow any religious practice
(D) Political sovereignty is vested entirely in a single hereditary monarch

13. Consider the following statements regarding the Swaran Singh Committee:
I. It was constituted in 1976 during the operation of the internal emergency.
II. It recommended the inclusion of a separate chapter on Fundamental Duties.
III. It suggested that citizens should be penalised for non-compliance with Fundamental Duties.
IV. The Congress government accepted all of its recommendations without any modifications.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

14. Which new Fundamental Duty was added to Article 51A by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002?
(A) To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife
(B) To safeguard public property and strictly abjure all forms of violence across the nation
(C) To provide education opportunities to children aged six to fourteen years
(D) To develop scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform

15. Consider the following two statements regarding the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973):
Statement I: The Supreme Court reversed the earlier stance taken in the Berubari Union case and declared that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution.
Statement II: The Supreme Court ruled that the Preamble can be amended under Article 368, subject to the condition that no amendment is made to the basic structure.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

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16. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of adjectives used to describe the Indian State in the Preamble?
(A) Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular, Republic
(B) Sovereign, Secular, Socialist, Democratic, Republic
(C) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
(D) Sovereign, Democratic, Secular, Socialist, Republic

17. Which of the following provides the most appropriate meaning of "Fraternity" as mentioned in the Preamble?
(A) A governance system where all state economic resources are equally distributed
(B) A sense of brotherhood assuring individual dignity and national unity
(C) The absolute freedom of an individual citizen to act without any legal restraints
(D) The constitutional supremacy of the central government over all state governments

18. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Unlike some Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties are confined to citizens only and do not extend to foreigners.
Reason (R): Fundamental Duties were designed to serve as a constant reminder to the citizens of their reciprocal obligations towards the State.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

19. Which of the following is NOT generally cited as a criticism of the Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution?
(A) They are described as a mere code of moral precepts due to their non-justiciable nature.
(B) Some duties use vague and ambiguous terms like 'noble ideals' and 'composite culture'.
(C) Their inclusion as an appendage to Part IV rather than after Part III reduces their perceived significance.
(D) They severely limit the enforcement of Fundamental Rights by prioritizing duties in judicial review.

20. The concept of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution was inspired by the Constitution of which country?
(A) Former USSR
(B) United States of America
(C) United Kingdom
(D) Ireland

21. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties.
(A) Courts can look into Fundamental Duties while interpreting ambiguous statutes.
(B) Fundamental Duties cannot be enforced by courts through writs, unlike Fundamental Rights.
(C) While Fundamental Rights are constraints on state power, Fundamental Duties are obligations on citizens.
(D) Both Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties were part of the original Constitution enacted in 1949.

22. Consider the following statements regarding the specific Fundamental Duties under Article 51A:
I. It is a duty to protect and improve lakes, rivers and wildlife.
II. It is a duty to respect the National Anthem and the National Flag.
III. It is a duty to cast a vote in local, state, and national elections.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

23. Which of the following is an odd one out when classifying the dimensions of 'Justice' as guaranteed by the Preamble?
(A) Social Justice
(B) Economic Justice
(C) Political Justice
(D) Legal Justice

24. Match List I with List II:
List I: Supreme Court Cases
P. Berubari Union Case (1960)
Q. Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)
R. LIC of India Case (1995)
S. S.R. Bommai Case (1994)
List II: Significance regarding the Preamble
1. Reaffirmed that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution

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2. Held that Secularism is a basic feature of the Constitution
3. Held that the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution
4. Declared the Preamble as part of the Constitution subject to amendment without altering the basic structure

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

25. The Preamble secures to all citizens "Equality of status and of opportunity". In the constitutional framework, this primarily means:
(A) Absence of special privileges to any section and provision of adequate opportunities
(B) Ensuring equal bank balances and financial asset distribution for all citizens in society
(C) Eradicating all natural differences in cognitive and physical abilities among all citizens
(D) Providing government jobs and administrative employment to all citizens indiscriminately

26. Consider the following two statements regarding the legal enforcement of Fundamental Duties:
Statement I: Parliament cannot make laws to strictly enforce any of the Fundamental Duties.
Statement II: The Verma Committee (1999) identified several pre-existing legal provisions that help in the implementation of certain Fundamental Duties.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

27. Consider the following statements regarding the judicial view of Fundamental Duties:
I. In the AIIMS Students' Union case (2001), the Supreme Court noted that Fundamental Duties are as important as Fundamental Rights.
II. Courts cannot use Fundamental Duties to determine the constitutional validity of a law.
III. Fundamental Duties can be used as an interpretative tool to expand the scope of Article 21.
IV. The Supreme Court has mandated that failure to perform a Fundamental Duty automatically results in the loss of citizenship.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, III and IV only

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28. According to Article 51A, which Fundamental Duty specifically emphasizes renouncing practices derogatory to the dignity of women?
(A) The duty to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood
(B) The duty to cherish and follow noble ideals of the freedom struggle
(C) The duty to develop scientific temper
(D) The duty to value the rich heritage of our composite culture

29. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution embodies the positive concept of secularism.
Reason (R): The State gives equal respect to all religions and protects all religions equally.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

30. Which of the following recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee was NOT accepted by the Government during the 42nd Amendment?
(A) The mandatory inclusion of a brand new Part IVA within the Indian Constitution
(B) The specification of a detailed list of Fundamental Duties for all Indian citizens
(C) The mandatory inclusion of the fundamental duty to defend the country during war
(D) The imposition of penalty or punishment for non-compliance with duties

31. The Preamble is often considered an essential tool of constitutional interpretation because:
(A) It provides direct, legally enforceable legislative and administrative power to the executive branch.

(B) It completely overrides Part III of the Indian Constitution in case of any direct constitutional conflict.
(C) It outlines the noble vision guiding the interpretation of constitutional ambiguities.
(D) It acts as an independent source of supplementary legislative power for the national Parliament.

32. Arrange the following landmark Supreme Court cases related to the Preamble in their correct chronological order:
1. LIC of India Case
2. Berubari Union Case
3. Kesavananda Bharati Case
Select the correct order from the options below:
(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

33. The principle of "Popular Sovereignty" implies which of the following?
(A) The exclusive legislative power of the State legislatures over all local municipal bodies
(B) The complete constitutional supremacy of international treaties over domestic national laws
(C) The uncontrolled socio-political dominance of the majority community over all minorities
(D) The ultimate authority of the people to govern through their elected representatives

34. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976:
I. It amended the Preamble for the first and only time to date.
II. It added three new words to the Preamble: Socialist, Secular, and Fraternity.
III. It inserted Article 51A into the Constitution to list Fundamental Duties.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

35. Identify the correct pair of a Fundamental Duty and its underlying concept from Article 51A:
(A) Article 51A(h) – Protecting and improving the natural environment including forests
(B) Article 51A(f) – Developing scientific temper, humanism and spirit of reform
(C) Article 51A(i) – Providing compulsory opportunities for education to children
(D) Article 51A(b) – Cherishing noble ideals of the freedom struggle

36. Consider the following two statements regarding the amendability of the Preamble:
Statement I: The Preamble cannot be amended under Article 368 under any circumstances.
Statement II: In the Kesavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court held that the Preamble can be amended, provided the basic features are not altered.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

37. Match List I with List II:
List I: Clauses of Article 51A
P. Article 51A(a)
Q. Article 51A(c)
R. Article 51A(e)
S. Article 51A(g)
List II: Content of the Fundamental Duty
1. Uphold and protect sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
2. Abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals, the National Flag and National Anthem
3. Protect and improve the natural environment
4. Promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

38. Under the Fundamental Duty to protect and improve the natural environment [Article 51A(g)], which of the following is NOT explicitly mentioned?
(A) Wild forests
(B) Inland lakes
(C) Natural rivers
(D) Ocean beds

39. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Fundamental Duties are non-

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justiciable in nature.
Reason (R): The Constitution does not provide for their direct enforcement by the courts through writs.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

40. Which eminent constitutional expert famously referred to the Preamble as the "Identity card of the Constitution"?
(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(B) N.A. Palkhivala
(C) K.M. Munshi
(D) Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer

41. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of the forms of Liberty mentioned in the Preamble?
(A) Thought, Expression, Belief, Faith, Worship
(B) Belief, Faith, Thought, Expression, Worship
(C) Expression, Thought, Faith, Belief, Worship
(D) Thought, Belief, Expression, Worship, Faith

42. Consider the following statements regarding the term "Democratic Republic" in the Preamble:
I. It denotes that the people are the supreme source of political power.
II. It indicates that the head of the state is a hereditary monarch.
III. It signifies the presence of a government elected by the people based on universal adult franchise.
IV. It ensures that public offices are open to all citizens without any discrimination.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

43. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the ideal of "Equality" in the Preamble.
(A) It promises comprehensive equality of status as well as equality of opportunity.
(B) It fully embraces three distinct societal dimensions: civic, political, and economic.
(C) It aims at establishing absolute wealth parity for all citizens.
(D) It seeks to eliminate all special privileges guaranteed to any section of society.

44. Which of the following is an odd one out when comparing Fundamental Duties (FDs) and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)?
(A) Both guide the State in making administrative policies.
(B) Both are generally non-justiciable.
(C) FDs are directed towards citizens, while DPSPs are directed towards the State.
(D) Both have been used by courts to determine the constitutional validity of laws.

45. Consider the following two statements regarding the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002:
Statement I: It amended Article 21A to make elementary education a Fundamental Right.
Statement II: It introduced the 11th Fundamental Duty under Article 51A requiring parents or guardians to provide opportunities for education to children aged 6 to 14 years.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

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46. In which year was the Swaran Singh Committee constituted by the Government of India to make recommendations on Fundamental Duties?
(A) 1974
(B) 1975
(C) 1976
(D) 1978

47. Consider the following statements regarding the ideal of 'Fraternity' in the Preamble:
I. It aims to overcome hindrances like communalism, regionalism, and casteism.
II. It is promoted by the system of single citizenship in the Constitution.
III. It requires the state to guarantee economic equality among different geographical regions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

48. What is the most appropriate primary purpose of including Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India?
(A) To provide additional legal grounds for preventive detention of suspected citizens
(B) To remind citizens of their duties toward society and the nation
(C) To expand the statutory executive powers of the President during national emergencies
(D) To serve as an absolute substitute for the Directive Principles of State Policy

49. Match List I with List II:
List I: Commentators
P. K.M. Munshi
Q. Ernest Barker
R. Thakurdas Bhargava
S. M. Hidayatullah
List II: Description of the Preamble
1. Soul of the Constitution
2. Horoscope of our sovereign democratic republic
3. Key-note to the Constitution
4. Resembles the Declaration of Independence of the USA
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

50. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Indian Secularism as envisaged by the Preamble and the Constitution?
(A) Equal respect, protection, and recognition given to all religions by the State government
(B) Complete freedom for individuals to profess, practice, and propagate any religious faith
(C) Complete separation of religion and state, ignoring all religious matters
(D) Absolute prohibition of religious instruction in schools wholly maintained by State funds

51. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): India's membership in the Commonwealth of Nations does not compromise its sovereign status.
Reason (R): The Preamble declares India to be a sovereign state, and Commonwealth membership is a voluntary association without any legal binding force on Indian sovereignty.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

52. According to Article 51A(h), it is the duty of every citizen to develop:
(A) Scientific temper, humanism, inquiry and reform
(B) A deep sense of uncritical religious devotion and traditional spirituality
(C) Absolute respect for ancient religious traditions and orthodox customs
(D) Absolute political allegiance to whichever political party is in power

53. Consider the following two statements regarding the LIC of India case (1995):
Statement I: The Supreme Court reiterated that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.
Statement II: The Supreme Court declared that the Preamble holds ultimate supremacy over the specific provisions of the Constitution.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

54. Consider the following statements regarding the differences between Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties:
I. Fundamental Rights are primarily negative obligations on the State, while Duties are positive obligations on citizens.
II. Fundamental Rights are justiciable, while Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable.
III. Fundamental Rights apply to all persons including aliens, whereas all Fundamental Duties are strictly for citizens only.
IV. Both Rights and Duties were part of the original Constitution adopted in 1949.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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55. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is fundamentally based on the "Objective Resolution". Who moved this resolution in the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

56. Which of the following Fundamental Duties does NOT explicitly mention respecting the "National Flag"?
(A) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions
(B) To defend the country and render national service
(C) The duty under Article 51A(a)
(D) Both (B) and the duty under Article 51A(g)

57. Which of the following words is an odd one out because it was present in the original Preamble adopted on November 26, 1949?
(A) Socialist
(B) Secular
(C) Democratic
(D) Integrity

58. Match List I with List II:
List I: Constitutional Features
P. Fundamental Rights
Q. Directive Principles of State Policy
R. Fundamental Duties
S. The Preamble
List II: Respective Parts in the Constitution
1. Part IV
2. Part III
3. Part IVA
4. Not assigned a specific Part number
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

59. The term "Economic Justice" in the Preamble represents the most appropriate idea of:
(A) Guaranteeing an absolutely equal fixed salary for all professional occupations in society
(B) Non-discrimination based on economic factors and eliminating wealth inequalities
(C) Complete state nationalization of all private industrial enterprises and assets
(D) Providing free essential consumer goods to all citizens across the nation indefinitely

60. Consider the following statements regarding the meaning of the word 'Socialist' in the context of post-1991 India:
I. The introduction of Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG) has diluted the original strict application of state socialism.
II. Despite economic reforms, the constitutional goal of a welfare state and distributive justice remains intact.
III. The Supreme Court has noted that Indian socialism primarily aims to end poverty, ignorance, and inequality of opportunity.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

61. Consider the following statements regarding the legal enforcement of Fundamental Duties:
I. The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act (1971) penalises disrespect to the National Flag, enforcing Article 51A(a).
II. The Wildlife (Protection) Act (1972) supports the enforcement of the duty to protect the natural environment under Article 51A(g).
III. The Representation of the People Act (1951) enables the direct enforcement of the duty to develop a scientific temper.
IV. The Protection of Civil Rights Act (1955) reinforces the duty to promote brotherhood by penalising untouchability.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

62. How many Fundamental Duties were originally added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976?
(A) 8
(B) 10
(C) 11
(D) 12

63. "Political Justice" as enshrined in the Preamble fundamentally implies:
(A) Equal political rights, equal access to political office, and equal voice in government
(B) The fundamental right of every citizen to form a political party and receive state

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funding
(C) The complete state abolition of all political opposition parties to ensure national unity
(D) The mandatory constitutional reservation of seats in Parliament for all religious minorities

64. Identify the incorrect statement when contrasting the Berubari Union case and the Kesavananda Bharati case.
(A) Both cases were decided by the Supreme Court of India.
(B) Berubari case denied the Preamble as part of the Constitution, while Kesavananda accepted it.
(C) Both cases concluded that the Preamble grants substantive powers to the legislature.
(D) Kesavananda case emphasized the Preamble's importance in interpreting the basic structure of the Constitution.

65. Consider the following two statements regarding citizenship and Fundamental Duties:
Statement I: The Constitution makes the enjoyment of Fundamental Rights explicitly conditional upon the performance of Fundamental Duties.
Statement II: A citizen can be stripped of their Indian citizenship purely for failing to develop a scientific temper.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

66. Does the Preamble limit the powers of the Parliament to make laws?
(A) Yes, the Preamble operates as a direct constitutional limitation on all legislative powers.
(B) No, it is neither a source of legislative power nor a prohibition upon the legislature.
(C) Yes, it acts as a prohibition but only concerning national laws related to Fundamental Rights.
(D) Yes, the national Parliament cannot legislate on matters not explicitly named in the Preamble.

67. Which of the following is NOT explicitly mentioned as a core ideal or aspiration in the text of the Preamble?
(A) Privacy
(B) Justice
(C) Liberty
(D) Equality

68. Which of the following is an odd one out regarding the scope of Fundamental Duties?
(A) Paying adequate compensation for property acquired by the State
(B) Safeguarding public property
(C) Striving towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity
(D) Promoting harmony and spirit of common brotherhood

69. Identify the correct statement regarding Article 51A(k).
(A) It mandates the state government to provide free university and higher education to all citizens.
(B) It requires parents or guardians to provide education opportunities to children aged 6 to 14.
(C) It was inserted into the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976.
(D) It places the sole administrative burden on the central government to build schools in every village.

70. When was the Preamble enacted by the Constituent Assembly in relation to the rest of the Constitution?
(A) Enacted before the rest of the Constitution to establish the overriding guiding framework
(B) Enacted simultaneously along with the drafting of the Fundamental Rights chapter
(C) After the rest of the Constitution was enacted to ensure conformity
(D) Enacted during the very first inaugural session of the Constituent Assembly in 1946

71. The phrase "dignity of the individual" in the Preamble is closely associated with which Fundamental Duty under Article 51A?
(A) Renouncing practices derogatory to women
(B) Protecting and improving the natural environment including forests and rivers
(C) Safeguarding public state property and completely abjuring all forms of violence
(D) Developing scientific temper, humanism,

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and the spirit of inquiry and reform

72. Which principle ensures that no individual in India is considered above the law, reflecting the 'Democratic' nature of the Preamble?
(A) Doctrine of Pleasure
(B) Rule of Law
(C) Separation of Powers
(D) Eminent Domain

73. Consider the following two statements regarding the term 'Secular' in the Indian Constitution:
Statement I: Before the 42nd Amendment, the Indian Constitution did not contain any secular characteristics.
Statement II: Articles 25 to 28 guarantee the fundamental right to freedom of religion, reflecting the secular nature of the state long before the word was added to the Preamble.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

74. Which of the following is the most appropriate interpretation of "Liberty" as found in the Preamble?
(A) Complete unhindered freedom for any person to do whatever one desires without any legal restrictions
(B) Absence of unreasonable restraints and provision of opportunities for individual development
(C) The absolute legal right of the government to intervene at will in personal religious affairs
(D) The absolute legal right of private citizens to accumulate limitless wealth without state taxation

75. According to the Supreme Court's ruling in the Excel Wear vs. Union of India case, the addition of the word "Socialist" in the Preamble:
(A) Permits courts to favour state ownership of industry to achieve socio-economic justice
(B) Enables the state government to nationalize all private industrial enterprises unconditionally
(C) Completely outlaws and criminalizes all forms of private property ownership across India
(D) Has no legal, judicial, or interpretive value whatsoever in constitutional adjudication

76. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the nature of Fundamental Duties.
(A) They serve as a warning against anti-national and anti-social activities.
(B) They serve as a source of inspiration for the citizens.
(C) They automatically invalidate any law that does not conform to them.
(D) They can be used by the courts to evaluate the constitutional validity of a law.

77. Which of the following terms is an odd one out as it is not a part of the "We the People" declaration of resolves in the Preamble?
(A) Governance
(B) Justice
(C) Liberty
(D) Fraternity

78. In the context of the Preamble, what does "Sovereign" explicitly denote regarding India's internal affairs?
(A) India is completely free to manage its own internal affairs without external interference.
(B) The central government has absolute control over state governments without constitutional limits.
(C) India must follow the directives of the United Nations in its domestic policies.
(D) The Parliament can alter the fundamental rights without judicial review.

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79. Consider the following two statements about the National Flag and National Anthem:
Statement I: Respecting them is a Fundamental Duty under Article 51A(a).
Statement II: The Supreme Court has ruled that forcing someone to sing the National Anthem against their religious beliefs violates their Fundamental Rights.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

80. The ideal of "Fraternity" in the Preamble requires the assurance of two things. One is the "dignity of the individual". What is the other?
(A) Complete socio-economic equality of personal income
(B) Unity and integrity of the nation
(C) Complete eradication of absolute poverty across the country
(D) Absolute legal supremacy of the Indian Constitution

81. Which committee's recommendations formed the basis for inserting the Fundamental Duties in the Constitution?
(A) Swaran Singh Committee
(B) Kothari Commission
(C) Sarkaria Commission
(D) Santhanam Committee

82. Which of the following statements provides the best rationale as to why Fundamental Duties are not made directly enforceable by the courts?
(A) The original Constitution makers simply forgot to add an explicit enforcement clause in Part IVA.
(B) Duties like cherishing noble ideals are abstract concepts difficult to enforce legally.
(C) Enforcing duties strictly would contradict the guarantees of the Fundamental Rights chapter entirely.
(D) The Supreme Court explicitly forbade the national Parliament from ever making duties enforceable.

83. The term 'Composite Culture' mentioned in Article 51A(f) of the Constitution reflects:
(A) The diverse linguistic and religious traditions blended over centuries in India
(B) The exclusive cultural practices and social customs of the majority religious community
(C) The complete assimilation and integration of Western culture into ancient Indian traditions
(D) A uniform, single national culture mandated by the state government for all Indian citizens

84. Identify the correct statement about the 42nd Amendment Act regarding Fundamental Duties.
(A) It added a new Part IV to the Constitution.
(B) It introduced a single Article 51A specifying ten Fundamental Duties.
(C) It made the Fundamental Duties applicable to non-citizens as well.
(D) It allowed courts to issue writs for the strict enforcement of all duties.

85. According to the Preamble, what kind of justice is prioritized as evident by the order of words?
(A) Economic, Social, Political
(B) Social, Economic, Political
(C) Political, Economic, Social
(D) Social, Political, Economic

86. Which of the following is NOT an objective listed in the Preamble of the Constitution?
(A) To secure social, economic and political justice
(B) To ensure liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship
(C) To promote fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual
(D) To guarantee equal pay for equal work for both men and women

87. Consider the following two statements regarding India's Republican status:
Statement I: India became a Republic on 26th November 1949.
Statement II: The Republic status ensures that the highest office in the country is not hereditary.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

88. Under Article 51A(j), citizens have a fundamental duty to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity. What is the stated constitutional goal of this duty?
(A) So that Indian citizens can compete effectively in global markets for high-paying foreign jobs
(B) So that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of achievement
(C) So that the central government state can collect higher personal taxes from wealthy individuals
(D) So that India can establish military dominance over all its neighboring regional countries

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89. Which fundamental duty calls upon citizens to "abjure violence"?
(A) Article 51A(e)
(B) Article 51A(f)
(C) Article 51A(i)
(D) Article 51A(h)

90. Identify the incorrect interpretation of the Preamble's role in constitutional matters.
(A) The Preamble is the key to open the mind of the constitution makers.
(B) The Preamble is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution.
(C) The Preamble can act as a standalone tool to strike down a parliamentary law.
(D) Words of the Preamble guide the court when the constitutional text is ambiguous.

91. The ideal of "Justice" (social, economic and political) in the Preamble has been borrowed from the:
(A) Russian Revolution
(B) French Revolution
(C) American Declaration of Independence
(D) Irish Constitution

92. The ideals of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" in the Preamble are inspired by the:
(A) French Revolution
(B) Russian Revolution
(C) Glorious Revolution
(D) Industrial Revolution

93. Consider the following two statements regarding the nature of the Indian State:
Statement I: The Preamble states that India is a Democratic state.
Statement II: Indian democracy operates purely as a direct democracy where citizens vote on all major legislations.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

94. The Fundamental Duty requiring citizens to "defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so" falls under which specific clause of Article 51A?
(A) 51A(b)
(B) 51A(c)
(C) 51A(d)
(D) 51A(e)

95. The Swaran Singh Committee originally suggested the inclusion of how many Fundamental Duties?
(A) 8
(B) 10
(C) 11
(D) 12

96. Which is the best description of "Social Justice" as articulated in the Preamble?
(A) Equal treatment of all citizens without social distinction of caste, race, or sex
(B) The mandatory equal physical division of all private land and properties among all citizens
(C) The immediate establishment of a classless socialist society by abolishing private ownership
(D) Providing statutory reservations in public jobs based exclusively on economic poverty criteria

97. Which of the following is NOT an element of the Fundamental Duty to promote harmony under Article 51A(e)?
(A) Transcending religious diversities
(B) Transcending linguistic and regional diversities
(C) Renouncing practices derogatory to the dignity of women
(D) Striving towards excellence in individual activities

98. In which part of the Constitution are the Fundamental Duties enshrined?
(A) Part III
(B) Part IV
(C) Part IVA
(D) Part V

99. Identify the correct statement about the enforceability of Fundamental Duties.
(A) They are directly enforceable by the Supreme Court under Article 32.
(B) The Parliament is free to enforce them by suitable legislation.
(C) The Parliament is prohibited from creating laws to enforce any of them.
(D) The President can enforce them directly through ordinances without parliamentary

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approval.

100. The term "Secular" in the Preamble means that the State:
(A) Is actively anti-religion and strictly discourages all public religious practices
(B) Protects all religions equally and maintains strict religious neutrality
(C) Officially patronizes and finances the religion of the majority religious community
(D) Imposes a strict compulsory uniform civil code based on a single majority religion

101. Which constitutional amendment is associated with resolving the ambiguity around the legal status and interpretative value of the Fundamental Duties by requiring parents to educate their children?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act
(B) 44th Amendment Act
(C) 73rd Amendment Act
(D) 86th Amendment Act

102. What is the fundamental difference between 'Equality of Status' and 'Equality of Opportunity' as mentioned in the Preamble?
(A) Status refers exclusively to economic wealth, while opportunity refers strictly to formal higher education access.
(B) Status means absence of privileges, while opportunity implies equal chances for personal growth.
(C) Status applies strictly to public government servants, while opportunity applies exclusively to common private citizens.
(D) There is no substantive legal difference; they are used as completely synonymous terms in constitutional law.

103. Consider the following two statements regarding the Preamble:
Statement I: The Preamble is the concluding part of the Constitution.
Statement II: The Preamble is the preface or introduction to the Constitution, containing its spirit and ideology.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

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104. Which of the following duties specifically emphasizes the protection of "monuments and places and objects of national importance"?
(A) It is an explicit Fundamental Duty of every citizen under Article 51A.
(B) It is a Directive Principle under Article 49.
(C) It is a legally enforceable Fundamental Right under Article 29.
(D) It is an unwritten implied constitutional duty derived from the Preamble.

105. "To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture" is a:
(A) Fundamental Right
(B) Directive Principle of State Policy
(C) Fundamental Duty
(D) Constitutional Convention

106. Which of the following is an odd one out when identifying the sources of India's constitutional philosophy?
(A) The Objectives Resolution
(B) The Government of India Act, 1919
(C) The Preamble
(D) The Directive Principles of State Policy

107. Which statement provides the most accurate rationale for placing Fundamental Duties in Part IVA immediately after Part IV (Directive Principles)?
(A) To clearly indicate to courts that Duties are legally more important than Directive Principles
(B) To show citizen obligations parallel state obligations under Directive Principles
(C) Because Part III governing Fundamental Rights structurally had no remaining legal space for amendments
(D) To explicitly ensure that duties are completely isolated and divorced from all Fundamental Rights

108. The Preamble declares India to be a 'Sovereign' state. This means India:
(A) Is constitutionally prohibited from acquiring any new foreign territory under international law
(B) Cannot cede any part of its sovereign territory in favour of a foreign state under any terms
(C) Is independent with absolute authority over internal and external affairs

(D) Must officially align with at least one global superpower in international diplomatic relations

109. Which of the following cases established that the "Basic Structure" of the Constitution, including the core values of the Preamble, cannot be altered by Parliament?
(A) Golaknath v. State of Punjab Case (1967)
(B) Minerva Mills v. Union of India Case (1980)
(C) Kesavananda Bharati Case
(D) Shankari Prasad v. Union of India Case (1951)

110. Identify the incorrect match between the Preamble's ideal and its implementation in the Constitution.
(A) Economic Justice – Abolition of Untouchability (Article 17)
(B) Political Justice – Universal Adult Franchise (Article 326)
(C) Equality of Opportunity – Equality in public employment (Article 16)
(D) Liberty of Faith and Worship – Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28)

111. Consider the following two statements regarding the wording of the Preamble:
Statement I: The Preamble starts with "We, the People of India" and ends with "do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution".
Statement II: The drafting committee deliberately avoided naming any specific political party or leader in the Preamble to ensure universal ownership.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

112. According to the Fundamental Duties, citizens are required to cherish and follow:
(A) The rigid traditional norms and cultural customs of ancient Indian society
(B) The noble ideals of the national freedom struggle
(C) The strict market principles and free-enterprise rules of a capitalistic economy
(D) The colonial administrative rules and statutes set by the British government

113. Under Article 51A, protecting wildlife is framed as a:
(A) Fundamental Right of the wildlife
(B) Directive Principle of State Policy for the citizens
(C) Fundamental Duty of every citizen
(D) Legal right under the Indian Penal Code exclusively

114. The term 'Democratic' in the Preamble is used in its broader sense, embracing not only political democracy but also:
(A) Social and economic democracy
(B) Military and structural democracy
(C) International and global democracy
(D) Judicial and executive democracy

115. Which of the following is NOT considered a part of the basic structure of the Constitution as derived from the Preamble?
(A) The sovereign, democratic, and republican nature of the Indian State
(B) The strictly secular character of the Indian Constitution
(C) The overall legal supremacy of the Constitution
(D) Absolute right to private property

116. Which of the following represents an explicit limitation on the Fundamental Duty to "defend the country" [Article 51A(d)]?
(A) It applies only during a declared state of national emergency.
(B) It applies only to citizens serving in the armed forces.
(C) It must be performed "when called upon to do so" by the state.
(D) It requires individuals to purchase their own defensive equipment.

117. Which scholar described the Preamble as the "Horoscope of our sovereign democratic republic"?
(A) K.M. Munshi
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Rajendra Prasad

118. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Verma Committee (1999) on Fundamental Duties.
(A) It was set up to operationalize the suggestions to teach Fundamental Duties to citizens.

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(B) It identified existing legal provisions for the implementation of some Fundamental Duties.
(C) It recommended the deletion of non-justiciable duties from the Constitution.
(D) It highlighted that Acts like the Protection of Civil Rights Act enforce the duty of brotherhood.

119. In the context of the Preamble, what does "Equality of status" seek to abolish?
(A) Artificial class titles and privileges
(B) All forms of state and local taxation imposed on individuals
(C) Competitive merit examinations required for public employment
(D) Individual ownership of private commercial property and assets

120. Consider the following two statements regarding the constitutional validity of laws and Fundamental Duties:
Statement I: The Supreme Court held that if a law seeks to give effect to a Fundamental Duty, it may be considered 'reasonable' under Article 14 or 19.
Statement II: A law can be immediately struck down simply because it violates a Fundamental Duty.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

121. The inclusion of the word "Integrity" in the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment aimed to:
(A) Overcome divisive regionalism and communalism
(B) Ensure the physical forced merging of sovereign neighbouring countries into India
(C) Completely restrict private citizens from ever migrating out of the country
(D) Prevent state governments from establishing or joining inter-state councils

122. Under Article 51A(i), a citizen is obligated to:
(A) Protect natural lakes, rivers, forests and wildlife
(B) Safeguard public property
(C) Develop scientific temper, humanism and reform
(D) Defend the country and render national service

123. The Preamble is useful in interpreting the Constitution because:
(A) It explicitly lists all statutory criminal punishments for violating constitutional rules.
(B) It contains the direct enacting clause that grants executive powers to the President.
(C) It embodies the fundamental values and philosophy of the Constitution.
(D) It provides the exact procedural mechanism required for amending the Constitution.

124. Which of the following is an odd one out among the Fundamental Duties?
(A) To abide by the Constitution
(B) To protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
(C) To strive towards excellence in all spheres
(D) To separate the judiciary from the executive

125. The Preamble secures to all citizens "Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship." Which chapter of the Constitution primarily provides the legal machinery to enforce these liberties?
(A) Part II (Citizenship)
(B) Part III (Fundamental Rights)
(C) Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy)
(D) Part IVA (Fundamental Duties)

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126. Identify the correct statement regarding the application of Fundamental Duties.
(A) They apply only to the citizens of India.
(B) They are equally binding on corporations and foreign companies operating in India.
(C) They are applicable to both citizens and friendly aliens.
(D) They apply only to individuals holding public office.

127. Which judicial pronouncement clearly established that secularism is a basic feature of the Indian Constitution?
(A) S.R. Bommai Case (1994)
(B) Berubari Union Case (1960)
(C) A.K. Gopalan Case (1950)
(D) Golaknath Case (1967)

128. According to the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (NCRWC),

what was heavily recommended regarding Fundamental Duties?

(A) All Fundamental Duties in Part IVA of the Constitution should be entirely repealed immediately.

(B) The state should generate active awareness among citizens about their duties.

(C) They should be shifted to the Fundamental Rights chapter to ensure absolute strict enforcement.

(D) Only government public employees and civil servants should be legally bound by Fundamental Duties.

129. Consider the following two statements regarding the phrase "We, the People":

Statement I: It signifies that the Constitution was drafted by the direct vote of every adult citizen in 1949.

Statement II: It signifies that the Constitution draws its authority from the people of India, acting through their representatives in the Constituent Assembly.

Which of the following is correct?

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct

(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

130. The Fundamental Duty to "develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform" is fundamentally aimed at:

(A) Promoting rational thinking, fighting superstition, and progressive attitudes

(B) Completely eradicating all organized religious institutions and practices from society

(C) Mandating and forcing citizens to pursue formal university degrees in science and technology

(D) Ensuring national government funding is allocated exclusively for scientific research

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The Objective Resolution moved in 1946 by Jawaharlal Nehru
The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is based on the Objective Resolution introduced by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946. This historical resolution outlined the underlying principles, core philosophy, and constitutional ideals that guided the framing of the Constitution, eventually being adopted in a modified form as the Preamble.

2. (D) Popular Sovereignty
The opening words of the Preamble emphasize that the ultimate source of all political and legal authority in India resides with its citizens. This foundational concept signifies popular sovereignty, establishing that the Constitution derives its authority directly from the people of India rather than from any external authority, foreign power, or hereditary monarchial ruler.

3. (A) 4, 2, 1, 3
The text of the Preamble sets out key constitutional objectives in a specific sequential order. It begins by guaranteeing Justice in social, economic, and political spheres. This is followed by Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship, then Equality of status and opportunity, and finally Fraternity assuring individual dignity and national unity.

4. (B) II and III only
In the landmark Berubari Union case of 1960, the Supreme Court ruled that the Preamble is not an integral part of the Constitution. However, the court acknowledged that the Preamble serves as a key to open the minds of the framers, shedding light on general administrative purposes without acting as a direct source of substantive power.

5. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The term Socialist was not part of the original Preamble adopted in 1949 but was added later through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976. Indian constitutionalism adheres to a democratic socialist model, combining public and private sectors to eradicate poverty, ignorance, and disease, rather than following a strict state-controlled communistic socialism framework.

6. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Preamble is non-justiciable in character, meaning its declaration of core values and objectives cannot be directly enforced through judicial orders in a court of law. Citizens cannot file legal petitions to compel executive or legislative compliance with these introductory principles alone, making the reason a valid and accurate explanation of the assertion.

7. (B) Liberty of economic enterprise
The Preamble explicitly guarantees five distinct forms of liberty to all Indian citizens: liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship. It does not mention liberty of economic enterprise, as economic freedom is addressed separately through statutory regulations and constitutional provisions governing trade, business, and fundamental rights related to economic activities.

8. (B) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
The Preamble of the Indian Constitution has undergone an amendment process only once since its adoption. This historical change occurred through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976, which incorporated three new words into the text: Socialist, Secular, and Integrity, thereby strengthening the secular, socialist, and unified framework of the Indian democratic nation.

9. (D) To pay taxes honestly and regularly
Article 51A outlines eleven Fundamental Duties designed to guide Indian citizens toward national progress and civic responsibility. Paying taxes honestly and regularly was recommended by the Swaran Singh Committee in 1976 but was excluded from the constitutional text. Consequently, tax payment remains a statutory legal duty rather than an explicit Fundamental Duty.

10. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Sovereign denotes complete independence from external control. A Republic indicates that the

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head of state is elected rather than a hereditary monarch. Secularism ensures the state maintains equal respect for all religions without adopting an official religion. Democracy signifies that supreme power rests with the people, exercised through their periodically elected constitutional representatives.

11. (B) 26th November 1949
The concluding paragraph of the Preamble explicitly states that the Constituent Assembly adopted, enacted, and gave to the nation the Constitution on the twenty-sixth day of November 1949. While the Constitution came into full operational effect on January 26, 1950, several specific provisions were enacted immediately on this adoption date in 1949.

12. (B) The head of state is elected for a fixed term
In a republican form of government, political authority is derived from the electorate rather than hereditary privilege. The head of state in India, the President, is indirectly elected by the people for a fixed five-year term. This distinguishes a republic from a constitutional monarchy, ensuring public offices remain accessible to all eligible citizens.

13. (B) I, II and III only
The Swaran Singh Committee was established in 1976 during the national emergency to recommend constitutional duties. It proposed introducing a dedicated chapter on duties and suggested imposing penalties for non-compliance. While many suggestions were incorporated into Part IVA via the 42nd Amendment, the central government rejected certain proposals, including tax payment duties and penalties.

14. (C) To provide education opportunities to children aged six to fourteen years
The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 introduced clause (k) to Article 51A, expanding the list of Fundamental Duties from ten to eleven. This provision casts a responsibility on parents or guardians to provide educational opportunities to their children or wards between the ages of six and fourteen, complementing the right to education.

15. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
In the landmark Kesavananda Bharati case of 1973, the Supreme Court overruled its previous Berubari stance by declaring that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution. The court further ruled that the Preamble can be amended under Article 368, provided such amendments do not alter its basic structural framework.

16. (C) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
Following the addition of new terms by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976, the opening statement of the Preamble describes the political character of India in a specific order. The exact sequential phrasing designates the nation as a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic, defining the core nature of the Indian political state.

17. (B) A sense of brotherhood assuring individual dignity and national unity
Fraternity refers to a shared sense of common brotherhood among all citizens, transcending religious, regional, linguistic, or sectional diversities. As outlined in the Preamble, fraternity seeks to foster social cohesion and national unity while simultaneously respecting and assuring the inherent dignity of every individual within the diverse Indian democratic society.

18. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Unlike certain Fundamental Rights that extend to all individuals regardless of nationality, Fundamental Duties in Part IVA apply exclusively to Indian citizens. These duties serve as a reminder that citizens must fulfill reciprocal obligations toward the nation while enjoying their constitutional rights, making the provided reason a logically sound explanation for the assertion.

19. (D) They severely limit the enforcement of Fundamental Rights by prioritizing duties in judicial review.
Critics often highlight that Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable, contain ambiguous terminology, and are placed as an appendage in Part IVA. However, duties do not curtail or limit the judicial enforcement of Fundamental Rights. Instead, courts attempt to harmonise rights and duties during constitutional interpretation without allowing duties to restrict established fundamental rights.

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20. (A) Former USSR
The inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution was inspired by the Constitution of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Major Western democratic constitutions generally focused on fundamental rights without explicitly enumerating civic duties, whereas socialist constitutions traditionally emphasized the essential legal and moral relationship between citizen duties and state rights.

21. (D) Both Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties were part of the original Constitution enacted in 1949.
Fundamental Rights were incorporated into Part III of the original Constitution enacted in 1949. In contrast, Fundamental Duties were not present in the original text but were inserted later in 1976 via the 42nd Amendment following the Swaran Singh Committee recommendations, making the statement regarding their simultaneous presence in 1949 incorrect.

22. (A) I and II only
Article 51A explicitly lists duties such as respecting the National Flag, National Anthem, and constitutional ideals under clause (a), as well as protecting and improving natural environments like lakes, rivers, and wildlife under clause (g). Voting in elections is a civic responsibility but is not formally enumerated as a constitutional Fundamental Duty.

23. (D) Legal Justice
The Preamble specifically commits to securing three distinct dimensions of justice for all citizens: social, economic, and political justice. Legal justice is a broad jurisprudence concept enforced through statutory systems and judicial institutions, but it is not explicitly categorized alongside social, economic, and political dimensions within the text of the Preamble.

24. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The Berubari case held that the Preamble was not part of the Constitution. Kesavananda Bharati ruled it was part and amendable without disturbing basic structure. The LIC of India case reaffirmed its status as an integral part of the text, while S.R. Bommai established that secularism forms an essential basic feature of the Constitution.

25. (A) Absence of special privileges to any section and provision of adequate opportunities
Equality of status and opportunity guaranteed by the Preamble signifies the removal of artificial social discriminations, hereditary titles, and special privileges for preferred groups. It ensures that every citizen enjoys equal standing under the law and is provided with appropriate, non-discriminatory opportunities to foster personal, social, and professional development throughout society.

26. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
Although Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable on their own, Parliament possesses full legislative authority to enact statutes penalising non-compliance. The Verma Committee of 1999 identified multiple existing laws, such as the Wildlife Protection Act and the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, which actively enforce several constitutional duties through statutory penalties.

27. (A) I and III only
In the AIIMS Students' Union case, the Supreme Court emphasized that Fundamental Duties are as significant as Fundamental Rights. Courts frequently utilize duties as interpretive aids to assess the reasonableness of legislative restrictions and expand fundamental rights, whereas failure to observe a duty does not automatically result in the forfeiture of citizenship.

28. (A) The duty to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood
Article 51A(e) directs every Indian citizen to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all people of India, transcending religious, linguistic, regional, or sectional diversities. Crucially, this specific clause explicitly commands citizens to renounce practices that are derogatory to the dignity, honor, and well-being of women.

29. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Indian secularism represents a positive concept where the State gives equal respect, protection, and support to all religious faiths rather than maintaining strict, hostile separation. Because the State treats all religions equally without favouring a single official faith, the reason

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provided accurately explains why the Indian Constitution embodies a positive secular model.

30. (D) The imposition of penalty or punishment for non-compliance with duties
When forming the 42nd Amendment, the central government accepted the primary proposal of the Swaran Singh Committee to introduce Fundamental Duties in Part IVA. However, it specifically rejected recommendations regarding penalties or punishments for non-compliance, as well as proposals to introduce a mandatory duty to pay national taxes.

31. (C) It outlines the noble vision guiding the interpretation of constitutional ambiguities.
The Preamble serves as an essential interpretative tool for judges when interpreting vague or ambiguous provisions within the Constitution. While it does not grant independent substantive powers to the legislature or executive, it encapsulates the core philosophy and vision of the framers, helping courts determine constitutional intent during complex legal disputes.

32. (A) 2, 3, 1
The landmark Supreme Court rulings occurred in clear chronological order starting with the Berubari Union case in 1960, which initially denied the Preamble's status as a constitutional part. This was followed by the Kesavananda Bharati case in 1973, and later by the LIC of India case in 1995 which reaffirmed that ruling.

33. (D) The ultimate authority of the people to govern through their elected representatives
Popular sovereignty signifies that ultimate political legitimating power resides with the citizenry rather than an absolute monarch or unelected elite. In the context of the Indian Preamble, this principle highlights that government authority flows from the people, who exercise their sovereign rights through periodic democratic elections to choose representative governing officials.

34. (B) I and III only
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 modified the Preamble for the first and only time, while also introducing Part IVA to establish Fundamental Duties under Article 51A. However, the three added words were Socialist, Secular, and Integrity, whereas Fraternity was already present in the original Preamble text adopted in 1949.

35. (D) Article 51A(b) – Cherishing noble ideals of the freedom struggle
Article 51A(b) explicitly obligates every Indian citizen to cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom. Developing scientific temper falls under clause (h), protecting the natural environment is under clause (g), and providing educational opportunities to children is located within clause (k) of Article 51A.

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36. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The Preamble can be amended using the legislative procedure under Article 368 of the Constitution. In the 1973 Kesavananda Bharati ruling, the Supreme Court clarified that while Parliament possesses power to amend any part of the Constitution including the Preamble, it cannot alter or destroy its essential basic structure.

37. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Article 51A(a) mandates respecting constitutional ideals, the National Flag, and National Anthem. Article 51A(c) requires citizens to uphold and protect India's sovereignty, unity, and integrity. Article 51A(e) stresses promoting harmony and brotherhood, while Article 51A(g) establishes the obligation to protect and improve the natural environment, including forests and wildlife.

38. (D) Ocean beds
Article 51A(g) explicitly directs every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment, specifically listing forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, while having compassion for living creatures. Ocean beds are not explicitly listed within this specific clause, although environmental conservation laws extended by statutory enactments cover broader marine ecosystems nationwide.

39. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Fundamental Duties listed under Part IVA are non-justiciable because the Constitution provides no direct legal mechanism or judicial writs for their enforcement upon failure to observe them. Since courts cannot issue writs like mandamus to directly compel fulfillment of these duties, the reason accurately explains their non-justiciable constitutional nature.

40. (B) N.A. Palkhivala
N.A. Palkhivala, an eminent constitutional lawyer and jurist, famously referred to the Preamble as the identity card of the Constitution. He emphasized that the Preamble contains the essence, philosophy, core features, and fundamental values upon which the entire structure of the Indian Constitution was constructed by the Constituent Assembly.

41. (A) Thought, Expression, Belief, Faith, Worship
The Preamble secures to all citizens liberty across five specific dimensions in precise sequential order. The exact phrasing guarantees liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship. This structured sequence highlights the progression from internal intellectual processes to external expressions, religious beliefs, personal faith, and individual worship practices.

42. (B) I, III and IV only
The term Democratic Republic signifies that supreme power lies with the people, who elect government representatives based on universal adult franchise without a hereditary monarch. Public offices are open to all citizens without discrimination. Statement II is incorrect because India rejected hereditary monarchy in favour of an elected head of state.

43. (C) It aims at establishing absolute wealth parity for all citizens.
The ideal of Equality in the Preamble promises equality of status and opportunity while seeking to remove special privileges and discrimination across civic, political, and economic dimensions. It does not aim to establish absolute wealth parity, as Indian socialism focuses on eliminating poverty and reducing economic disparities rather than enforced financial uniformity.

44. (A) Both guide the State in making administrative policies.
Directive Principles of State Policy serve as guidelines for the State in crafting laws and administrative policies. Conversely, Fundamental Duties are directed at individual citizens as ethical obligations toward society and the nation. Thus, claiming both serve to guide State policy formulation represents an inaccurate comparison between these two constitutional concepts.

45. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 transformed educational governance in India. It added Article 21A to make elementary education a Fundamental Right for children aged 6 to 14 years. Simultaneously, it inserted clause (k) under Article 51A, creating a corresponding duty for parents and guardians to provide educational opportunities.

46. (C) 1976
The Swaran Singh Committee was constituted by the central government in 1976 during the national emergency. Its main objective was to study and recommend the inclusion of a comprehensive set of Fundamental Duties within the Constitution, leading directly to the enactment of the 42nd Amendment Act later that year.

47. (A) I and II only
Fraternity promotes harmony and a sense of shared brotherhood, helping overcome divisive tendencies such as casteism, regionalism, and communalism. The constitutional provision of single citizenship strengthens this unity across states. Statement III is incorrect because fraternity focuses on psychological brotherhood and individual dignity rather than state-enforced regional wealth distribution.

48. (B) To remind citizens of their duties toward society and the nation
The main objective behind incorporating Fundamental Duties into Part IVA was to serve as a constant reminder to citizens that while enjoying fundamental rights, they must remain mindful of their duties toward society, fellow citizens, and the nation, thereby promoting civic discipline, national responsibility, and constitutional commitment.

49. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Constitutional experts characterized the Preamble through distinct descriptions. K.M. Munshi called it the horoscope of our sovereign democratic republic. Sir Ernest Barker described it as the key-note to the Constitution. Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava called it the soul of the Constitution, while Chief Justice M. Hidayatullah compared it to the American Declaration of Independence.

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50. (C) Complete separation of religion and state, ignoring all religious matters
Indian secularism differs from Western secularism by maintaining equal respect and equal protection for all religions rather than strict, wall-of-separation indifference. The State does not ignore religious matters completely but intervenes when necessary to reform social evils while guaranteeing fundamental religious freedoms and maintaining equal distance from all religious communities.

51. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India's decision to maintain membership in the Commonwealth of Nations is a voluntary international association that does not restrict national legislative supremacy or constitutional authority. Because the Preamble establishes India as a fully sovereign state and Commonwealth membership involves no binding legal obligations overriding the Constitution, the reason correctly explains the assertion.

52. (A) Scientific temper, humanism, inquiry and reform
Article 51A(h) explicitly mandates that every Indian citizen has a duty to develop scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform. This provision encourages rational thinking, scientific curiosity, and progressive social attitudes while discouraging blind reliance on unexamined superstitions, harmful traditions, and uncritical dogma across modern society.

53. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
In the LIC of India case of 1995, the Supreme Court reaffirmed its earlier ruling that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution. However, the court did not declare the Preamble superior to specific constitutional provisions, as the Preamble cannot override clear substantive statutory or constitutional clauses.

54. (A) I and II only
Fundamental Rights place constraints on State actions and are justiciable, whereas Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable obligations for citizens. Statement III is incorrect because certain rights apply to citizens only. Statement IV is incorrect because Fundamental Duties were added in 1976 via the 42nd Amendment rather than during the original 1949 enactment.

55. (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946. This resolution outlined the underlying principles, aspirations, and fundamental values intended to guide the framing of the Constitution, eventually forming the conceptual foundation for the Preamble adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

56. (D) Both (B) and the duty under Article 51A(g)
Article 51A(a) explicitly commands citizens to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals, institutions, the National Flag, and the National Anthem. In contrast, Article 51A(b) focuses on national freedom struggle ideals, and Article 51A(g) focuses on protecting the natural environment, neither of which explicitly mentions the National Flag.

57. (C) Democratic
The word Democratic was present in the original Preamble adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949. In contrast, the terms Socialist, Secular, and Integrity were missing from the original text and were subsequently inserted into the Preamble together through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976.

58. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Fundamental Rights are enshrined within Part III of the Constitution. Directive Principles of State Policy are located in Part IV. Fundamental Duties were added as a dedicated chapter in Part IVA. The Preamble serves as an introductory preface to the entire constitutional document and is not assigned a specific Part number.

59. (B) Non-discrimination based on economic factors and eliminating wealth inequalities
Economic justice in the Preamble denotes non-discrimination between citizens based on wealth, income, or economic status. It aims at eliminating glaring inequalities in income and property, creating a welfare state where wealth concentration is minimized without resorting to total state nationalization or guaranteeing identical fixed wages for every professional occupation.

60. (D) I, II and III
Although economic reforms introduced through LPG policies in 1991 shifted India toward market-based mechanisms, the constitutional

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goal of democratic socialism remains active. The Supreme Court has affirmed that Indian socialism aims to eliminate poverty, ignorance, disease, and inequality of opportunity, ensuring social welfare goals persist alongside private economic participation.

61. (B) I, II and IV only
Multiple parliamentary statutes enforce specific Fundamental Duties. The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act enforces Article 51A(a), the Wildlife Protection Act enforces Article 51A(g), and the Protection of Civil Rights Act reinforces Article 51A(e). However, the Representation of the People Act does not specifically deal with developing scientific temper.

62. (B) 10
The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 incorporated ten Fundamental Duties into the newly created Part IVA under Article 51A. It was only later, through the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002, that an eleventh duty regarding education for children aged six to fourteen was added to the list.

63. (A) Equal political rights, equal access to political office, and equal voice in government
Political justice implies that all citizens possess equal access to political participation, electoral representation, and public office without discrimination based on birth, religion, race, or caste. It guarantees universal adult franchise, ensuring every citizen has an equal voice in choosing representatives and participating in democratic decision-making processes.

64. (C) Both cases concluded that the Preamble grants substantive powers to the legislature.
Neither the Berubari Union case nor the Kesavananda Bharati case held that the Preamble grants substantive powers to the legislature. The judiciary has consistently maintained that the Preamble is neither a direct source of legislative power nor a prohibition on legislative authority, functioning instead as an interpretative key to constitutional intent.

65. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
The Constitution does not make the enjoyment of Fundamental Rights conditional upon performing Fundamental Duties, nor does failure to observe duties lead to loss of citizenship. Fundamental Rights are guaranteed independently, and stripping citizenship requires specific statutory grounds under the Citizenship Act rather than non-compliance with civic duties.

66. (B) No, it is neither a source of legislative power nor a prohibition upon the legislature.
The Preamble does not operate as an independent legal limitation on parliamentary authority. The Supreme Court has established that while the Preamble embodies the fundamental philosophy of the Constitution, it serves neither as an active source of legislative power nor as a direct prohibition upon statutory powers granted to Parliament.

67. (A) Privacy
Privacy is not explicitly mentioned in the text of the Preamble. The core ideals explicitly listed in the Preamble are Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. Privacy was recognized later by the Supreme Court as a fundamental right under Article 21 in the landmark K.S. Puttaswamy judgment rather than an explicit Preamble term.

68. (A) Paying adequate compensation for property acquired by the State
Safeguarding public property, striving toward excellence, and promoting common brotherhood are explicitly listed Fundamental Duties under Article 51A. Paying compensation for acquired property is a State obligation associated with eminent domain laws and constitutional property guarantees rather than a civic duty expected from individual citizens under Part IVA.

69. (B) It requires parents or guardians to provide education opportunities to children aged 6 to 14.
Article 51A(k) was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002. It establishes a Fundamental Duty requiring a parent or guardian to provide educational opportunities to their child or ward between six and fourteen years of age, ensuring parental participation alongside the State's duty to provide free elementary education.

70. (C) After the rest of the Constitution was enacted to ensure conformity
The Constituent Assembly enacted the Preamble after the rest of the Constitution had already been discussed, finalized, and passed. This procedural sequence was deliberately adopted to ensure that the text of the Preamble fully

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aligned with all specific provisions, articles, and schedules established within the finalized constitutional framework.

71. (A) Renouncing practices derogatory to women
The phrase dignity of the individual in the Preamble aligns closely with Article 51A(e), which obligates citizens to promote brotherhood and renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women. Assuring individual dignity requires respecting all citizens equally and eliminating discriminatory, degrading, or harmful practices directed against women in everyday society.

72. (B) Rule of Law
The Rule of Law ensures that no individual or authority is above the law and that all citizens are subject to equal legal treatment. This principle directly reflects the Democratic character of the Preamble, establishing that governance is conducted through established constitutional rules rather than arbitrary decisions by powerful leaders or institutions.

73. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The Indian Constitution contained strong secular principles long before the word Secular was formally added to the Preamble in 1976. Articles 25 through 28 guaranteed fundamental rights to freedom of religion from the outset in 1949, proving that statement I is incorrect and statement II is accurate.

74. (B) Absence of unreasonable restraints and provision of opportunities for individual development
Liberty as framed in the Preamble means the absence of arbitrary or unreasonable restraints on individual activities, coupled with providing adequate conditions for individual personality development. It does not mean absolute license to act without legal restrictions, as liberty operates within constitutional limits to prevent interference with others' rights.

75. (A) Permits courts to favour state ownership of industry to achieve socio-economic justice
In the Excel Wear case, the Supreme Court held that adding the word Socialist enables courts to lean in favour of state ownership of industry to advance socio-economic justice. However, the court clarified that it does not mandate absolute state nationalization or prevent private enterprise within India's mixed economic structure.

76. (C) They automatically invalidate any law that does not conform to them.
Fundamental Duties do not possess automatic invalidating power over parliamentary statutes. While courts can examine duties to evaluate the constitutional reasonableness of a law restricting fundamental rights, a statute is not rendered invalid simply because it fails to incorporate or conform to a non-justiciable duty listed in Part IVA.

77. (A) Governance
The text of the Preamble explicitly records the solemn resolve of the people to secure Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity for all citizens. Governance is an administrative function of the state rather than one of the specific core ideals enumerated in the foundational resolve clause of the Preamble.

78. (A) India is completely free to manage its own internal affairs without external interference.
In the context of the Preamble, Sovereign denotes that India is an independent nation possessing supreme authority over its territory. It means the State is entirely free to manage its internal governance, policy decisions, and external diplomatic relations without being subject to control, dominance, or dictation from any foreign country or foreign authority.

79. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Respecting the National Flag and Anthem is an explicit Fundamental Duty under Article 51A(a). In the Bijoe Emmanuel case, the Supreme Court ruled that standing respectfully without singing during the National Anthem due to genuine religious convictions is protected under Article 19(1)(a) and Article 25, validating both statements.

80. (B) Unity and integrity of the nation
The Preamble declares that fraternity must assure two essential components: the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation. These dual goals highlight that national integration cannot be achieved without respecting individual dignity, nor can individual rights thrive without maintaining a unified and cohesive state.

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81. (A) Swaran Singh Committee
The Swaran Singh Committee recommendations formed the foundation for incorporating Fundamental Duties into the Constitution. Constituted in 1976, the committee evaluated national administrative needs and suggested adding a distinct chapter on civic obligations, leading directly to the passage of the 42nd Amendment Act and creation of Part IVA.

82. (B) Duties like cherishing noble ideals are abstract concepts difficult to enforce legally.
Fundamental Duties were not made directly enforceable because many of them embody moral, civic, and philosophical ideals, such as cherishing noble freedom struggle principles or developing humanism. These abstract ideals are difficult to assess through strict legal standards, making direct judicial enforcement impractical without specific implementing legislation.

83. (A) The diverse linguistic and religious traditions blended over centuries in India
The phrase composite culture in Article 51A(f) represents the rich, pluralistic heritage created by the blending of various regional, linguistic, and religious traditions throughout Indian history. It emphasizes that Indian civilization is defined by diversity and mutual cultural synthesis rather than a single uniform, state-imposed, or majoritarian cultural identity.

84. (B) It introduced a single Article 51A specifying ten Fundamental Duties.
The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 created Part IVA, inserting a single new article designated as Article 51A. This initial article contained ten enumerated Fundamental Duties applicable exclusively to Indian citizens. It did not make these duties applicable to foreigners, nor did it grant courts writ powers for enforcement.

85. (B) Social, Economic, Political
The Preamble prioritizes the dimensions of justice in a precise textual order: social justice first, followed by economic justice, and lastly political justice. This sequence reflects the vision of the constitutional framers that meaningful political democracy cannot function effectively without first securing social equity and reducing economic disparities across society.

86. (D) To guarantee equal pay for equal work for both men and women
Securing justice, liberty, and promoting fraternity are explicit objectives enumerated in the Preamble. Guaranteeing equal pay for equal work for both men and women is a specific economic directive enshrined under Article 39(d) in the Directive Principles of State Policy, rather than an objective listed in the Preamble text.

87. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
India officially became a Republic on January 26, 1950, when the Constitution came into full effect and the office of the President was established, making Statement I incorrect. Statement II is accurate because republican status signifies that the highest political office is filled by election rather than hereditary succession.

88. (B) So that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of achievement
Article 51A(j) mandates that citizens strive toward excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity. The explicitly stated goal of this duty is to ensure that the nation continuously endeavors, progresses, and rises to higher levels of endeavor and achievement, fostering collective national excellence across all domains.

89. (C) Article 51A(i)
Article 51A(i) explicitly mandates that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to safeguard public property and to abjure violence. This provision highlights the constitutional obligation to refrain from destructive acts, public disorder, or violent protests, protecting national infrastructure and maintaining social peace.

90. (C) The Preamble can act as a standalone tool to strike down a parliamentary law.
The Preamble serves as an interpretative key to constitutional intent and forms part of the basic structure. However, it is non-justiciable and cannot serve as an independent, standalone constitutional tool to invalidate a parliamentary statute. A law can only be struck down if it violates specific substantive constitutional provisions.

91. (A) Russian Revolution
The ideal of Justice across social, economic, and political dimensions in the Preamble was inspired by the Russian Revolution of 1917. The

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revolution emphasized socio-economic equality, ending class privileges, and securing economic welfare, principles that the Indian Constituent Assembly integrated into the constitutional vision for a modern welfare state.

92. (A) French Revolution
The ideals of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity enshrined in the Preamble were borrowed from the French Revolution of 1789. These revolutionary principles transformed modern political thought by championing individual freedom, equal standing under the law, and universal human brotherhood, forming core pillars of the Indian constitutional democratic identity.

93. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The Preamble establishes that India is a Democratic state. However, Indian democracy functions as an indirect representative parliamentary democracy rather than a direct democracy. Citizens do not vote directly on every legislation; instead, they exercise sovereignty by electing representatives to Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies through universal adult suffrage.

94. (C) 51A(d)
Article 51A(d) contains the specific Fundamental Duty calling upon citizens to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so. This clause emphasizes civic duty during national emergencies or security threats, requiring citizens to assist in protecting state security and national integrity when formally summoned.

95. (A) 8
The Swaran Singh Committee originally recommended the inclusion of eight Fundamental Duties within the constitutional framework in 1976. However, when the central government enacted the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act later that year, it expanded this recommendation and officially incorporated ten Fundamental Duties into Part IVA under Article 51A of the Constitution.

96. (A) Equal treatment of all citizens without social distinction of caste, race, or sex
Social justice in the Preamble means equal treatment of all citizens without any discrimination based on caste, race, religion, sex, or place of birth. It entails the absence of privileges for preferred social groups and focuses on improving the conditions of backward classes, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and women.

97. (D) Striving towards excellence in individual activities
Article 51A(e) requires citizens to promote harmony and common brotherhood across religious, linguistic, regional, or sectional diversities, while renouncing practices derogatory to the dignity of women. Striving toward excellence in individual and collective activities is a separate Fundamental Duty located under Article 51A(j) rather than clause (e).

98. (C) Part IVA
Fundamental Duties are enshrined in Part IVA of the Constitution. This dedicated section was added through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee. It consists of a single article, designated as Article 51A, which enumerates all constitutional civic duties.

99. (B) The Parliament is free to enforce them by suitable legislation.
Although Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable on their own and cannot be directly enforced via Article 32 writs, Parliament holds full legislative competence to enforce them through suitable statutory legislation. Parliament can enact laws prescribing specific penalties or sanctions for actions that violate the objectives outlined in Part IVA.

100. (B) Protects all religions equally and maintains strict religious neutrality
The term Secular in the Preamble indicates that the Indian State has no official state religion and maintains strict religious neutrality. It accords equal respect, protection, and freedom to all religious faiths, allowing citizens to freely practice, profess, and propagate their chosen faith without state discrimination or endorsement.

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101. (D) 86th Amendment Act
The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 updated educational obligations by adding Article 51A(k). This amendment made it a Fundamental Duty for parents or guardians to provide educational opportunities to their children aged six to fourteen years, strengthening

the legal framework surrounding the fundamental right to elementary education.

102. (B) Status means absence of privileges, while opportunity implies equal chances for personal growth.
Equality of status denotes the complete elimination of artificial social distinctions, titles, and discriminations, ensuring equal standing before the law. Equality of opportunity ensures that all individuals have equal, non-discriminatory access to public employment, education, and resources required to foster personal development and achieve full potential.

103. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The Preamble is not the concluding part of the Constitution, making Statement I incorrect. Instead, it acts as an introductory preface that sets forth the core philosophy, foundational ideals, aims, and objectives of the Constitution, encapsulating the guiding vision of the Constituent Assembly in a succinct introductory statement.

104. (B) It is a Directive Principle under Article 49.
Protecting monuments, places, and objects of artistic or historic interest declared by Parliament to be of national importance is a Directive Principle of State Policy under Article 49. While citizens have a related duty under Article 51A(f) regarding cultural heritage, specific monument protection remains a constitutional directive to the State.

105. (C) Fundamental Duty
Valuing and preserving the rich heritage of India's composite culture is explicitly listed as a Fundamental Duty under Article 51A(f). This provision places an ethical responsibility on citizens to respect, protect, and cherish the diverse historical, linguistic, and cultural synthesis developed across the country over centuries.

106. (B) The Government of India Act, 1919
The Objectives Resolution, the Preamble, and Directive Principles represent key foundational expressions of India's democratic and egalitarian constitutional philosophy. In contrast, the Government of India Act, 1919 was a colonial legislative framework passed by the British Parliament, focused primarily on administrative restructuring rather than articulating Indian constitutional philosophy.

107. (B) To show citizen obligations parallel state obligations under Directive Principles
Placing Fundamental Duties in Part IVA immediately after Part IV emphasizes the legal and moral symmetry between citizens and the State. While Part IV outlines the welfare obligations of the State toward citizens, Part IVA specifies the reciprocal obligations citizens owe toward the nation and society for overall social progress.

108. (C) Is independent with absolute authority over internal and external affairs
Declaring India as a Sovereign state indicates that the nation is completely independent and free from external control. India possesses supreme authority to conduct its internal governance, enact national laws, and formulate independent foreign policies without submitting to the dictates of any foreign government or international body.

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109. (C) Kesavananda Bharati Case
The landmark Kesavananda Bharati case of 1973 established the Basic Structure doctrine. The Supreme Court ruled that while Parliament possesses broad powers to amend the Constitution under Article 368, it cannot alter, destroy, or abrogate its essential basic structure, which includes the foundational values enshrined in the Preamble.

110. (A) Economic Justice – Abolition of Untouchability (Article 17)
The abolition of untouchability under Article 17 primarily implements the ideal of Social Justice by eradicating social discrimination and caste-based inequality. Economic Justice is pursued through provisions like Article 39 aimed at preventing concentration of wealth and securing equal livelihood opportunities, making the match with Article 17 incorrect.

111. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Preamble opens with "We, the People of India" and concludes with "do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution." The drafting committee intentionally omitted specific political leaders or parties to highlight popular sovereignty, emphasizing that the

Constitution belongs universally to every citizen of the democratic nation.

112. (B) The noble ideals of the national freedom struggle
Article 51A(b) places a Fundamental Duty on every Indian citizen to cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom. These ideals include commitment to national independence, non-violence, secularism, social equality, democracy, and national unity, which guided the leaders during the independence movement.

113. (C) Fundamental Duty of every citizen
Under Article 51A(g), protecting wildlife, forests, lakes, and rivers is framed as a Fundamental Duty of every citizen. This clause directs individuals to safeguard natural ecosystems and demonstrate compassion for living creatures, making environmental and wildlife conservation a shared civic responsibility across the nation.

114. (A) Social and economic democracy
The term Democratic in the Preamble encompasses not merely political democracy through voting rights, but also social and economic democracy. The framers emphasized that political democracy remains unstable unless built upon a foundation of social democracy, which recognizes liberty, equality, and fraternity as intertwined principles of social life.

115. (D) Absolute right to private property
Sovereignty, democracy, republicanism, and secularism are foundational values derived from the Preamble that form part of the Constitution's basic structure. An absolute right to private property is not part of the basic structure; in fact, the fundamental right to property was repealed by the 44th Amendment in 1978.

116. (C) It must be performed "when called upon to do so" by the state.
Article 51A(d) specifies that citizens have a duty to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so. This qualification indicates that rendering national service or military defence is activated upon a formal summons or legal requisition issued by the government during national emergencies.

117. (A) K.M. Munshi
K.M. Munshi, a prominent member of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly, described the Preamble as the horoscope of our sovereign democratic republic. He chose this metaphor to express how the Preamble contains the political forecast, fundamental philosophy, and future destiny of the Indian nation.

118. (C) It recommended the deletion of non-justiciable duties from the Constitution.
The Verma Committee was appointed in 1999 to operationalize suggestions for teaching Fundamental Duties to citizens and identify existing legal provisions enforcing them. It did not recommend deleting non-justiciable duties; instead, it advocated expanding public awareness and utilizing existing statutory laws to ensure their practical implementation.

119. (A) Artificial class titles and privileges
Equality of status in the Preamble seeks to abolish artificial class titles, social hierarchies, and hereditary privileges. By eliminating discriminatory social distinctions based on birth, caste, or background, the Constitution ensures that every citizen enjoys equal legal standing and equal protection under the law throughout Indian society.

120. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The Supreme Court ruled that when evaluating the constitutionality of a statute, courts may treat a law promoting a Fundamental Duty as reasonable under Article 14 or 19. However, a law cannot be invalidated simply because it fails to align with a non-justiciable duty, validating Statement I while invalidating Statement II.

121. (A) Overcome divisive regionalism and communalism
The word Integrity was incorporated into the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 to strengthen national unity and overcome divisive tendencies like regionalism, casteism, and communalism. It reinforces that the territorial and emotional unity of India is indestructible, fostering national integration among diverse population groups.

122. (B) Safeguard public property
Under Article 51A(i), every citizen has a specific Fundamental Duty to safeguard public property and abjure violence. This provision emphasizes the obligation of individuals to protect state infrastructure, public utilities, and community

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assets from destruction during public agitation, civil unrest, or violent demonstrations.

123. (C) It embodies the fundamental values and philosophy of the Constitution.
The Preamble is valuable in constitutional interpretation because it contains the core values, principles, and philosophy that guided the framers. When constitutional articles contain ambiguous language, courts reference the Preamble to discern the true legislative intent and interpret provisions in alignment with its grand vision.

124. (D) To separate the judiciary from the executive
Abiding by the Constitution, protecting national sovereignty, and striving for excellence are explicitly listed Fundamental Duties under Article 51A. Separating the judiciary from the executive is a Directive Principle of State Policy under Article 50, making it the odd one out among the listed options.

125. (B) Part III (Fundamental Rights)
The Preamble secures liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship, but Part III provides the direct judicial mechanisms to enforce these freedoms. Articles 19 and 25 through 28 protect freedom of speech, expression, conscience, and religion, allowing citizens to seek legal remedies if these rights are infringed.

126. (A) They apply only to the citizens of India.
Fundamental Duties listed under Article 51A of the Constitution apply exclusively to citizens of India. Unlike certain Fundamental Rights in Part III that extend to all persons including foreign nationals, civic duties represent specific constitutional obligations expected solely from Indian citizens in exchange for citizenship rights and privileges.

127. (A) S.R. Bommai Case (1994)
In the S.R. Bommai case of 1994, a constitutional bench of the Supreme Court explicitly ruled that secularism is an essential basic feature of the Indian Constitution. The court held that state governments operating against secular principles could be subjected to presidential action under Article 356.

128. (B) The state should generate active awareness among citizens about their duties.
The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution recommended generating widespread public awareness regarding Fundamental Duties. It advocated educating citizens through school curricula and media campaigns to sensitize people about their civic obligations, emphasizing educational initiatives rather than altering the non-justiciable character of Part IVA.

129. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The phrase "We, the People" does not mean the Constitution was adopted through a direct popular referendum, making Statement I incorrect. Statement II is correct because it signifies that the Constituent Assembly acted on behalf of the Indian people, establishing that political power and constitutional authority derive directly from the populace.

130. (A) Promoting rational thinking, fighting superstition, and progressive attitudes
The Fundamental Duty under Article 51A(h) to develop a scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform aims at promoting rational thinking and scientific inquiry. It encourages citizens to question outdated superstitions, embrace progressive attitudes, and adopt a humanist approach to social development and reform.

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CHAPTER 05
Fundamental Rights

1. Which part of the Constitution of India deals comprehensively with Fundamental Rights?
(A) Part II
(B) Part III
(C) Part IV
(D) Part IVA

2. Which of the following statements best describes the primary nature of Fundamental Rights in India?
(A) They are absolute and cannot be restricted under any circumstances.
(B) They are non-justiciable and serve only as guidelines for the State.
(C) They are exclusively available only to the citizens of India.
(D) They act as limitations on the tyranny of the executive and arbitrary laws of the legislature.

3. How many categories of Fundamental Rights are currently guaranteed by the Constitution of India?
(A) Five
(B) Six
(C) Seven
(D) Eight

4. Which of the following Fundamental Rights is available to both citizens and foreigners (except enemy aliens)?
(A) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
(B) Protection of language, script and culture of minorities
(C) Protection of life and personal liberty
(D) Freedom of speech and expression

5. The original Constitution contained seven categories of Fundamental Rights. Which category was removed by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978?
(A) Right to Property
(B) Right to Freedom of Religion
(C) Right against Exploitation
(D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

6. Consider the following statements regarding the definition of "State" under Article 12:
I. It includes the Government and Parliament of India.
II. It includes the Government and Legislature of each of the States.
III. It excludes local authorities like municipalities and panchayats.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

7. According to the judicial interpretations of Article 12, when does the judiciary fall under the definition of "State"?
(A) When it is passing a judicial order in a dispute between two private parties
(B) When it exercises its administrative functions
(C) When it exercises its appellate jurisdiction
(D) The judiciary is never considered a State under Article 12

8. In the context of Article 12, which of the following is NOT considered an "other authority" functioning as an instrumentality of the State?
(A) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) under state control
(B) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) under state control
(C) A private company with no public funding or state control
(D) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) under state control

9. Article 14 of the Indian Constitution guarantees "equality before the law" and "equal protection of laws". The concept of "equal protection of laws" is derived from which constitution?
(A) British Constitution
(B) Irish Constitution
(C) Canadian Constitution
(D) American Constitution

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10. The concept of "equality before the law" under Article 14 is a negative concept which implies:
(A) Absence of any special privileges in favour of any person
(B) Equality of treatment under equal circumstances
(C) Special reservation for marginalized communities
(D) Absolute equality where no classification is permitted

11. Which of the following is a constitutional exception to the general rule of equality before the law as guaranteed by Article 14?
(A) Members of Parliament are immune from civil proceedings throughout their entire tenure.
(B) The President or Governor is not answerable to court for official duties.
(C) Foreign diplomats are subject to domestic criminal laws without any exception.
(D) Civil servants cannot be dismissed without a formal parliamentary resolution.

12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Article
P. Article 14
Q. Article 15
R. Article 16
S. Article 17
List II: Core Subject
1. Abolition of untouchability
2. Equality of opportunity in public employment
3. Equality before law
4. Prohibition of discrimination on specific grounds
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

13. Article 14 permits reasonable classification of persons, objects, and transactions by the law. For such classification to be valid, it must be based on:
(A) Intelligible differentia and rational nexus to the object sought
(B) Absolute and arbitrary executive discretion exercised without legislative guidelines
(C) Longstanding historical conventions and social traditions existing in the region
(D) Strict and pure mathematical equality applied across all classified subjects

14. Article 15 of the Constitution prohibits the State from discriminating against any citizen on grounds only of:
(A) Religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, or residence
(B) Religion, race, caste, language, or place of birth
(C) Religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth
(D) Religion, caste, sex, descent, or place of birth

15. Under Article 15(3), the State is empowered to make special provisions for which of the following groups, despite the general prohibition of discrimination?
(A) Socially and educationally backward classes only
(B) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only
(C) Economically weaker sections only
(D) Women and children

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16. Article 15(5) was added to the Constitution to enable the State to make special provisions regarding admission to educational institutions for socially and educationally backward classes. Which amendment introduced this clause?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(C) 93rd Amendment Act, 2005
(D) 103rd Amendment Act, 2019

17. Which fundamental right guarantees that no citizen shall be subject to any disability or restriction with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels, and places of public entertainment?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 15(2)
(C) Article 16(2)
(D) Article 17

18. Consider the following statements regarding Article 16:
I. It guarantees equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of employment under the State.
II. It prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, or residence.
III. It allows Parliament to prescribe residence as a condition for certain employment in a state or union territory.
IV. It prevents the State from making any provision for reservation of appointments in favour of backward classes.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

19. The Mandal Commission, which recommended 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in government jobs, was constituted in the context of which constitutional provision?
(A) Article 15(3)
(B) Article 16(4)
(C) Article 17
(D) Article 18(1)

20. Which constitutional amendment introduced Article 16(4A), empowering the State to make provisions for reservation in matters of promotion for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?
(A) 77th Amendment Act, 1995
(B) 81st Amendment Act, 2000
(C) 85th Amendment Act, 2001
(D) 89th Amendment Act, 2003

21. Article 16(5) provides an exception to the rule of equality in public employment by allowing:
(A) Religious institutions to require office bearers to profess that religion
(B) State governments to provide reservation for economically weaker sections in private sector jobs
(C) State governments to hire exclusively local residents for all lower-level Group D public posts
(D) The armed forces of the nation to completely exclude female candidates from active combat roles

22. In the Indira Sawhney vs Union of India case (1992), the Supreme Court ruled that the total reservation under Article 16(4) should generally not exceed what percentage?
(A) 33%
(B) 50%
(C) 60%
(D) 69%

23. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution deals with the abolition of:
(A) Titles
(B) Untouchability
(C) Child Labour
(D) Forced Labour

24. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Article 17 declares that the practice of untouchability is an offence punishable in accordance with the law.
Reason (R): The term "untouchability" has been clearly defined in Article 17 of the Constitution of India.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

25. To enforce the provisions of Article 17, Parliament enacted the Untouchability (Offences) Act in 1955. This act was comprehensively amended and renamed in 1976 as the:
(A) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
(B) Eradication of Social Disabilities Act
(C) Human Rights Protection Act
(D) Protection of Civil Rights Act

26. Which of the following is unique about the right provided under Article 17 compared to most other Fundamental Rights?
(A) It is absolute and not subject to any reasonable restrictions.
(B) It can be automatically suspended during the proclamation of a National Emergency.
(C) It is enforceable exclusively against the State and not against private individuals.
(D) It is restricted in its application only to Indian citizens residing in rural areas.

27. Article 18 of the Constitution prohibits the State from conferring any title. However, this prohibition does not apply to:
(A) Hereditary titles of nobility
(B) Military or academic distinctions
(C) Titles conferred by foreign states
(D) Titles associated with large landholdings like Zamindar

28. In the case of Balaji Raghavan vs Union of India (1996), the Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of which of the following?
(A) Conferment of hereditary titles by princely states
(B) The National Awards such as Bharat Ratna

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and Padma Vibhushan
(C) The acceptance of foreign titles by Indian citizens
(D) The use of academic titles as suffixes to names in official documents

29. According to Article 18, a citizen of India who wishes to accept any title from a foreign State must:
(A) No citizen can accept any title from a foreign State under any circumstance
(B) Obtain prior formal permission from both Houses of the Parliament of India
(C) Obtain the mandatory prior consent of the President of India before acceptance
(D) Obtain an official clearance certificate from the Ministry of External Affairs

30. Consider the following statements regarding exceptions and rules under Article 18:
I. A foreigner holding an office of profit under the State cannot accept a foreign title without the President's consent.
II. National Awards like Padma Shri can be used as prefixes or suffixes to the recipient's name.
III. No person holding an office of profit under the State can accept any present or emolument from a foreign State without the President's consent.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

31. Article 19 of the Indian Constitution originally guaranteed seven freedoms to the citizens. Which freedom was deleted from this list?
(A) Freedom of assembly
(B) Freedom to practice any profession
(C) Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India
(D) Freedom to acquire, hold, and dispose of property

32. The Freedom of the Press in India is not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution but is implicitly guaranteed under which of the following rights?
(A) Article 19(1)(a) - Freedom of speech and expression
(B) Article 19(1)(b) - Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms
(C) Article 19(1)(g) - Freedom to practice any profession or trade
(D) Article 21 - Protection of life and personal liberty of persons

33. Under Article 19(2), the State can impose reasonable restrictions on the freedom of speech and expression on several grounds. Which of the following is NOT a valid ground for restriction?
(A) Security and sovereignty of the State
(B) Lack of majority political support
(C) Friendly relations with foreign States
(D) Contempt of court or defamation

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34. Does the freedom to form associations or unions under Article 19(1)(c) include the fundamental right to strike?
(A) Yes, the right to strike is a fundamental right implicit in forming trade unions under Article 19.
(B) Yes, the right to strike is a fundamental right guaranteed specifically for government employees.
(C) No, the fundamental right to form associations itself was deleted by the 44th Amendment Act.
(D) No, the right to strike is not a fundamental right but governed by statutory laws.

35. The right to form "co-operative societies" was explicitly added to Article 19(1)(c) by which Constitutional Amendment?
(A) 73rd Amendment Act, 1992
(B) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
(C) 97th Amendment Act, 2011
(D) 102nd Amendment Act, 2018

36. Which of the following represents the correct sequential order of the first four freedoms guaranteed under Article 19(1)?
(A) Speech and expression → Assembly → Association → Movement
(B) Speech and expression → Association → Assembly → Movement
(C) Assembly → Speech and expression → Movement → Association
(D) Speech and expression → Movement → Assembly → Association

37. Article 20 provides protection in respect of conviction for offences. Which specific protection relates to "ex post facto" laws?
(A) No person shall be convicted except for violating a law in force when the act was committed.

(B) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the very same offence more than once by a competent court.
(C) No person accused of any criminal offence shall ever be compelled to be a witness against himself.
(D) No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed of the grounds for arrest.

38. The principle of "double jeopardy" enshrined in Article 20(2) means that:
(A) A person can be tried twice for the same offence if new evidence is found.
(B) A person cannot be subjected to a penalty greater than what existed at the time of the offence.
(C) A person cannot face departmental disciplinary action if acquitted by a criminal court.
(D) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.

39. The protection against self-incrimination under Article 20(3) applies to which types of proceedings?
(A) Both civil and criminal proceedings
(B) Criminal proceedings only
(C) Civil proceedings only
(D) Departmental proceedings only

40. Is the protection under Article 20 available to foreigners?
(A) No, it is available only to citizens of India.
(B) It is available to foreigners only with the permission of the Home Ministry.
(C) Yes, it extends to citizens, foreigners, and legal persons like corporations.
(D) It is available only to citizens and corporations incorporated in India.

41. Following the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, which fundamental rights cannot be suspended even during a National Emergency proclaimed on the grounds of armed rebellion or external aggression?
(A) Articles 14 and 15
(B) Articles 19 and 20
(C) Articles 20 and 21
(D) Articles 21 and 22

42. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Inferred Right under Article 21
P. Right to privacy
Q. Right to livelihood
R. Right to go abroad
S. Right to primary education
List II: Associated Landmark Case
1. Maneka Gandhi case
2. Unnikrishnan case
3. K.S. Puttaswamy case
4. Olga Tellis case
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

43. Article 21 explicitly states that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to:
(A) Due process of law
(B) Procedure established by law
(C) Principles of natural justice
(D) Rules made by the executive

44. In the landmark Olga Tellis vs Bombay Municipal Corporation case, the Supreme Court expanded the scope of Article 21 to include the:
(A) Right to speedy trial
(B) Right to livelihood
(C) Right to free legal aid
(D) Right to clean environment

45. In which historical judgement did a nine-judge bench of the Supreme Court unanimously declare the "Right to Privacy" as an intrinsic part of Article 21?
(A) K.S. Puttaswamy vs Union of India
(B) Vishaka vs State of Rajasthan
(C) Navtej Singh Johar vs Union of India
(D) ADM Jabalpur vs Shivkant Shukla

46. The Supreme Court has declared the right to a pollution-free water and air as a part of the Right to Life. This expansion aligns heavily with which Directive Principle of State Policy?
(A) Article 39A
(B) Article 44
(C) Article 48A
(D) Article 50

47. Article 21A, which makes the Right to Education a Fundamental Right, was inserted into the Constitution by which amendment?
(A) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(B) 73rd Amendment Act, 1992
(C) 86th Amendment Act, 2002

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(D) 97th Amendment Act, 2011

48. Consider the following statements regarding the Right to Education (Article 21A):
I. It mandates the State to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.
II. It includes the right to higher and professional education.
III. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act was enacted in 2009 to give effect to this right.
IV. It replaced the original Directive Principle found in Article 45, which was then amended to cover early childhood care.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, III, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

49. Under Article 21A, free and compulsory education is guaranteed for children belonging to which age group?
(A) 0 to 6 years
(B) 6 to 14 years
(C) 6 to 18 years
(D) 14 to 18 years

50. Prior to the insertion of Article 21A, the provision for free and compulsory education for children was primarily located in which part of the Constitution?
(A) Fundamental Duties of Citizens under Part IVA
(B) The Preamble to the Constitution of India
(C) The Eleventh Schedule relating to Panchayats
(D) Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV

51. Article 22 grants protection to persons who are arrested or detained. The constitutional framework divides detention into two categories, which are:
(A) Punitive and preventive detention
(B) Civil detention and criminal detention
(C) Executive detention and judicial detention
(D) Temporary detention and permanent detention

52. Under the punitive detention protections in Article 22, every person arrested must be produced before the nearest magistrate within a maximum period of:
(A) 12 hours excluding time for journey
(B) 24 hours excluding time for journey
(C) 48 hours excluding time for journey
(D) 72 hours excluding time for journey

53. Under the preventive detention provisions of Article 22, a person cannot generally be detained without obtaining the opinion of an advisory board for more than:
(A) 1 month
(B) 2 months
(C) 3 months
(D) 6 months

54. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The protections of Article 22 relating to ordinary arrest do not apply to an enemy alien.
Reason (R): The Constitution of India denies procedural safeguards against punitive arrest to individuals belonging to an enemy nation.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

55. Article 23 of the Constitution explicitly prohibits which of the following practices?
(A) Employment of young children in hazardous factories
(B) Human trafficking and begar (forced labour)
(C) Mandatory religious instruction in state-funded schools
(D) Conferment of non-academic titles by the State

56. Which of the following is a constitutional exception permitted under Article 23?
(A) The State can lawfully force individuals into commercial labour without pay during a national economic crisis.
(B) Private landlords can extract customary unpaid agricultural labour from traditional farming tenants.
(C) The State can impose compulsory service for public purposes like military or social service.
(D) Private corporations can mandate long-term unpaid internships as a requirement for

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57. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 and the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 draw their constitutional mandate primarily from:
(A) Article 21
(B) Article 23
(C) Article 24
(D) Article 39(a)

58. Is the Right against Exploitation under Article 23 available to non-citizens?
(A) Yes, it is available to both citizens and non-citizens.
(B) No, it is restricted to Indian citizens only.
(C) It is available to non-citizens only if they hold an employment visa.
(D) It is available only to citizens of Commonwealth nations.

59. Article 24 prohibits the employment of children below a certain age in any factory, mine, or other hazardous employment. What is this age threshold?
(A) 12 years
(B) 14 years
(C) 16 years
(D) 18 years

60. Consider the following statements regarding Article 24:
I. It places an absolute ban on the employment of children below 14 years in hazardous industries.
II. It completely prohibits the employment of children below 14 years in safe and harmless jobs as well, prior to 2016.
III. It does not explicitly cover the prohibition of child labour in non-hazardous household enterprises.
Which of the above statements is/are correct based on original constitutional text?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

61. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 made it a cognizable offence to employ a child under 14 years of age in:
(A) Any occupation, excepting help in family enterprises after school
(B) Only hazardous occupations and dangerous industrial processes
(C) Any occupation or industrial process whatsoever without any exception
(D) Only government sectors and state-managed public enterprises

62. Which statutory commission was set up under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 to oversee the implementation of laws relating to children?
(A) National Human Rights Commission
(B) National Commission for Women
(C) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
(D) Central Vigilance Commission

63. Article 25 guarantees the freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practice, and propagate religion. However, this right is subject to:
(A) Public order and national security only
(B) Morality and unity of the nation only
(C) Sovereignty and integrity of India only
(D) Public order, morality, and health

64. The right to propagate one's religion under Article 25 means:
(A) The absolute right to forcibly or deceptively convert another person to one's own religion.
(B) The right to establish religious educational institutions that are exclusively funded by the State.
(C) The right to transmit or expound the tenets of one's religious beliefs to others.
(D) The right to freely utilize public tax funds to promote and propagate a particular religion.

65. Under Article 26, every religious denomination or any section thereof has the right to manage its own affairs in matters of religion. The Supreme Court has laid down criteria for a group to be considered a "religious denomination". Which of the following is NOT a mandatory criterion?
(A) It must be a collection of individuals with a system of beliefs.
(B) It must have a minimum of 100,000 registered followers.
(C) It must have a common organization.
(D) It must be designated by a distinctive name.

66. Arrange the following landmark Supreme Court cases related to Fundamental Rights in chronological order of their delivery:

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I. Minerva Mills vs Union of India
II. Golaknath vs State of Punjab
III. Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala
IV. Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India
Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) II, III, IV, I
(B) III, II, I, IV
(C) II, IV, III, I
(D) IV, II, III, I

67. Article 27 prohibits the State from compelling any person to pay any taxes for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion. This article essentially prohibits:
(A) Spending tax revenue for promoting a specific religion.
(B) The levying of a regulatory fee for providing secular services to religious pilgrims.
(C) The general taxation of personal income earned by individuals working in religious bodies.
(D) Private individual citizens from voluntarily donating funds to public religious trusts.

68. According to Article 28, in which of the following categories of educational institutions is religious instruction completely prohibited?
(A) Institutions administered by the State but established under any endowment or trust
(B) Institutions recognized by the State
(C) Institutions wholly maintained out of State funds
(D) Institutions receiving aid from the State

69. Article 29 provides that any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India having a distinct language, script, or culture of its own shall have the right to:
(A) Conserve the same
(B) Establish autonomous states within India
(C) Demand special economic packages
(D) Impose its language on neighboring communities

70. How does the Constitution of India define the term "minorities" for the purposes of Articles 29 and 30?
(A) Based solely on numerical strength below 50% of the population.
(B) Based on a combination of religion and language criteria detailed in a separate schedule.
(C) It adopts the definition provided by the United Nations.
(D) The Constitution does not define the term "minorities" anywhere.

71. Article 30 grants the right to establish and administer educational institutions to:
(A) All religious denominations recognized in India
(B) Religious and linguistic minorities
(C) All linguistic minorities recognized in India
(D) Any distinct section of citizens in the state

72. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Provision
P. Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction in certain educational institutions
Q. Protection of interests of minorities
R. Freedom to manage religious affairs
S. Right of minorities to establish educational institutions
List II: Article
1. Article 26
2. Article 28
3. Article 29
4. Article 30
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

73. When the State grants aid to educational institutions, under Article 30(2) it cannot discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that:
(A) It caters exclusively to students belonging to economically weaker sections of society.
(B) It explicitly refuses to teach the state's designated official regional language.
(C) It regularly employs qualified foreign nationals as full-time academic teachers.
(D) It is managed by a religious or linguistic minority.

74. Which Article of the Indian Constitution was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the "heart and soul of the Constitution"?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 19
(C) Article 21
(D) Article 32

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75. Article 32 confers the power to issue directions, orders, or writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights upon the:
(A) The Union Parliament of India
(B) Supreme Court of India
(C) President of India
(D) High Courts of India

76. What is a key difference between the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 32 and that of the High Courts under Article 226?
(A) The Supreme Court can issue writs for any legal purpose whatsoever, whereas High Courts are strictly limited to issuing writs only for Fundamental Rights violations.
(B) High Courts issue writs for Fundamental Rights and legal rights; Supreme Court only for Fundamental Rights.
(C) High Courts are completely barred from issuing the writ of Quo Warranto, whereas the Supreme Court possesses exclusive power to issue it.
(D) The Supreme Court's writ jurisdiction is purely discretionary in all matters, whereas the High Court's writ jurisdiction is constitutionally mandatory.

77. The right to move the Supreme Court under Article 32 for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights can be suspended:
(A) By Presidential order during a National Emergency.
(B) By a simple majority resolution passed in both Houses of Parliament.
(C) By the Chief Justice of India during a declared judicial crisis.
(D) It can never be suspended under any circumstances whatsoever.

78. Consider the following statements regarding Article 32:
I. It is a fundamental right in itself.
II. The Supreme Court is the defender and guarantor of the fundamental rights.
III. Parliament can empower any other court to issue directions, orders and writs of all kinds.
IV. The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 32 is exclusive and overrides the High Court's jurisdiction.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

79. The writ of Habeas Corpus literally means:
(A) To command
(B) To be certified
(C) By what authority
(D) To have the body of

80. Against whom can the writ of Habeas Corpus be issued?
(A) Only public authorities and state agencies
(B) Only private individuals and corporations
(C) Both public and private entities
(D) Only judicial bodies and lower tribunals

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81. The writ of Mandamus is an order issued by a court to a public official asking them to perform their official duties. It CANNOT be issued against:
(A) An inferior judicial court
(B) A private person or body
(C) A public statutory corporation
(D) An administrative tribunal

82. The writ of Mandamus cannot be issued against which of the following dignitaries for the exercise of their official duties?
(A) The Prime Minister of India during their tenure
(B) The Chief Ministers of the respective States
(C) The Union Cabinet Ministers of the Government
(D) The President and State Governors

83. While the writ of Prohibition is available during the pendency of proceedings, the writ of Certiorari can be issued:
(A) After the final order has been issued
(B) Only before any formal judicial proceedings begin
(C) Only against legislative bodies and committees
(D) Only against non-governmental private corporations

84. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The writ of Certiorari can be issued against administrative authorities affecting the rights of individuals.
Reason (R): In 1991, the Supreme Court ruled that Certiorari can be issued even against administrative authorities, expanding its scope beyond just judicial and quasi-judicial bodies.
Select the correct answer from the codes given

below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

85. The writ of Quo Warranto is used to:
(A) Check the legality of a claim to a public office
(B) Compel a public authority or official to perform a mandatory statutory duty
(C) Prevent a lower court or judicial tribunal from exceeding its jurisdiction
(D) Quash an unlawful judicial or administrative order of a lower tribunal

86. Unlike other writs which generally require the petitioner to be an aggrieved person (locus standi), which writ can be sought by any interested person even if not directly aggrieved?
(A) Habeas Corpus
(B) Mandamus
(C) Prohibition
(D) Quo Warranto

87. Under the current constitutional scheme, the power to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights is vested in:
(A) The Supreme Court of India exclusively
(B) Supreme Court and High Courts
(C) The High Courts of the States exclusively
(D) All judicial courts including local District Courts

88. The Right to Property, initially guaranteed under Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31, was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights by which amendment?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(C) 73rd Amendment Act, 1992
(D) 86th Amendment Act, 2002

89. After its removal as a Fundamental Right, the Right to Property was inserted as a constitutional right under which Article?
(A) Article 300A
(B) Article 301
(C) Article 326
(D) Article 350A

90. Consider the following statements regarding the current status of the Right to Property:
I. It is no longer a Fundamental Right but remains a Constitutional Right.
II. It is available against executive action but not against legislative action.
III. An individual cannot directly move the Supreme Court under Article 32 for its violation.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, and III

91. Even though Article 31 was deleted, Articles 31A, 31B, and 31C were retained in the Constitution. These articles serve as:
(A) Directives ordering the State to completely equalize private property ownership
(B) Exceptions protecting specified laws from judicial review
(C) Constitutional extensions guaranteeing the Right to Freedom of Religion
(D) Special emergency provisions for managing critical economic situations

92. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of the first four categories of Fundamental Rights as listed in Part III of the Constitution?
(A) Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion
(B) Right to Freedom, Right to Equality, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights
(C) Right to Equality, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom, Right to Constitutional Remedies
(D) Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right to Freedom of Religion, Right against Exploitation

93. Article 31A saves five categories of laws from being challenged on the ground of contravention of Articles 14 and 19. It primarily relates to laws concerning:
(A) The acquisition of estates and related agrarian reforms
(B) The nationalization of banks
(C) The reservation policies in educational institutions
(D) The imposition of internal emergency

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94. Article 31B validates laws and regulations included in a specific schedule of the Constitution, protecting them from being challenged on the ground of contravention of any Fundamental Right. Which schedule is this?
(A) Seventh Schedule
(B) Eighth Schedule
(C) Ninth Schedule
(D) Tenth Schedule

95. Article 31C was added to the Constitution to protect laws enacted to implement which specific Directive Principles from being challenged under Articles 14 and 19?
(A) Article 39(a) and 39(d)
(B) Article 39(b) and 39(c)
(C) Article 40 and 43
(D) Article 44 and 45

96. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of constitutional amendments that significantly altered the Right to Property before its ultimate removal?
(A) 1st Amendment → 4th Amendment → 17th Amendment → 25th Amendment
(B) 4th Amendment → 1st Amendment → 25th Amendment → 17th Amendment
(C) 17th Amendment → 1st Amendment → 4th Amendment → 25th Amendment
(D) 1st Amendment → 17th Amendment → 4th Amendment → 25th Amendment

97. Article 33 empowers the Parliament to restrict or abrogate the Fundamental Rights of which of the following groups to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them?
(A) Members of Parliament and State Legislatures
(B) Members of the armed forces and police forces
(C) Minorities and marginalized communities
(D) Non-resident Indians and Overseas Citizens of India

98. Article 358 deals with the automatic suspension of which Fundamental Right during a National Emergency proclaimed on the grounds of war or external aggression?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 19
(C) Article 21
(D) Article 32

99. Article 359 authorizes the President to suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights during a National Emergency. This suspension requires:
(A) A Presidential Order specifying the suspended rights
(B) An automatic constitutional trigger without requiring any presidential order
(C) A prior formal resolution passed by a majority of all State Legislatures
(D) An official executive order issued by the Chief Justice of India

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100. The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 restricted the scope of Article 358 by declaring that the six freedoms under Article 19 can be suspended only when the National Emergency is declared on the grounds of:
(A) Widespread internal disturbance
(B) Imminent or active armed rebellion
(C) War or external aggression
(D) Severe financial instability

101. Which Fundamental Rights remain enforceable even if the President issues an order under Article 359 suspending the enforcement of other rights?
(A) Articles 14 and 15
(B) Articles 19 and 20
(C) Articles 20 and 21
(D) Articles 21 and 22

102. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Article
P. Article 31C
Q. Article 33
R. Article 34
S. Article 358
List II: Provision regarding exceptions/ suspension
1. Restriction on rights while martial law is in force
2. Suspension of provisions of Article 19 during emergency
3. Power of Parliament to modify rights for armed forces
4. Saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

103. In the landmark Golaknath vs State of Punjab (1967) case, the Supreme Court ruled that:
(A) Parliament possesses limitless sovereign power to amend any provision of the Constitution.
(B) Fundamental Rights are immutable and cannot be amended to be taken away.
(C) The Directive Principles of State Policy hold complete supremacy over Fundamental Rights.
(D) The Preamble is purely introductory and is not considered a part of the Constitution.

104. The Golaknath judgement (1967) overruled the Supreme Court's own earlier stance taken in which case regarding the amendability of Fundamental Rights?
(A) Shankari Prasad case (1951)
(B) Minerva Mills case (1980)
(C) Waman Rao case (1981)
(D) S.R. Bommai case (1994)

105. To nullify the effect of the Golaknath judgement and assert its power to amend any part of the Constitution including Fundamental Rights, the Parliament enacted which Constitutional Amendment?
(A) 24th Amendment Act, 1971
(B) 25th Amendment Act, 1971
(C) 39th Amendment Act, 1975
(D) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976

106. In the Golaknath case, the Supreme Court applied the doctrine of "prospective overruling". This implies that:
(A) The ruling applies only to future cases, protecting past constitutional amendments.
(B) The judicial ruling would apply retrospectively and prospectively to all past, present, and future laws.
(C) The ruling serves merely as a non-binding advisory opinion for the guidance of the Parliament.
(D) The constitutional ruling can be freely overruled by a smaller judicial bench in the near future.

107. The concept of the "Basic Structure" of the Constitution, which limits the amending power of Parliament, was laid down in which landmark case?
(A) A.K. Gopalan vs State of Madras (1950)
(B) I.C. Golaknath vs State of Punjab (1967)
(C) Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala (1973)
(D) L. Chandra Kumar vs Union of India (1997)

108. Consider the following elements:
I. Supremacy of the Constitution
II. Secular character of the Constitution
III. Separation of powers between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary
IV. Federal character of the Constitution
Which of the above elements are identified as part of the "Basic Structure" of the Constitution of India?
(A) I and II only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

109. The Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) was heard by the largest ever Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court of India. How many judges constituted this bench?
(A) 9
(B) 11
(C) 13
(D) 15

110. What was the Supreme Court's ruling regarding the 24th Amendment Act in the Kesavananda Bharati case?
(A) It completely struck down the 24th Amendment Act as unconstitutional and beyond parliamentary power.
(B) It ruled that the provisions of the 24th Amendment apply strictly and exclusively to Directive Principles.
(C) It upheld the 24th Amendment, allowing Parliament to alter rights subject to basic structure.
(D) It stated that the 24th Amendment requires formal ratification by a majority of all state legislatures.

111. The Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India (1978) case primarily expanded the scope of which Fundamental Right?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 19
(C) Article 21
(D) Article 25

112. The Maneka Gandhi judgement (1978) established an intrinsic relationship between Articles 14, 19, and 21, asserting they are not

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mutually exclusive. This interconnected reading is famously known as the:
(A) Basic Structure Doctrine
(B) Doctrine of Harmonious Construction
(C) Golden Triangle of Fundamental Rights
(D) Doctrine of Pith and Substance

113. Following the Maneka Gandhi case, a law depriving a person of their personal liberty must not only follow the "procedure established by law" but that procedure must also be:
(A) Formally codified in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution
(B) Right, just, and fair, and non-arbitrary
(C) Approved through a direct public referendum process
(D) Formally ratified by a two-thirds majority in Parliament

114. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Through the Maneka Gandhi case, the Supreme Court essentially introduced the American concept of "due process of law" into Article 21.
Reason (R): The Court ruled that the procedure prescribed by law for depriving a person of liberty must be reasonable, fair, and just.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

115. In the Minerva Mills vs Union of India (1980) case, the Supreme Court emphasized the harmonious construction between:
(A) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
(B) The Executive branch and the Union Judiciary
(C) The Central Government and the various State Governments
(D) The Union Parliament and the President of India

116. The Minerva Mills judgement struck down a provision of the 42nd Amendment Act that had sought to give precedence to:
(A) Fundamental Duties over all Part III Fundamental Rights
(B) The election of the Prime Minister over judicial review powers
(C) All Directive Principles over Articles 14 and 19 rights
(D) State legislative enactments over Central parliamentary laws

117. In the Minerva Mills case, which of the following was explicitly recognized by the Supreme Court as a basic feature of the Constitution?
(A) The limited amending power of Parliament
(B) The absolute sovereignty of Parliament to amend the Constitution
(C) The primacy of the Directive Principles of State Policy
(D) The right to property as a fundamental right

118. "The Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between Part III and Part IV. To give absolute primacy to one over the other is to disturb the harmony of the Constitution." This observation was made in which case?
(A) Kesavananda Bharati case
(B) Golaknath case
(C) Waman Rao case
(D) Minerva Mills case

119. A core difference in the nature of Fundamental Rights (FRs) and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) that often leads to conflict is:
(A) FRs apply only to the Central Government while DPSPs apply only to State Governments.
(B) FRs are justiciable while DPSPs are non-justiciable.
(C) FRs are non-justiciable while DPSPs are justiciable.
(D) FRs protect communities while DPSPs protect individuals.

120. Consider the following cases:
I. Champakam Dorairajan case (1951)
II. Golaknath case (1967)
III. Minerva Mills case (1980)
Which of the above cases dealt significantly with the conflict and primacy between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

121. In the State of Madras vs Champakam Dorairajan (1951) case, what was the Supreme Court's ruling

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regarding the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles?
(A) Directive Principles completely override Part III Fundamental Rights.
(B) They are entirely independent provisions and cannot be compared legally.
(C) The Parliament must decide which prevails on a case-by-case basis.
(D) Fundamental Rights would prevail over Directive Principles.

122. Under the current constitutional position post-Minerva Mills, Article 31C protects laws giving effect to the Directive Principles specified in Article 39(b) and (c) from being challenged on the grounds of violation of which Fundamental Rights?
(A) Articles 14 and 19
(B) Articles 20 and 21
(C) Articles 25 and 26
(D) Articles 32 and 226

123. Arrange the following major constitutional cases related to the amendability of Fundamental Rights in chronological order:
I. Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala
II. Sajjan Singh vs State of Rajasthan
III. I.C. Golaknath vs State of Punjab
IV. Shankari Prasad vs Union of India
Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) IV, II, III, I
(B) IV, III, II, I
(C) II, IV, I, III
(D) III, IV, II, I

124. According to the settled constitutional law following the Kesavananda Bharati case, can Parliament amend Fundamental Rights?
(A) No, Fundamental Rights are completely unamendable by Parliament under any circumstance.
(B) Yes, provided the basic structure of the Constitution is not destroyed.
(C) Yes, Parliament can amend them at will without any constitutional restrictions or limits.
(D) Yes, but only with prior presidential recommendation and full ratification by all States.

125. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Case
P. Golaknath case (1967)
Q. Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)
R. Maneka Gandhi case (1978)
S. Minerva Mills case (1980)
List II: Key Doctrine/Ruling
1. Basic Structure Doctrine
2. Balance between Part III and Part IV
3. Prospective Overruling
4. Due Process of Law (Reasonable, fair, and just procedure)
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

126. The 24th Amendment Act added Article 13(4) to the Constitution. What does this clause state?
(A) All pre-constitutional laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights are rendered completely void.
(B) Executive ordinances issued by the President are not considered 'law' under Article 13 rules.
(C) Laws made under Article 368 are not subject to Article 13.
(D) The Supreme Court of India cannot review any constitutional amendments passed by Parliament.

127. Consider the following statements comparing specific Fundamental Rights:
I. Article 15 is available only to citizens.
II. Article 16 is available to both citizens and foreigners.
III. Article 21 is available to both citizens and foreigners.
IV. Article 29 is available only to citizens.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, III, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, and IV only

128. Which of the following Fundamental Rights is directed entirely against the State and does not have horizontal application against private individuals?
(A) Article 15(2) (access to public places)
(B) Article 17 (untouchability)
(C) Article 18(1) (abolition of titles)
(D) Article 23 (human trafficking and forced labour)

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129. Article 33 empowers Parliament to restrict or abrogate the Fundamental Rights of the members of the armed forces. Which of the following forces are covered under this provision?

(A) Regular personnel serving in the Army, Navy, and Air Force branches only

(B) Armed forces, police, intelligence agencies, and associated communication systems

(C) Active-duty combat personnel serving directly in active conflict zones only

(D) Central armed police forces exclusively, while completely excluding state police forces

130. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): Article 34 of the Indian Constitution provides for restrictions on Fundamental Rights while martial law is in force in any area within the territory of India.

Reason (R): The Constitution of India explicitly defines the exact conditions and parameters of the term "martial law" within Article 34.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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1. (B) Part III
Part III of the Constitution of India contains a comprehensive framework governing Fundamental Rights from Articles 12 through 35. These constitutional guarantees safeguard individual liberties against executive overreach and legislative encroachment. Recognized as the Magna Carta of India, Part III establishes actionable rights ensuring equality, freedom, social protection, religious liberty, cultural preservation, and constitutional remedies.

2. (D) They act as limitations on the tyranny of the executive and arbitrary laws of the legislature.
Fundamental Rights in India primarily operate as negative obligations upon the State, imposing essential constitutional limits on governmental authority. By curbing executive tyranny and constraining legislative powers, these rights prevent the establishment of authoritarian rule. They aim to promote a democratic society based on political liberty, individual dignity, equal opportunity, and rule of law across all public institutions.

3. (B) Six
The Constitution of India currently guarantees six distinct categories of Fundamental Rights to individuals. These categories comprise the Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and Right to Constitutional Remedies. Each category addresses specific aspects of civil liberties and guarantees protection against state action and discrimination.

4. (C) Protection of life and personal liberty
Article 21 guarantees the protection of life and personal liberty to every individual within the territory of India, regardless of citizenship status. Except for enemy aliens, foreigners enjoy this essential right alongside Indian citizens. Other political and civil rights, such as equality of opportunity in public employment or freedom of speech, remain exclusively restricted to citizens of India.

5. (A) Right to Property
The Right to Property was originally categorized as a Fundamental Right under Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31. The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 formally omitted it from Part III to facilitate agrarian and economic reforms. Consequently, property rights were reclassified as a legal and constitutional right placed under Article 300A in Part XII of the Constitution.

6. (A) I and II only
Article 12 explicitly defines the entity of the State for enforcing Fundamental Rights in Part III. This comprehensive definition encompasses the Union Government, Parliament, State Governments, State Legislatures, and local authorities like municipalities, panchayats, and district boards. Local authorities are included rather than excluded, rendering the assertion of their exclusion incorrect while confirming the inclusion of executive and legislative bodies.

7. (B) When it exercises its administrative functions
Judicial bodies in India perform both judicial and administrative functions. According to authoritative judicial precedents, courts are deemed to fall within the scope of State under Article 12 when performing administrative tasks, such as making staff appointments or making departmental regulations. Conversely, while rendering judicial determinations in resolving disputes, courts are not classified as State for the purposes of Part III.

8. (C) A private company with no public funding or state control
Under Article 12, statutory corporations and state-owned entities acting as instrumentalities or agencies of the government are categorized as other authorities. Public sector enterprises like ONGC, LIC, and SAIL exhibit public functions, governmental control, or financial support. Conversely, purely private entities operating without governmental control, public funding, or statutory backing fall outside the legal definition of State under Article 12.

9. (D) American Constitution
Article 14 incorporates two distinct expressions: equality before the law and equal protection of laws. While the former is derived from the British legal system, the concept of equal protection of laws is borrowed directly from the American Constitution. This positive concept mandates that equals should be treated equally without discrimination, permitting reasonable classification among persons in similar circumstances.

10. (A) Absence of any special privileges in favour of any person
The phrase equality before the law under Article 14 represents a negative concept rooted in English common law. It establishes that no individual holds special legal privileges based on birth, status, or rank, and all persons remain equally subject to the ordinary law of the land administered by ordinary courts. It prohibits arbitrary discrimination and enforces the general doctrine of legal equality.

11. (B) The President or Governor is not answerable to court for official duties.
Article 361 provides specific constitutional exceptions to the principle of equality under Article 14. The President of India and State Governors are not answerable to any court for exercising their official powers and performing executive duties. Additionally, no criminal proceedings can be instituted or continued against them in any court during their official tenure in public office.

12. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Articles 14 to 17 form the core framework of the Right to Equality in Part III. Article 14 establishes general equality before the law. Article 15 prohibits discrimination on specified grounds. Article 16 guarantees equality of opportunity in public employment matters. Article 17 enforces the absolute abolition of untouchability and forbids its practice in any socio-legal form throughout India.

13. (A) Intelligible differentia and rational nexus to the object sought
While Article 14 forbids class legislation, it permits reasonable classification of persons, objects, and transactions for legitimate legislative goals. To satisfy constitutional scrutiny, such classification must meet two criteria: it must be founded on an intelligible differentia distinguishing grouped subjects from others, and that differentia must bear a rational nexus to the object sought by the underlying legislation.

14. (C) Religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth
Article 15(1) directs that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. The presence of the word only indicates that discrimination based on additional or other factors is not prohibited. These five listed grounds establish protected categories against arbitrary state action regarding civil rights and public access.

15. (D) Women and children
Article 15(3) forms a constitutional exception to the general non-discrimination rule in Article 15. It explicitly empowers the State to enact special protective provisions for women and children. This provision enables affirmative actions, such as protective employment legislation, reservation of seats in educational or political bodies, and specialized welfare programs designed specifically to address structural social disadvantages.

16. (C) 93rd Amendment Act, 2005
Clause (5) of Article 15 was inserted into the Constitution through the 93rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 2005. This provision enables the State to make special provisions by law regarding admissions to educational institutions, including private aided or unaided institutions, for socially and educationally backward classes or Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, while excluding minority educational institutions.

17. (B) Article 15(2)
Article 15(2) explicitly guarantees that no citizen shall face disability, liability, restriction, or condition on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth regarding access to public shops, restaurants, hotels, and entertainment places. This provision applies horizontally, preventing both the State and private individuals from restricting public access based on discriminatory socio-cultural prejudices.

18. (A) I, II, and III only
Article 16 guarantees equality of opportunity in public employment and prohibits discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, or residence. Parliament may prescribe

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residence qualifications for specific state posts. However, Article 16 explicitly empowers the State to make affirmative reservation provisions for backward classes, rendering the claim that it prevents such provisions inaccurate.

19. (B) Article 16(4)
The Second Backward Classes Commission, popularly known as the Mandal Commission, was appointed under Article 340 to investigate conditions of socially and educationally backward classes. Its recommendation for 27% reservation in public employment was implemented under Article 16(4), which enables the State to reserve appointments for backward classes not adequately represented in government services.

20. (A) 77th Amendment Act, 1995
The 77th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1995 inserted Clause (4A) into Article 16 of the Constitution. This amendment empowered the State to provide reservation in matters of promotion for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in public services, overcoming the judicial limitation previously set in the landmark Indira Sawhney judgment regarding promotion reservations in government employment.

21. (A) Religious institutions to require office bearers to profess that religion
Article 16(5) serves as an exception to general equality in public employment. It provides that laws requiring incumbents of offices connected with religious or denominational institutions, or members of governing bodies thereof, to profess a particular religion or belong to a particular denomination shall not be deemed invalid. This safeguards the internal autonomy of religious institutions.

22. (B) 50%
In the landmark nine-judge bench judgment of Indira Sawhney vs Union of India (1992), the Supreme Court examined the scope of Article 16(4). The Court ruled that total quota reservations for backward classes should generally not exceed 50% in a given year, except under extraordinary or geographically remote circumstances justifying relaxation of this numerical ceiling.

23. (B) Untouchability
Article 17 explicitly abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form across India. It mandates that enforcing any disability arising out of untouchability constitutes an offence punishable under law. Parliament enacted legislation to enforce this right, establishing legal penalties for actions perpetuating traditional caste discrimination, social boycotts, or denial of access based on untouchability.

24. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Article 17 abolishes untouchability and declares its practice a punishable offence under parliamentary enactments. However, the Constitution of India does not formally define the term untouchability anywhere within its text. Judicial decisions have clarified that the expression refers to historical social practices surrounding caste discrimination rather than literal physical contact or temporary medical quarantines.

25. (D) Protection of Civil Rights Act
Parliament enacted the Untouchability (Offences) Act in 1955 to enforce the constitutional prohibition contained in Article 17. In 1976, comprehensive amendments were made to broaden its scope and strengthen penal provisions, whereupon it was officially renamed the Protection of Civil Rights Act. This statutory law penalizes social disabilities imposed on caste grounds across the nation.

26. (A) It is absolute and not subject to any reasonable restrictions.
Article 17 occupies a distinct position among Fundamental Rights because its constitutional prohibition against untouchability is absolute and subject to no exceptions or reasonable restrictions. Furthermore, this right operates horizontally, granting enforceable protection against actions of private individuals as well as public authorities, thereby ensuring social equality and human dignity across all public spheres.

27. (B) Military or academic distinctions
Article 18(1) abolishes titles and forbids the State from conferring titles on any citizen or non-citizen. However, military and academic distinctions are explicitly exempted from this prohibition. Honors awarded for academic excellence or military bravery, such as doctorates or bravery medals, recognize merit without conferring noble social titles or creating artificial legal hierarchies among citizens.

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28. (B) The National Awards such as Bharat Ratna and Padma Vibhushan
In Balaji Raghavan vs Union of India (1996), the Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of Civilian National Awards including Bharat Ratna and Padma awards. The Court clarified that these honors recognize meritorious service rather than constituting noble titles under Article 18(1), provided recipients do not use them as prefixes or suffixes to their names.

29. (A) No citizen can accept any title from a foreign State under any circumstance
Article 18(2) lays down an absolute constitutional prohibition stating that no citizen of India shall accept any title from any foreign State. Unlike provisions governing foreign emoluments or offices of profit held by non-citizens under the State, Article 18(2) permits no presidential exceptions or discretionary waivers regarding the acceptance of foreign titles by Indian citizens.

30. (C) I and III only
Under Article 18, non-citizens holding offices of profit under the State cannot accept foreign titles, presents, or emoluments without presidential consent, confirming statements I and III. Statement II is incorrect because the Supreme Court in the Balaji Raghavan case ruled that National Awards like Padma Shri cannot be used as prefixes or suffixes to recipients' names.

31. (D) Freedom to acquire, hold, and dispose of property
Article 19(1) originally contained seven fundamental freedoms guaranteed to Indian citizens. Clause (f), which guaranteed the freedom to acquire, hold, and dispose of property, was deleted by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978. Consequently, Article 19 currently protects six basic freedoms relating to speech, assembly, association, movement, residence, and trade or profession.

32. (A) Article 19(1)(a) - Freedom of speech and expression
Freedom of the press is not explicitly enumerated as a separate fundamental right in the Constitution. However, through landmark judicial rulings, the Supreme Court established that freedom of the press and publication is implicitly included within the broader right to freedom of speech and expression guaranteed to citizens under Article 19(1)(a) of Part III.

33. (B) Lack of majority political support
Article 19(2) enumerates specific grounds for imposing reasonable restrictions on freedom of speech and expression, including sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency, morality, contempt of court, defamation, or incitement to an offence. Lack of majority political support is not a constitutionally valid ground for restriction.

34. (D) No, the right to strike is not a fundamental right but governed by statutory laws.
Article 19(1)(c) guarantees citizens the fundamental right to form associations, unions, or co-operative societies. However, judicial decisions have established that this right does not include a fundamental right to strike or declare lockouts. The right to strike is a statutory right governed by industrial legislation rather than an absolute fundamental right protected under Part III.

35. (C) 97th Amendment Act, 2011
The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 explicitly expanded Article 19(1)(c) by inserting the words co-operative societies alongside associations and unions. This amendment granted constitutional status and protection to co-operative institutions, promoting autonomous functioning, democratic control, professional management, and economic self-reliance in the administration of co-operatives throughout India.

36. (A) Speech and expression → Assembly → Association → Movement
Article 19(1) enumerates fundamental freedoms in a specific sub-clausal sequence. The first four clauses sequentially cover: freedom of speech and expression under sub-clause (a), freedom to assemble peacefully without arms under sub-clause (b), freedom to form associations or unions under sub-clause (c), and freedom to move freely throughout India under sub-clause (d).

37. (A) No person shall be convicted except for violating a law in force when the act was committed.
Article 20(1) contains the constitutional protection against ex post facto criminal laws. It lays down that no person shall be convicted of any offence except for violating a law in force at the time of committing the act. Furthermore, no

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individual can be subjected to a penalty greater than that prescribed by law when committed.

38. (D) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
Article 20(2) incorporates the legal doctrine against double jeopardy into the Constitution. It guarantees that no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same criminal offence more than once before a judicial court or tribunal. This immunity applies exclusively to judicial proceedings and does not bar departmental or administrative disciplinary actions against individuals.

39. (B) Criminal proceedings only
Article 20(3) provides that no person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. Judicial interpretations have established that this protection against self-incrimination applies strictly to criminal proceedings where formal accusations are made. It does not extend to civil proceedings, administrative inquiries, customs searches, or non-criminal statutory investigations.

40. (C) Yes, it extends to citizens, foreigners, and legal persons like corporations.
Article 20 guarantees vital legal protections regarding convictions, double jeopardy, and self-incrimination. These protections are available to every person within India, extending equally to Indian citizens, foreign nationals, and artificial legal entities such as registered corporations or companies. Thus, non-citizens enjoy full constitutional immunity against ex post facto penal laws under Article 20.

41. (C) Articles 20 and 21
Following amendments introduced by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978, Articles 20 and 21 enjoy enhanced constitutional protection. The right to protection in respect of conviction for offences under Article 20 and the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 cannot be suspended even during a proclaimed National Emergency under Article 359.

42. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Judicial interpretations of Article 21 have expanded personal liberty by incorporating inferred rights from landmark cases. Right to privacy was affirmed in K.S. Puttaswamy (3), right to livelihood in Olga Tellis (4), right to go abroad in Maneka Gandhi (1), and right to primary education in Unnikrishnan (2), producing the correct sequence P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2.

43. (B) Procedure established by law
Article 21 prescribes that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. Originally interpreted literally as requiring valid legislative enactment, subsequent judicial rulings after Maneka Gandhi expanded this doctrine, requiring the procedure to be reasonable, fair, and just, aligning it with substantive principles of due process.

44. (B) Right to livelihood
In the landmark Olga Tellis vs Bombay Municipal Corporation case (1985), the Supreme Court expanded the scope of Article 21 by ruling that the right to life includes the right to livelihood. The Court observed that depriving a person of their means of livelihood would effectively render life meaningless, thus requiring fair and just procedures.

45. (A) K.S. Puttaswamy vs Union of India
In Justice K.S. Puttaswamy vs Union of India (2017), a unanimous nine-judge constitutional bench of the Supreme Court delivered a historic verdict. The Court declared the right to privacy as an intrinsic fundamental right protected under Article 21 and Part III, overruling earlier judgments in M.P. Sharma and Kharak Singh cases regarding privacy guarantees.

46. (C) Article 48A
The judicial expansion of Article 21 to include clean environment and pollution-free water aligns closely with Directive Principles. Specifically, Article 48A mandates that the State shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and safeguard forests and wildlife. Courts harmoniously interpret Article 21 alongside Article 48A to enforce environmental protection as a fundamental right.

47. (C) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
Article 21A was formally inserted into Part III of the Constitution by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002. This amendment elevated elementary education to a fundamental right, obligating the State to provide free and compulsory education to all children aged six to

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fourteen years in such manner as determined by state law.

48. (B) I, III, and IV only
Article 21A guarantees free and compulsory education specifically to children between 6 and 14 years, rendering statement II incorrect because it does not cover higher or professional education. Statements I, III, and IV are correct, as the RTE Act 2009 was enacted to implement this right while replacing the original Directive Principle in Article 45.

49. (B) 6 to 14 years
Article 21A guarantees free and compulsory education specifically to children belonging to the age group of six to fourteen years. The constitutional mandate obligates the State to ensure accessible elementary education to every child in this age bracket, while early childhood care for children below six years is covered separately under modified Article 45.

50. (D) Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV
Prior to the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002, provision for free and compulsory education was articulated primarily as a non-justiciable directive under Article 45 in Part IV. The 2002 amendment replaced that directive by establishing Article 21A as an enforceable Fundamental Right while modifying Article 45 to focus on early childhood care.

51. (A) Punitive and preventive detention
Article 22 provides procedural safeguards regarding arrest and detention by dividing legal detention into two distinct constitutional categories: punitive detention and preventive detention. Punitive detention punishes a person for an offence committed after trial, whereas preventive detention detains an individual without formal judicial trial to prevent potential threats to public order or state security.

52. (B) 24 hours excluding time for journey
Under punitive detention safeguards in Article 22(2), every person arrested and detained in custody must be produced before the nearest magistrate within twenty-four hours of such arrest. This statutory calculation explicitly excludes the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the magistrate's court, preventing arbitrary executive detention.

53. (C) 3 months
Article 22(4) specifies that no law providing for preventive detention shall authorize detention of a person for longer than three months unless an Advisory Board consisting of High Court judges or qualified persons reports sufficient cause for extended detention prior to the expiration of that three-month statutory period.

54. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 22(3) explicitly denies procedural protections against arrest—such as right to counsel or production before a magistrate within 24 hours—to enemy aliens and persons detained under preventive detention laws. Thus, Reason R correctly explains Assertion A, as the Constitution deliberately denies these ordinary procedural safeguards to individuals belonging to enemy nations.

55. (B) Human trafficking and begar (forced labour)
Article 23 explicitly prohibits traffic in human beings, begar, and other similar forms of forced labour. It establishes that any contravention of this prohibition constitutes an offence punishable in accordance with law. The provision protects individual freedom and human dignity by penalizing forced labor practices and commercial exploitation of vulnerable persons across India.

56. (C) The State can impose compulsory service for public purposes like military or social service.
Article 23(2) contains an explicit exception to the general prohibition against forced labour. It permits the State to impose compulsory service for public purposes, such as military conscription or national social service programs. While imposing such compulsory service, the State is constitutionally forbidden from making any discrimination based on religion, race, caste, or class.

57. (B) Article 23
Statutory enactments such as the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of 1956 and the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act of 1976 derive their constitutional authority from Article 23. This article mandates Parliament to enact penal laws to suppress human trafficking, forced labor, and unfree employment practices, ensuring practical enforcement of fundamental constitutional rights.

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58. (A) Yes, it is available to both citizens and non-citizens.
The Right against Exploitation embodied in Article 23 is guaranteed to all persons within the territory of India, extending protection to citizens and non-citizens alike. It creates an absolute constitutional ban against human trafficking and forced labour, allowing any individual, regardless of nationality, to invoke judicial remedies against non-state or state-sponsored forced labor.

59. (B) 14 years
Article 24 lays down a clear prohibition against employing children below the age of fourteen years in any factory, mine, or other hazardous occupations. This fundamental right aims to protect young children from physical harm, industrial exploitation, and health hazards, ensuring their physical development and access to mandatory elementary education guaranteed under Part III.

60. (C) I and III only
The original text of Article 24 banned child labour below 14 years specifically in hazardous employments like factories and mines, but did not cover non-hazardous household work or ban all safe employment completely, rendering statement II incorrect. Statements I and III correctly reflect the original constitutional text prior to statutory expansions enacted in 2016.

61. (A) Any occupation, excepting help in family enterprises after school
The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act of 2016 introduced a comprehensive prohibition on employing children below 14 years in all occupations and processes. The sole statutory exception permits children to assist in non-hazardous family enterprises or performing arts after school hours or during vacations, ensuring their mandatory formal schooling remains undisturbed.

62. (C) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights was established as a statutory body under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act of 2005. It oversees the implementation of child welfare legislation, including child labor prohibitions and education rights, ensuring statutory protections align with constitutional mandates set out in Part III.

63. (D) Public order, morality, and health
Article 25(1) guarantees freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practice, and propagate religion to all persons. However, this freedom is not absolute and is expressly subject to public order, morality, health, and other provisions of Part III. The State may regulate religious practices on these constitutional grounds to protect public welfare.

64. (C) The right to transmit or expound the tenets of one's religious beliefs to others.
Under Article 25, the right to propagate religion signifies the freedom to expound and transmit religious tenets to others through speech or writing. In Stainislaus vs State of Madhya Pradesh (1977), the Supreme Court clarified that propagation does not include a fundamental right to convert another person forcibly, deceitfully, or through inducement.

65. (B) It must have a minimum of 100,000 registered followers.
To qualify as a religious denomination under Article 26, the Supreme Court established three conditions: a collection of individuals with a common belief system, a common organization, and a distinctive name. Numerical criteria, such as a requirement for 100,000 registered followers, are not mandatory legal requirements under constitutional law for denominational status.

66. (A) II, III, IV, I
The correct chronological sequence of these landmark Supreme Court judgments is: Golaknath vs State of Punjab in 1967 (II), Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala in 1973 (III), Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India in 1978 (IV), and Minerva Mills vs Union of India in 1980 (I), yielding the sequence II, III, IV, I.

67. (A) Spending tax revenue for promoting a specific religion.
Article 27 prohibits the State from compelling any person to pay taxes whose proceeds are specifically appropriated for promoting or maintaining any particular religion or religious denomination. This provision prevents state tax revenue from favoring a specific faith, while allowing regulatory fees charged for providing administrative or secular facilities to religious pilgrims.

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68. (C) Institutions wholly maintained out of State funds
Article 28(1) lays down that no religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds. This total ban ensures state neutrality in religious matters. In contrast, institutions established under trusts or endowments, or those merely recognized or receiving state aid, are governed by different rules regarding religious instruction.

69. (A) Conserve the same
Article 29(1) guarantees that any section of citizens residing in India having a distinct language, script, or culture of its own shall have the fundamental right to conserve the same. This provision protects group identity and cultural pluralism, granting linguistic and cultural minorities rights to preserve their heritage against administrative assimilation.

70. (D) The Constitution does not define the term "minorities" anywhere.
Although Articles 29 and 30 grant specific cultural and educational rights to religious and linguistic minorities, the text of the Constitution of India does not define the term minority anywhere. Courts determine minority status based on numerical strength below 50% within a specific State when examining challenged educational or statutory enactments.

71. (B) Religious and linguistic minorities
Article 30(1) grants all minorities, whether based on religion or language, the fundamental right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. This right ensures that minority communities can impart education to their children while preserving their distinct culture, language, and religious identity without arbitrary interference from state authorities.

72. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
The constitutional articles correspond to specific minority and religious provisions: Article 28 covers attendance at religious instruction (P-2), Article 29 covers protection of minority interests (Q-3), Article 26 covers management of religious affairs (R-1), and Article 30 covers rights to establish educational institutions (S-4), yielding P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4.

73. (D) It is managed by a religious or linguistic minority.
Article 30(2) specifies that the State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language. This clause ensures non-discriminatory financial assistance to minority-run educational institutions alongside other institutions.

74. (D) Article 32
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar famously described Article 32 as the heart and soul of the Constitution. Article 32 guarantees the right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, providing effective judicial remedies through constitutional writs. Without such enforceable remedies, substantive constitutional rights would remain merely academic guarantees.

75. (B) Supreme Court of India
Article 32 directly confers original jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court of India to issue directions, orders, or writs—including Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto, and Certiorari—for enforcing Fundamental Rights. This provision makes the Supreme Court the designated constitutional protector and guarantor of fundamental individual liberties in Part III.

76. (B) High Courts issue writs for Fundamental Rights and legal rights; Supreme Court only for Fundamental Rights.
While the Supreme Court issues writs under Article 32 strictly for enforcing Fundamental Rights, High Courts exercise broader writ powers under Article 226. High Courts can issue writs not only for fundamental rights violations but also for enforcing ordinary legal rights, making the territorial and substantive scope of High Court writ jurisdiction wider.

77. (A) By Presidential order during a National Emergency.
The right to move the Supreme Court under Article 32 for enforcing specified Fundamental Rights can be suspended by a Presidential Order issued under Article 359 during a proclaimed National Emergency. However, rights under Articles 20 and 21 remain non-suspendable even under such emergency presidential orders post the 44th Constitutional Amendment.

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78. (A) I, II, and III only
Article 32 is a fundamental right itself, establishing the Supreme Court as guarantor of Part III rights, and empowering Parliament to authorize other courts to issue writs, making statements I, II, and III correct. Statement IV is incorrect because High Court writ jurisdiction under Article 226 is concurrent, not overridden by Article 32.

79. (D) To have the body of
The Latin term Habeas Corpus literally translates to to have the body of. It is an extraordinary judicial writ issued by courts to produce a detained person before the bench, requiring the detaining authority to show lawful cause for detention, thereby protecting personal liberty against illegal or arbitrary custody.

80. (C) Both public and private entities
Unlike several other constitutional writs that lie exclusively against public officials or judicial bodies, the writ of Habeas Corpus can be issued against both public authorities and private individuals. This dual applicability ensures comprehensive constitutional protection against illegal detention, regardless of whether committed by state agencies or private entities.

81. (B) A private person or body
Mandamus is a judicial command issued to compel a public official, statutory body, lower court, or administrative tribunal to perform a mandatory public duty. It cannot be issued against a private individual or private entity operating without statutory obligations, nor can it enforce non-statutory contractual obligations between private parties.

82. (D) The President and State Governors
Mandamus cannot be issued against the President of India or State Governors for exercising official powers and performing executive duties. Article 361 grants these constitutional dignitaries official immunity from court orders. Additionally, Mandamus cannot lie against sitting judges acting judicially or private bodies lacking statutory duties.

83. (A) After the final order has been issued
While Prohibition is a preventive writ issued during the pendency of proceedings to prevent lower tribunals from exceeding jurisdiction, Certiorari is both preventive and curative. Certiorari is issued after a judicial or quasi-judicial body has delivered its final order, quashing decisions rendered in excess of jurisdiction or violating natural justice principles.

84. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Originally, Certiorari lay only against judicial and quasi-judicial bodies. However, in a landmark 1991 ruling, the Supreme Court expanded its scope to encompass administrative authorities affecting individual rights. Therefore, Reason R correctly explains Assertion A, confirming that administrative decisions are now fully subject to judicial review through Certiorari writs.

85. (A) Check the legality of a claim to a public office
The writ of Quo Warranto literally means by what authority. It is issued by superior courts to inquire into the legality of a claim made by a person to a public office of a substantive character created by statute or Constitution, preventing unauthorized occupants from holding public office unlawfully.

86. (D) Quo Warranto
Most constitutional writs strictly require locus standi, meaning only an aggrieved person whose legal rights are infringed can approach the court. In contrast, the writ of Quo Warranto relaxes this rule, allowing any interested public citizen to challenge the illegal occupation of a public office, even if not personally aggrieved.

87. (B) Supreme Court and High Courts
Under the existing constitutional structure, original writ jurisdiction for enforcing Fundamental Rights is vested in the Supreme Court under Article 32 and High Courts under Article 226. Although Parliament holds power under Article 32(3) to empower other courts, no legislation has extended writ powers to subordinate district courts.

88. (B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
The Right to Property was originally guaranteed as a Fundamental Right under Articles 19(1)(f) and 31. The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 passed by Parliament repealed these provisions from Part III, removing property rights from the category of fundamental rights to eliminate legal hurdles against land reforms and economic redistribution.

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89. (A) Article 300A
Following its removal from Part III by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978, the Right to Property was re-established as a legal and constitutional right under Article 300A in Part XII. The article provides that no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.

90. (B) I and III only
The Right to Property is a constitutional right under Article 300A rather than a Fundamental Right, meaning violations cannot be challenged directly under Article 32, confirming statements I and III. Statement II is incorrect because Article 300A protects against executive deprivation without authority of law, while legislative enactments can regulate property.

91. (B) Exceptions protecting specified laws from judicial review
Articles 31A, 31B, and 31C were retained as exceptions to Part III Fundamental Rights. These provisions protect specified categories of laws—such as agrarian reforms, Ninth Schedule enactments, and legislation implementing key Directive Principles—from constitutional invalidation on grounds of violating equal protection or fundamental freedom guarantees under Articles 14 and 19.

92. (A) Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion
Part III enumerates Fundamental Rights in a structured order. The first four categories are: Right to Equality (Articles 14–18), Right to Freedom (Articles 19–22), Right against Exploitation (Articles 23–24), and Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25–28), followed by Cultural and Educational Rights and Right to Constitutional Remedies.

93. (A) The acquisition of estates and related agrarian reforms
Article 31A saves five specific classes of laws from being challenged under Articles 14 and 19. Inserted by the 1st Constitutional Amendment Act of 1951, it primarily immunizes state legislation relating to the acquisition of land estates, taking over management of properties, and executing agrarian land reform programs across India.

94. (C) Ninth Schedule
Article 31B was added alongside the Ninth Schedule by the 1st Constitutional Amendment Act of 1951. It provides a constitutional shield, validating statutory enactments and regulations placed within the Ninth Schedule, immunizing them from judicial challenge on grounds of violating any Fundamental Rights contained in Part III of the Constitution.

95. (B) Article 39(b) and 39(c)
Article 31C was inserted by the 25th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971. It provides that laws enacted to give effect to Directive Principles in Article 39(b) regarding distribution of material resources and Article 39(c) regarding avoiding concentration of wealth cannot be invalidated for violating Articles 14 or 19.

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96. (A) 1st Amendment → 4th Amendment → 17th Amendment → 25th Amendment
The Right to Property underwent significant modifications before its deletion in 1978. The chronological sequence of major constitutional amendments altering property rights comprises: the 1st Amendment in 1951 (adding 31A/31B), 4th Amendment in 1955, 17th Amendment in 1964, and 25th Amendment in 1971 (adding 31C), producing sequence 1st → 4th → 17th → 25th.

97. (B) Members of the armed forces and police forces
Article 33 empowers Parliament to restrict or abrogate Fundamental Rights of members of the armed forces, paramilitary forces, police forces, intelligence agencies, and telecommunication personnel. This special power ensures the proper discharge of their official duties and maintenance of strict operational discipline within these vital security bodies across the nation.

98. (B) Article 19
Article 358 governs the automatic suspension of six fundamental freedoms guaranteed under Article 19 during a National Emergency proclaimed under Article 352 on grounds of war or external aggression. While Article 358 is active, state legislative and executive actions are freed from constraints imposed by Article 19 guarantees.

99. (A) A Presidential Order specifying the suspended rights
Under Article 359, the President is authorized to issue a specific Presidential Order suspending the right to move courts for enforcing specified Fundamental Rights during a National Emergency. Unlike Article 358, suspension under Article 359 requires an explicit Presidential Order detailing the exact fundamental rights and pending judicial proceedings affected.

100. (C) War or external aggression
The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 limited Article 358's application. Article 19 freedoms can now be automatically suspended only when a National Emergency is declared on grounds of war or external aggression (external emergency), and not when proclaimed on grounds of armed rebellion (internal emergency), safeguarding democratic rights against internal misuse.

101. (C) Articles 20 and 21
Following amendments introduced by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978, the Presidential power under Article 359 was restricted. The enforcement of Fundamental Rights guaranteed under Article 20 regarding conviction for offences and Article 21 regarding life and personal liberty cannot be suspended under any presidential order during emergency proclamations.

102. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
The constitutional provisions match as follows: Article 31C saves laws giving effect to certain directive principles (P-4); Article 33 allows Parliament to modify rights for armed forces (Q-3); Article 34 restricts rights while martial law is in force (R-1); and Article 358 suspends Article 19 provisions during emergency (S-2).

103. (B) Fundamental Rights are immutable and cannot be amended to be taken away.
In I.C. Golaknath vs State of Punjab (1967), an eleven-judge bench of the Supreme Court held that Fundamental Rights possess a transcendental and immutable position. The Court ruled that Parliament lacks power under Article 368 to amend Part III to abridge or take away any guaranteed Fundamental Rights.

104. (A) Shankari Prasad case (1951)
In Golaknath (1967), the Supreme Court reversed its earlier constitutional stance taken in Shankari Prasad (1951) and Sajjan Singh (1965). In those earlier decisions, the Court had upheld parliamentary power to amend Part III rights using Article 368, treating constitutional amendment laws as distinct from ordinary legislation under Article 13.

105. (A) 24th Amendment Act, 1971
Parliament enacted the 24th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971 to nullify the legal impact of the Golaknath verdict. This amendment altered Articles 13 and 368, explicitly declaring that parliamentary amending power under Article 368 extends to any provision of the Constitution, including Fundamental Rights, free from Article 13 limitations.

106. (A) The ruling applies only to future cases, protecting past constitutional amendments.
In the Golaknath judgment (1967), Chief Justice Subba Rao applied the doctrine of prospective overruling. This judicial principle meant that the ruling invalidating parliamentary amendments to Fundamental Rights would operate exclusively on future constitutional amendments, leaving past constitutional amendments, such as the 1st, 4th, and 17th amendments, valid and undisturbed.

107. (C) Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala (1973)
The Basic Structure Doctrine was articulated by the Supreme Court in the historic case of Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala (1973). The Court held that while Parliament possesses broad powers under Article 368 to amend any part of the Constitution, it cannot alter, destroy, or abrogate its basic structure.

108. (D) I, II, III, and IV
In Kesavananda Bharati and subsequent judgments, the Supreme Court recognized core principles as forming part of the basic structure of the Constitution. Supremacy of the Constitution (I), secular character (II), separation of powers (III), and federal character (IV) are all acknowledged as indispensable elements that Parliament cannot destroy through amendments.

109. (C) 13
The Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) was adjudicated by a bench of thirteen judges,

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constituting the largest Constitutional Bench in Indian judicial history. By a narrow seven-to-six majority, the bench established the Basic Structure Doctrine, balancing parliamentary amending power under Article 368 with ultimate judicial oversight to preserve constitutional identity.

110. (C) It upheld the 24th Amendment, allowing Parliament to alter rights subject to basic structure.
In Kesavananda Bharati (1973), the Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of the 24th Amendment Act, affirming that Parliament holds power to amend any provision of Part III. However, the Court subjected this amending power to the limitation that amendments must not alter or destroy the basic structure of the Constitution.

111. (C) Article 21
Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India (1978) fundamentally transformed Indian constitutional jurisprudence by expanding Article 21. The Supreme Court moved away from a narrow literal interpretation of procedure established by law, holding that personal liberty cannot be deprived by arbitrary executive or legislative action, establishing substantive procedural standards under Article 21.

112. (C) Golden Triangle of Fundamental Rights
In Maneka Gandhi (1978), the Supreme Court held that fundamental rights are not isolated compartments. The Court established an interrelationship between Article 14 (equality), Article 19 (freedoms), and Article 21 (life and personal liberty), famously declaring these three interconnected provisions as the Golden Triangle of Fundamental Rights in Part III.

113. (B) Right, just, and fair, and non-arbitrary
Following the landmark decision in Maneka Gandhi (1978), the statutory phrase procedure established by law under Article 21 requires that any law depriving personal liberty must prescribe a procedure that is right, just, fair, reasonable, and non-arbitrary, effectively incorporating substantive principles of natural justice into Indian constitutional law.

114. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Through the Maneka Gandhi judgment, the Supreme Court introduced principles equivalent to American due process into Article 21 by requiring statutory procedures depriving personal liberty to be fair, just, and reasonable. Reason R correctly explains Assertion A, illustrating how judicial interpretation broadened procedural fairness standards in Indian constitutional jurisprudence.

115. (A) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
In Minerva Mills vs Union of India (1980), the Supreme Court emphasized harmonious construction between Part III Fundamental Rights and Part IV Directive Principles. The Court observed that the Constitution is founded on the bedrock of balance between these two chapters, and sacrificing one for the other disrupts constitutional harmony.

116. (C) All Directive Principles over Articles 14 and 19 rights
The Minerva Mills judgment (1980) struck down Section 4 of the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, which had accorded primacy to all Directive Principles over Articles 14 and 19. The Court held that giving absolute precedence to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights distorts the essential balance and basic structure of the Constitution.

117. (A) The limited amending power of Parliament
In Minerva Mills (1980), the Supreme Court declared that the limited amending power of Parliament under Article 368 is itself a basic feature of the Constitution. Parliament cannot expand its amending authority into an absolute power to repeal or rewrite the Constitution, as limited power cannot convert itself into unlimited power.

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118. (D) Minerva Mills case
This famous observation regarding the constitutional bedrock balance between Part III Fundamental Rights and Part IV Directive Principles was delivered by Justice Y.V. Chandrachud in the Minerva Mills vs Union of India case (1980). The Court stressed that harmony between rights and directive principles constitutes an essential basic feature.

119. (B) FRs are justiciable while DPSPs are non-justiciable.
A fundamental distinction causing constitutional tension between Part III and Part IV is justiciability. Fundamental Rights are directly enforceable through courts under Articles 32 and 226 when violated. Conversely, Directive Principles under Part IV are non-justiciable guidelines for state governance, legally unenforceable in courts if the State fails to implement them.

120. (D) I, II, and III
All three cases dealt significantly with the evolving legal conflict regarding primacy between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. Champakam Dorairajan (1951) established initial FR supremacy, Golaknath (1967) affirmed the immutability of rights, and Minerva Mills (1980) established harmonious balance between Part III and Part IV as part of basic structure.

121. (D) Fundamental Rights would prevail over Directive Principles.
In State of Madras vs Champakam Dorairajan (1951), the Supreme Court ruled that Fundamental Rights hold supremacy over Directive Principles. The Court declared that Directive Principles must conform to and run as subsidiary to Part III rights, leading Parliament to pass the 1st Constitutional Amendment Act to address socio-economic policy goals.

122. (A) Articles 14 and 19
Under the settled constitutional position post-Minerva Mills, Article 31C selectively protects legislation enacted to give effect to Directive Principles in Article 39(b) and 39(c). Such specific state laws cannot be challenged or declared void on grounds that they violate Fundamental Rights guaranteed under Article 14 (equality) or Article 19 (freedoms).

123. (A) IV, II, III, I
The correct chronological sequence of these major constitutional cases regarding parliamentary amending powers is: Shankari Prasad vs Union of India in 1951 (IV), Sajjan Singh vs State of Rajasthan in 1965 (II), Golaknath vs State of Punjab in 1967 (III), and Kesavananda Bharati in 1973 (I), yielding IV, II, III, I.

124. (B) Yes, provided the basic structure of the Constitution is not destroyed.
According to settled constitutional law post-Kesavananda Bharati (1973), Parliament possesses authority under Article 368 to amend any provision of the Constitution, including Fundamental Rights in Part III. However, this power is subject to judicial review, ensuring that constitutional amendments do not destroy or damage the basic structure of the Constitution.

125. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The landmark cases correspond to key legal principles: Golaknath introduced prospective overruling (P-3), Kesavananda Bharati established the Basic Structure Doctrine (Q-1), Maneka Gandhi incorporated due process fairness into Article 21 (R-4), and Minerva Mills established constitutional balance between Part III and Part IV (S-2), yielding P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2.

126. (C) Laws made under Article 368 are not subject to Article 13.
The 24th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971 added Clause (4) to Article 13. It explicitly states that nothing in Article 13 shall apply to any constitutional amendment made under Article 368, clarifying that constitutional amendments passed by Parliament do not constitute ordinary law subject to invalidation under Article 13 provisions.

127. (B) I, III, and IV only
Certain Fundamental Rights are restricted to Indian citizens: Articles 15, 16, 19, 29, and 30. Article 16 is available exclusively to citizens, making statement II incorrect. Statements I, III, and IV are correct, as Article 15 and 29 apply strictly to citizens, while Article 21 extends to both citizens and foreigners.

128. (C) Article 18(1) (abolition of titles)
Article 18(1) prohibits the State from conferring titles, acting as a directive operating strictly against state action. In contrast, provisions like Article 15(2) (access to public places), Article 17 (untouchability), and Article 23 (forced labour) apply horizontally, offering direct constitutional protection against private individuals as well as state entities.

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129. (B) Armed forces, police, intelligence agencies, and associated communication systems
Article 33 empowers Parliament to modify or restrict Part III Fundamental Rights for diverse security personnel. This includes members of the Armed Forces, forces charged with public order (police), intelligence or counter-intelligence agency personnel, and persons employed in telecommunication systems established for these forces to ensure discipline and duty.

130. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Article 34 empowers Parliament to indemnify public servants and restrict Fundamental Rights while martial law is in force. However, Reason R is false because the Constitution of India does not define the expression martial law anywhere within its text; it is borrowed from English common law to denote military rule overriding civilian governance.

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CHAPTER 06
Directive Principles of State Policy

1. The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are enshrined in which part of the Constitution of India?
(A) Part III
(B) Part IV
(C) Part IV-A
(D) Part V

2. Which consecutive sequence of Articles in the Constitution of India deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy?
(A) Articles 12 to 35
(B) Articles 36 to 51
(C) Articles 37 to 52
(D) Articles 51A to 60

3. The framers of the Indian Constitution borrowed the concept of Directive Principles of State Policy from the Constitution of which country?
(A) Ireland
(B) United States of America
(C) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
(D) Australia

4. What is the fundamental meaning of the term 'non-justiciable' in the context of the Directive Principles of State Policy?
(A) They cannot be amended by the Parliament under any circumstances.
(B) They are legally enforceable by the Supreme Court but not the High Courts.
(C) They are not legally enforceable by any court for their violation.
(D) They apply only to the Union government and not to the State governments.

5. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Directive Principles of State Policy are not enforceable by any court of law.
Reason (R): The Constitution declares that the Directive Principles are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

6. Which Article specifically declares that the Directive Principles are not enforceable by any court but it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws?
(A) Article 36
(B) Article 37
(C) Article 38
(D) Article 39

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7. The Directive Principles of State Policy resemble the 'Instrument of Instructions' enumerated in which historical document?
(A) Government of India Act, 1919
(B) Nehru Report, 1928
(C) Government of India Act, 1935
(D) Objectives Resolution, 1946

8. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar famously described the Directive Principles of State Policy as which of the following?
(A) The conscience of the Constitution
(B) The basic structure of the Constitution
(C) Novel features of the Constitution
(D) The soul of the Constitution

9. Who among the following constitutional advisors recommended the division of individual rights into justiciable and non-justiciable categories?
(A) K.M. Munshi
(B) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
(C) T.T. Krishnamachari
(D) Sir B.N. Rau

10. Match the quotes regarding DPSP in List I with their authors in List II.
List I: Quotes regarding DPSP
P. A cheque on a bank payable only when the resources of the bank permit
Q. The conscience of the Constitution (along with Fundamental Rights)
R. Pious superfluities
S. Veritable dustbin of sentiment

List II: Authors
1. T.T. Krishnamachari
2. Ivor Jennings
3. Granville Austin
4. K.T. Shah

(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

11. Which overarching philosophy or objective is primarily sought to be established by the Directive Principles of State Policy in India?
(A) Representative political democracy
(B) Socio-economic democracy
(C) Participatory direct democracy
(D) Centralized authoritarian governance

12. According to Article 36 of the Constitution, the term 'State' in Part IV has the same meaning as in which other Part of the Constitution?
(A) Part II
(B) Part III
(C) Part V
(D) Part VI

13. Which of the following is the most accurate distinction between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy?
(A) Fundamental Rights limit the State, while Directive Principles require positive action.
(B) Fundamental Rights operate strictly as positive injunctions, while Directive Principles function as negative injunctions.
(C) Fundamental Rights aim to establish economic democracy, while Directive Principles seek to build political democracy.
(D) Fundamental Rights apply exclusively to Indian citizens, while Directive Principles extend to both citizens and aliens.

14. Consider the following statements regarding the characteristics of the Directive Principles of State Policy:
I. They constitute a comprehensive economic, social, and political programme for a modern democratic state.
II. They embody the concept of a 'welfare state' and not that of a 'police state'.
III. They are legally enforceable in special tribunals established for social justice.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

15. The concept of an "economic democracy" as envisioned in the Constitution is primarily embodied in which of the following?
(A) The Preamble and Fundamental Duties
(B) Fundamental Rights and the Ninth Schedule
(C) The First Schedule and Part XI
(D) The Directive Principles of State Policy

16. Consider the following statements about the nature of Directive Principles:
I. They serve as a useful beacon-light to the courts in exercising their power of judicial review.
II. They help the courts in examining the constitutional validity of a law.
III. If a law seeks to give effect to a Directive Principle, it may be considered reasonable in relation to Article 14 or 19.
IV. They automatically invalidate any pre-constitutional law that contradicts them.

Which combination of the statements is correct?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) I, III, and IV only

17. Which of the following Articles directs the State to secure a social order for the promotion of the welfare of the people?
(A) Article 38
(B) Article 39
(C) Article 40
(D) Article 41

18. Although the Constitution does not formally classify the Directive Principles, scholars generally classify them into which of the following three broad categories?
(A) Democratic, Republican, and Democratic-Socialist
(B) Socially Conservative, Liberal, and Radical-Democratic
(C) Traditional-Cultural, Modern, and Post-modern
(D) Socialist, Gandhian, and Liberal

19. The principle directing the State to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities was added to Article 38 by which Constitutional Amendment?

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(A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(C) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
(D) 97th Amendment Act, 2011

20. Which of the following is NOT one of the specific directives mentioned in Article 39 of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Equal right to an adequate means of livelihood for all citizens
(B) Equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good
(C) Separation of the judiciary from the executive in the public services
(D) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women

21. Article 39(b) and 39(c) of the Constitution respectively deal with which of the following subjects?
(A) Distribution of material resources and concentration of wealth
(B) Equal pay for equal work along with the fundamental right to education
(C) Prevention of child exploitation and securing the universal right to work
(D) Provision of comprehensive maternity relief and living wage for workers

22. The directive "to secure equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor" is contained in which Article?
(A) Article 38
(B) Article 39A
(C) Article 41
(D) Article 43A

23. Which of the following Articles of the Directive Principles is specifically meant to secure the right to work, to education, and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness, and disablement?
(A) Article 41
(B) Article 42
(C) Article 43
(D) Article 44

24. Article 42 of the Constitution mandates the State to make provisions for which of the following?
(A) Free legal aid for the marginalized
(B) Participation of workers in the management of industries
(C) Just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief
(D) Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry

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25. Which Article directs the State to secure a living wage, a decent standard of life, and social and cultural opportunities for all workers?
(A) Article 41
(B) Article 42
(C) Article 43
(D) Article 43A

26. Which Directive Principle was specifically added to ensure the participation of workers in the management of industries?
(A) Article 39A
(B) Article 43A
(C) Article 43B
(D) Article 48A

27. The Gandhian principles within the DPSP are based on the ideology of Mahatma Gandhi and represent the programme of reconstruction enunciated during the national movement. Which Article directs the State to organise village panchayats?
(A) Article 39
(B) Article 40
(C) Article 44
(D) Article 47

28. Consider the following provisions of the Directive Principles:
I. To promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operation basis in rural areas.
II. To prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health.
III. To secure for all citizens a uniform civil code throughout the country.
Which of the combination(s) represent(s) purely Gandhian principles?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

29. The directive to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of co-operative societies is enshrined in which Article?
(A) Article 43
(B) Article 43A
(C) Article 43B

(D) Article 46

30. Which Constitutional Amendment Act added the directive regarding co-operative societies in Part IV of the Constitution?
(A) 73rd Amendment Act, 1992
(B) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
(C) 97th Amendment Act, 2011
(D) 103rd Amendment Act, 2019

31. Article 46 of the Constitution imposes a duty upon the State to promote the educational and economic interests of which sections of the society?
(A) All children below the age of six years across the nation
(B) Religious minorities and linguistic minority communities
(C) Vulnerable women, senior citizens, and destitute persons
(D) Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and weaker sections

32. Which Article directs the State to take steps to prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds?
(A) Article 46
(B) Article 47
(C) Article 48
(D) Article 48A

33. The Liberal-Intellectual principles in the DPSP reflect the ideology of liberalism. Which of the following Articles falls exclusively under this category?
(A) Article 40 (Village Panchayats)
(B) Article 43 (Cottage Industries)
(C) Article 44 (Uniform Civil Code)
(D) Article 46 (Promotion of weaker sections)

34. What does Article 44 of the Constitution advocate for the citizens of India?
(A) Right to property
(B) Uniform basic income for all below the poverty line
(C) Universal adult franchise in local bodies
(D) Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India

35. The subject matter of Article 45 was significantly altered by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002. What does the current Article 45 direct the State to provide?
(A) Early childhood care and education for children below six years
(B) Free and compulsory primary education for all children up to fourteen years of age
(C) Higher education scholarships and financial assistance for meritorious students
(D) Provision of nutritious mid-day meals in all government primary schools

36. Which Article places an obligation on the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest declared to be of national importance?
(A) Article 48A
(B) Article 49
(C) Article 50
(D) Article 51

37. Article 50 of the Constitution deals with which critical aspect of governance?
(A) Separation of the judiciary from the executive in public services
(B) Promotion of international peace and security
(C) Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests
(D) Organization of agriculture on modern and scientific lines

38. Match the Directive Principle in List I with its corresponding Article in List II.
List I: Directive Principle
P. Promotion of international peace and security
Q. Protection of environment and wildlife
R. Raising the level of nutrition and standard of living
S. Uniform Civil Code
List II: Article
1. Article 47
2. Article 44
3. Article 51
4. Article 48A
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

39. Which of the following sets of Articles contains the directive to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines?
(A) Article 46
(B) Article 47
(C) Article 48
(D) Article 49

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40. Under Article 51, the State shall endeavour to do all of the following, EXCEPT:
(A) Promote international peace and security among all sovereign nations
(B) Maintain just, open, and honourable relations between all nations
(C) Ensure mandatory military training for all youth
(D) Foster respect for international law, customs, and treaty obligations

41. Choose the correct numerical sequence of the following Directive Principles as they appear in Part IV of the Constitution:
I. Organization of village panchayats
II. Uniform Civil Code
III. Separation of judiciary from executive
IV. Protection of monuments of national importance
(A) I, II, IV, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, I, IV, III
(D) II, IV, I, III

42. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles to the original list. Which of the following was NOT one of them?
(A) To minimize inequalities in income, status, and opportunities (Article 38)
(B) To secure healthy development opportunities for children and youth (Article 39)
(C) To promote equal justice and provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39A)
(D) To protect and improve the environment and safeguard forests and wildlife (Article 48A)

43. Which clause was specifically inserted in Article 39 by the 42nd Amendment Act to prevent the exploitation of youth and childhood?
(A) Clause (c)
(B) Clause (d)
(C) Clause (e)
(D) Clause (f)

44. In the historical evolution of the conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, which Supreme Court case originally established that in case of a conflict, Fundamental Rights would prevail and Directive Principles would run as subsidiary to them?
(A) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras Case (1950)
(B) Champakam Dorairajan Case (1951)
(C) I.C. Golaknath v. State of Punjab Case (1967)
(D) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala Case (1973)

45. In which landmark judgement did the Supreme Court rule that Parliament cannot take away or abridge any of the Fundamental Rights, meaning Fundamental Rights cannot be amended for the implementation of the Directive Principles?
(A) Shankari Prasad Case (1951)
(B) Sajjan Singh Case (1965)
(C) Golaknath Case (1967)
(D) Minerva Mills Case (1980)

46. To overcome the Supreme Court's ruling in the Golaknath case regarding the implementation of DPSP, Parliament enacted which Constitutional Amendment Act that introduced Article 31C?
(A) 24th Amendment Act, 1971
(B) 25th Amendment Act, 1971
(C) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(D) 44th Amendment Act, 1978

47. The first provision of Article 31C stated that no law seeking to implement the socialistic directive principles specified in Article 39(b) and (c) shall be void on the ground of contravention of which Fundamental Rights?
(A) Articles 14, 19, and 21
(B) Articles 14, 19, and 31
(C) Articles 19, 21, and 22
(D) Articles 15, 16, and 19

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48. In the Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973), what was the Supreme Court's ruling regarding the second provision of Article 31C (which stated that no law containing a declaration that it is for giving effect to such policy shall be questioned in any court)?
(A) It was fully upheld as valid and constitutional to promote social justice.
(B) It was significantly expanded to cover all Directive Principles in Part IV.
(C) It was declared unconstitutional for taking away judicial review.
(D) It was modified to apply exclusively to laws passed by the State legislatures.

49. The 42nd Amendment Act (1976) attempted to extend the scope of the first provision of Article 31C by including within its protection any law to implement:
(A) Only the Gandhian Directive Principles enshrined in Part IV.

(B) All Directive Principles specified in Part IV.
(C) Only the Liberal-Intellectual Principles specified in Part IV.
(D) Any law related to national security overriding Part III provisions.

50. In the Minerva Mills Case (1980), the Supreme Court held that the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between:
(A) The Executive branch and the Judicial branch of government
(B) The Union Government and the constituent State Governments
(C) The Lok Sabha (Lower House) and the Rajya Sabha (Upper House)
(D) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

51. Following the Minerva Mills judgement, what is the present constitutional position regarding the precedence of Fundamental Rights over Directive Principles?
(A) FRs generally prevail, but laws implementing Article 39(b) and (c) are protected under Articles 14 and 19.
(B) All Directive Principles have absolute, unconditional supremacy over all Fundamental Rights across all circumstances.
(C) Directive Principles gain complete superiority over Fundamental Rights exclusively during a proclaimed National Emergency.
(D) There exists no constitutional protection for any Directive Principle against any Fundamental Right under any circumstance.

52. Match the constitutional case in List I with its primary ruling concerning DPSP in List II.
List I: Constitutional Case
P. Champakam Dorairajan Case
Q. Golaknath Case
R. Kesavananda Bharati Case
S. Minerva Mills Case
List II: Primary Ruling
1. Fundamental Rights cannot be amended to implement DPSP.
2. Judicial review is a basic feature; second part of 31C is void.
3. Balance between FR and DPSP is part of the basic structure.
4. DPSP have to conform to and run as subsidiary to Fundamental Rights.
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

53. Which judicial doctrine was notably applied by the Supreme Court in the Kerala Education Bill Case (1957) to resolve the conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles?
(A) Doctrine of Harmonious Construction
(B) Doctrine of Eclipse and Constitutional Revival
(C) Doctrine of Severability and Separability
(D) Doctrine of Pith and Substance in Legislation

54. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Directive Principles are entirely subordinate to the Fundamental Rights in every constitutional scenario.
Reason (R): Parliament cannot amend Fundamental Rights to give effect to any Directive Principle.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

55. Consider the following statements regarding the categorization of Directive Principles:
I. The Constitution explicitly divides the DPSP into Socialist, Gandhian, and Liberal categories.
II. Article 43, directing the promotion of cottage industries, represents a Gandhian principle.
III. Article 44, directing a Uniform Civil Code, is classified as a Liberal-intellectual principle.
IV. Article 47 contains both a socialist element (raising the standard of living) and a Gandhian element (prohibition of intoxicating drinks).
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

56. The legislative implementation of Article 39(b) and (c) during the first two decades post-independence primarily took the form of which of the following measures?
(A) Comprehensive nationalisation of the banking sector and civil aviation
(B) Establishment of democratic Panchayati Raj institutions across all states
(C) Enactment of land reform laws abolishing

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(D) Enactment and passing of the Uniform Civil Code across several states

57. The Minimum Wages Act (1948) and the Payment of Bonus Act (1965) are prominent examples of legislation enacted to give effect to which specific Directive Principle?
(A) Article 41 (Right to work)
(B) Article 42 (Maternity relief)
(C) Article 43 (Living wage for workers)
(D) Article 46 (Educational interests of weaker sections)

58. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 was enacted to ensure compliance with which specific constitutional directive?
(A) Article 39(a)
(B) Article 39(d)
(C) Article 41
(D) Article 42

59. The Maternity Benefit Act (1961) serves to fulfill the objective laid down in which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 41
(B) Article 42
(C) Article 43
(D) Article 45

60. Consider the following clauses under Article 51 regarding international peace and security:
I. Promote international peace and security.
II. Maintain just and honourable relations between nations.
III. Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations.
IV. Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.
Which of the combination(s) above represents the exact constitutional text of Article 51?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, III, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

61. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) was constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections. This directly implements which DPSP?
(A) Article 38
(B) Article 39A
(C) Article 41
(D) Article 46

62. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, which gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions, represents the practical fulfillment of which Directive Principle?
(A) Article 40
(B) Article 43
(C) Article 47
(D) Article 48

63. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 were enacted to give statutory backing to which Directive Principle?
(A) Article 47
(B) Article 48
(C) Article 48A
(D) Article 49

64. The establishment of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in India was primarily aligned with which Directive Principle?
(A) Article 43 (Promotion of cottage industries)
(B) Article 46 (Promotion of economic interests of weaker sections)
(C) Article 48 (Organization of agriculture)
(D) Article 50 (Separation of powers)

65. Consider the following statements about constitutional amendments affecting the DPSP:
I. The 42nd Amendment added the directive to protect and improve the environment.
II. The 44th Amendment added the directive to minimize inequalities in income and status.
III. The 86th Amendment completely removed Article 45 from Part IV.
IV. The 97th Amendment added a new directive relating to co-operative societies.
Which combination is correct?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) I, III, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, and III only

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66. The Criminal Procedure Code (1973) mandated that judicial magistrates be separated from executive magistrates, thereby implementing the directive contained in which Article?
(A) Article 44
(B) Article 49
(C) Article 50
(D) Article 51

67. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) gives partial effect to which fundamental directive regarding the welfare of citizens?
(A) Right to livelihood (Article 39(a)) and Right to work (Article 41)
(B) Constitutional right to free legal aid and equal justice for all poor citizens (Article 39A)
(C) Statutory right to early childhood care and pre-school education (Article 45)
(D) Constitutional right of workers to participate in industrial management (Article 43A)

68. Some Indian states, such as Gujarat and Bihar, have enacted strict prohibition laws banning the sale and consumption of alcohol. This is a direct implementation of which constitutional directive?
(A) Article 46
(B) Article 47
(C) Article 48
(D) Article 49

69. Various states in India have passed legislation prohibiting cow slaughter. This legislative action finds its constitutional genesis in which Article?
(A) Article 46
(B) Article 47
(C) Article 48
(D) Article 48A

70. The establishment of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is aimed at protecting the interests of weaker sections as directed by which Article?
(A) Article 41
(B) Article 43
(C) Article 45
(D) Article 46

71. The principle of 'Uniform Civil Code' (UCC) has been a subject of continuous contemporary debate in India. Which is the only Indian state to have a Uniform Civil Code currently in operational force?
(A) Maharashtra
(B) Goa
(C) Kerala
(D) Gujarat

72. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The framers of the Constitution made the Directive Principles non-justiciable and legally non-enforceable.
Reason (R): The newly born Indian state lacked sufficient financial resources to implement all of them immediately.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

73. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar justified the non-justiciable nature of the Directive Principles by stating that the real sanction behind them is:
(A) The Supreme Court of India and constitutional courts
(B) The President of India acting on Council advice
(C) International human rights agencies and treaties
(D) Public opinion and the electorate

74. According to constitutional expert K. Santhanam, the inclusion of Directive Principles in the Constitution would lead to a constitutional conflict between:
(A) President/Prime Minister and Centre/States
(B) The Supreme Court of India and various State High Courts
(C) The Lok Sabha (Lower House) and the Rajya Sabha (Upper House)
(D) The Election Commission of India and the Union Parliament

75. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of Supreme Court judgements regarding the conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles?
(A) Golaknath Case, Champakam Dorairajan Case, Minerva Mills Case, Kesavananda Bharati Case
(B) Champakam Dorairajan Case, Golaknath Case, Kesavananda Bharati Case, Minerva Mills Case
(C) Kesavananda Bharati Case, Golaknath Case, Champakam Dorairajan Case, Minerva Mills Case
(D) Champakam Dorairajan Case, Kesavananda Bharati Case, Golaknath Case, Minerva

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Mills Case

76. Certain Directives are addressed to the State in other parts of the Constitution outside Part IV. Which Article directs that the claims of SCs and STs shall be taken into consideration in making appointments to services, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration?
(A) Article 330
(B) Article 335
(C) Article 340
(D) Article 350A

77. The directive to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups is contained in which Article?
(A) Article 29
(B) Article 30
(C) Article 350A
(D) Article 351

78. Match the DPSP Articles in List I with their respective ideological classifications in List II.
List I: DPSP Article
P. Article 39 (Equitable distribution of wealth)
Q. Article 43 (Promotion of cottage industries)
R. Article 44 (Uniform Civil Code)
S. Article 48 (Prohibition of cow slaughter)
List II: Ideological Classification
1. Liberal-intellectual Principle
2. Socialist Principle
3. Gandhian Principle
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-3

79. The directive for the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language and develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India is found in which Article?
(A) Article 343
(B) Article 345
(C) Article 350A
(D) Article 351

80. Are the constitutional directives contained outside Part IV (like Articles 335, 350A, and 351) justiciable by the courts?
(A) Yes, they are fully justiciable unlike Part IV.
(B) Yes, but only in the Supreme Court under Article 32.
(C) No, they are non-justiciable just like the directives in Part IV.
(D) They are justiciable only if Parliament passes a law explicitly allowing it.

81. The Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1951 was passed to implement the obligation cast upon the state by which Directive Principle?
(A) Article 48A
(B) Article 49
(C) Article 50
(D) Article 51

82. Which of the following is an accurate criticism often leveled by constitutional scholars against the Directive Principles?
(A) They are overly rigid and completely prevent legislative flexibility.
(B) They give excessive power to the judiciary to strike down valid laws.
(C) They are inherently outdated and fail to address modern social welfare.
(D) They lack legal force and are moral precepts.

83. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills case struck down the extension of Article 31C made by the 42nd Amendment Act.
Reason (R): The Court held that giving absolute primacy to all Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights would destroy the basic structure of the Constitution.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

84. Which constitutional amendment deleted the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights, thereby resolving a major area of conflict between Article 31 and the implementation of land reform Directives?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(C) 73rd Amendment Act, 1992
(D) 86th Amendment Act, 2002

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justiciable.
(C) DPSP must always prevail over FRs in all conflicts.
(D) Fundamental Rights promote political democracy, while Directive Principles promote socio-economic democracy.

105. The inclusion of the promotion of co-operative societies in Article 43B recognizes the vital role of co-operatives in which sector of India?
(A) Large scale heavy industrial manufacturing sectors
(B) Space research and atomic energy exploration programs
(C) International diplomatic relations and bilateral trade
(D) Rural and agrarian economic development

106. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Directive Principles of State Policy require legislation for their implementation.
Reason (R): They are not automatically enforced and do not have an immediate binding effect on citizens like Fundamental Rights.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

107. Which article of the Constitution directs the state to take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State?
(A) Article 48
(B) Article 49
(C) Article 50
(D) Article 51

108. Consider the following legislative measures:
I. Abolition of Zamindari system
II. Establishment of the Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog)
III. Passing of the Maternity Benefit Act
IV. Nationalisation of commercial banks
Which of the above actions were taken by the government to give effect to the Directive Principles of State Policy?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

109. Environmental protection is dual-natured in the Indian Constitution. While Article 48A makes it a Directive Principle for the State, which Article makes it a Fundamental Duty for the citizens?
(A) Article 51A(a)
(B) Article 51A(e)
(C) Article 51A(g)
(D) Article 51A(k)

110. Which DPSP Article states that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good?
(A) Article 39(a)
(B) Article 39(b)
(C) Article 39(c)
(D) Article 39(d)

111. "Directives are like a cheque on a bank payable when able." This statement reflecting the dependence of DPSP on state resources was made by:
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(D) K.T. Shah

112. Under which article is the State obligated to protect monuments, places, or objects of artistic or historic interest declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance?
(A) Article 48A
(B) Article 49
(C) Article 50
(D) Article 51A

113. The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 amended which part of the Constitution to promote co-operative societies?
(A) Only Part III (Fundamental Rights)
(B) Only Part IV (Directive Principles)
(C) Both Part III and Part IV
(D) Only Part IX (Panchayats)

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114. Arrange the following landmark legislative acts designed to implement various DPSP in their correct chronological order of enactment:
I. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act
II. Minimum Wages Act
III. Wildlife (Protection) Act
IV. Legal Services Authorities Act
Select the correct sequence from the options

(A) Article 39(a)
(B) Article 39(b)
(C) Article 39(c)
(D) Article 39(d)

96. Which Constitution is widely regarded as having inspired the Irish Constitution to include Directive Principles, which in turn inspired the Indian Constitution?
(A) Constitution of the Weimar Republic
(B) French Constitution
(C) Spanish Constitution
(D) Swiss Constitution

97. The Right to Education Act (RTE) 2009 was enacted to fulfill the constitutional obligation that was originally formulated in which Directive Principle before the 86th Amendment shifted its core mandate to Article 21A?
(A) Article 41
(B) Article 45
(C) Article 46
(D) Article 47

98. Which of the following constitutional authorities has stated that the Directive Principles play a crucial role in interpreting the Fundamental Rights to establish a welfare state?
(A) The Election Commission of India
(B) The Comptroller and Auditor General
(C) The Finance Commission
(D) The Supreme Court of India

99. Match the Legislative Act in List I with the corresponding primary DPSP Article it aims to implement in List II.
List I: Legislative Act
P. Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
Q. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
R. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
S. Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
List II: Primary DPSP Article
1. Article 42
2. Article 39A
3. Article 48A
4. Article 43
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

100. If a State government in India completely ignores the Directive Principles while framing its policies, what is the constitutional remedy available to a citizen?
(A) File a Writ of Mandamus in the High Court
(B) File a Public Interest Litigation directly in the Supreme Court
(C) There is no judicial remedy; the remedy lies at the ballot box
(D) Appeal to the President to dismiss the State government

101. Article 43 mandates the State to secure a 'living wage' for workers. What is the fundamental difference between a 'living wage' and a 'minimum wage'?
(A) Minimum wage covers bare sustenance, while living wage includes education, health, and comfort.
(B) A living wage is lower than a minimum wage and covers only bare essentials needed for survival.
(C) A living wage applies strictly to agricultural workers, whereas minimum wage applies to industrial workers.
(D) They are completely synonymous terms in constitutional law with no distinction between them.

102. Which specific part of the Directive Principles explicitly directs the state to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work?
(A) Article 41
(B) Article 42
(C) Article 43
(D) Article 43A

103. The Constitution states that the State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code (UCC). In recent years, which state assembly (other than Goa) prominently passed a UCC Bill in 2024?
(A) Rajasthan
(B) Uttarakhand
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Uttar Pradesh

104. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding the relationship between Fundamental Rights (FR) and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)?
(A) Fundamental Rights act as negative injunctions on the state, while Directive Principles are positive instructions.
(B) Fundamental Rights are legally justiciable in courts, whereas Directive Principles are non-

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85. The Shah Bano case (1985) sparked widespread national debate primarily related to the implementation of which Directive Principle?
(A) Article 39(d) - Equal pay for equal work
(B) Article 44 - Uniform Civil Code
(C) Article 45 - Early childhood care
(D) Article 47 - Prohibition of intoxicating drinks

86. Which DPSP Article states that the State shall direct its policy towards securing that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused?
(A) Article 39(e)
(B) Article 39(f)
(C) Article 41
(D) Article 42

87. The Five-Year Plans adopted by the Government of India post-independence were primarily designed as instruments to realise the socio-economic objectives laid down in which part of the Constitution?
(A) Part I
(B) Part II
(C) Part III
(D) Part IV

88. Consider the following statements regarding the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976:
I. It added Article 39A to provide free legal aid to the poor.
II. It added Article 43A for the participation of workers in the management of industries.
III. It added Article 48A to protect and improve the environment.
Which of the combinations correctly lists the additions made by this specific amendment?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

89. Under Article 47, raising the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health is recognized as among the:
(A) Fundamental Rights of citizens
(B) Fundamental Duties of citizens
(C) Discretionary powers of the Governor
(D) Primary duties of the State

90. Which scholar described the Directive Principles as an "instrument of instructions" that serve as a check on the dictatorial tendencies of a government?
(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Professor K.T. Shah of the Constituent Assembly
(C) Dr. L.M. Singhvi, eminent jurist and parliamentarian
(D) Professor M.V. Pylee, distinguished constitutional authority

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91. The Indian foreign policy principles like Panchsheel and Non-Alignment are rooted in the constitutional mandate provided under which Article?
(A) Article 48
(B) Article 49
(C) Article 50
(D) Article 51

92. State-sponsored old age pension schemes, such as the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), derive their constitutional validity primarily from which Directive Principle?
(A) Article 38
(B) Article 41
(C) Article 44
(D) Article 47

93. Article 48 of the Indian Constitution primarily reflects which ideological strand?
(A) Combination of Gandhian and Liberal-intellectual principles
(B) Strictly Socialist principles focusing on wealth redistribution
(C) Entirely Liberal-intellectual principles regarding individual liberty
(D) Solely internationalist principles promoting global cooperation

94. The concept of "equal pay for equal work for both men and women" is:
(A) A statutory right only, not mentioned in the Constitution
(B) A Fundamental Right explicitly written in Article 14
(C) A Directive Principle of State Policy under Article 39
(D) A Fundamental Duty under Article 51A

95. Which Article states that the State shall direct its policy towards securing that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment?

below:
(A) II, III, IV, I
(B) II, IV, III, I
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) IV, II, III, I

115. Consider the following statements regarding Article 47:
I. It directs the State to raise the level of nutrition of its people.
II. It directs the State to raise the standard of living of its people.
III. It identifies the improvement of public health as among its primary duties.
IV. It mandates the absolute prohibition of all modern allopathic drugs.
Which of the combinations correctly reflects the provisions of Article 47?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) I, III, and IV only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) II, III, and IV only

116. Which of the following Articles under the DPSP is often cited as the constitutional basis for India's active participation in the United Nations and its peacekeeping missions?
(A) Article 48
(B) Article 49
(C) Article 50
(D) Article 51

117. The DPSP emphasizes the establishment of a "Welfare State". Which of the following best describes the core characteristic of a welfare state as envisioned in the Indian Constitution?
(A) A state promoting the socio-economic well-being of citizens.
(B) A state that exerts total, centralized control over all economic and social activities of its citizens.
(C) A state that limits its functions strictly and exclusively to maintaining internal law, order, and security.
(D) A state that relies almost entirely on private enterprises to deliver all basic public services to citizens.

118. In the context of DPSP, what does the term 'State' in Article 36 NOT include?
(A) Government and Parliament of India at the national level
(B) Government and Legislature of each of the constituent States
(C) All local or other statutory authorities within Indian territory
(D) Private corporations executing commercial contracts

119. A prominent criticism of the Directive Principles is that they are "illogically arranged". What is meant by this critique?
(A) They are scattered randomly and incoherently across completely different parts of the Constitution.
(B) They lack a logical, consistent philosophical classification in the text.
(C) They are incorrectly placed after the Fundamental Duties rather than preceding them in the document.
(D) They exist in direct and irreconcilable conflict with the core values of the Preamble of the Constitution.

120. Which of the following Constitutional Amendments did NOT make any changes or additions to the Directive Principles of State Policy?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(C) 61st Amendment Act, 1989
(D) 86th Amendment Act, 2002

121. The mandate that children should not be forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength is enshrined in which Article?
(A) Article 24 of the Constitution
(B) Article 39(e)
(C) Article 41 of the Constitution
(D) Article 45 of the Constitution

122. Under Article 43, the State shall endeavour to secure for all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of:
(A) Leisure and social and cultural opportunities
(B) Absolute political power and administrative authority
(C) Comprehensive private property and ownership rights
(D) Unlimited free international travel privileges

123. The fundamental principle behind Article 50 (Separation of Judiciary from Executive) is to ensure:
(A) Faster processing and speedy resolution of routine administrative files

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(B) Judicial independence and fairness in justice delivery
(C) Significant reduction in the overall financial burden on the exchequer
(D) Complete subordination of judicial officers to district collectors

124. Which of the following is NOT an argument traditionally used against the immediate enforcement of a Uniform Civil Code (Article 44) in India?
(A) India's vast cultural and religious diversity
(B) The lack of legislative competence of the Parliament to draft civil laws
(C) The fundamental right to freedom of religion under Article 25
(D) The fear of minority communities regarding the loss of their distinct personal laws

125. Consider the following statements regarding the implementation of Directive Principles:
I. The judiciary cannot compel the State through a writ to enact a law to implement a Directive Principle.
II. A law enacted to give effect to a Directive Principle cannot be struck down even if it severely violates the basic structure doctrine.
III. The State has a moral and political obligation to apply these principles in making laws.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

126. Arrange the following significant Supreme Court cases involving the balance between Fundamental Rights and DPSP in their correct historical sequence:
I. Minerva Mills Case
II. Kesavananda Bharati Case
III. Golaknath Case
IV. Champakam Dorairajan Case
Select the correct sequence:
(A) IV, III, II, I
(B) IV, II, III, I
(C) III, IV, II, I
(D) II, IV, I, III

127. Which principle directs the State to promote the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes?
(A) Article 45
(B) Article 46
(C) Article 47
(D) Article 48

128. Who stated that "The Directive Principles are like an instrument of instructions... The only difference is that they are instructions to the Legislature and the Executive"?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Sardar Patel

129. The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, and other state land reform laws primarily fulfill the constitutional objective outlined in which specific Directive Principle?
(A) Article 39(b) and (c)
(B) Article 41 and 42
(C) Article 44 and 45
(D) Article 48 and 48A

130. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles as established by the Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills case (1980)?
(A) Fundamental Rights are completely and unconditionally subservient to Directive Principles across all legal scenarios.
(B) Directive Principles are fully and automatically legally enforceable whenever they conflict with Fundamental Rights.
(C) They exist as completely independent constitutional domains that share no meaningful intersection or relationship.
(D) The Constitution is founded on the balance between FRs and DPSP as part of its basic structure.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Part IV
The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the Indian Constitution. These constitutional guidelines serve as foundational directives for the government when formulating policies and enacting legislation. They aim to establish a social and economic welfare state, ensuring holistic development, egalitarian principles, and socio-economic justice across the entire country.

2. (B) Articles 36 to 51
The Directive Principles of State Policy span sequentially from Articles 36 to 51 in Part IV of the Indian Constitution. Article 36 establishes the defining scope of the State, while Article 37 declares these principles non-justiciable yet fundamental to governance, leading up to Article 51 which promotes international peace and security cooperation.

3. (A) Ireland
The framers of the Indian Constitution borrowed the concept of Directive Principles of State Policy from the Irish Constitution of 1937. Ireland had originally derived this constitutional innovation from the Spanish Constitution. These principles were incorporated to guide the Indian government toward establishing a comprehensive welfare state based on social and economic justice.

4. (C) They are not legally enforceable by any court for their violation.
The term non-justiciable signifies that the provisions cannot be enforced through judicial orders or writs in any court of law. If the State fails to implement these directives or enacts laws contrary to them, citizens cannot approach courts to compel enforcement, as their implementation depends on political will and available financial resources.

5. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Directive Principles are explicitly declared non-enforceable by courts under constitutional provisions, making them legally non-justiciable. Simultaneously, the Constitution mandates that these principles remain fundamental in governing the nation. While both statements accurately reflect constitutional facts, the governance mandate does not explain the underlying legal reasoning for their non-justiciable status.

6. (B) Article 37
Article 37 explicitly declares that the provisions contained in Part IV shall not be enforceable by any court. However, the same article emphasizes that these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and establishes that it is the duty of the State to apply these principles when making legislation.

7. (C) Government of India Act, 1935
The Directive Principles of State Policy closely resemble the Instrument of Instructions issued to the Governor-General and Governors under the Government of India Act, 1935. The Constituent Assembly incorporated these principles as instructions to the legislature and executive, seeking to guide administrative and legislative governance in independent post-colonial India.

8. (C) Novel features of the Constitution
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described the Directive Principles of State Policy as novel features of the Indian Constitution due to their unique orientation toward social and economic democracy. He emphasized that these principles aim to transform India into a welfare state, ensuring economic justice alongside the political freedoms granted by Fundamental Rights.

9. (D) Sir B.N. Rau
Sir B.N. Rau, the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly, recommended categorizing individual rights into two distinct parts: justiciable rights and non-justiciable rights. This idea was accepted by the Drafting Committee, leading to justiciable Fundamental Rights in Part III and non-justiciable Directive Principles of State Policy placed in Part IV.

10. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Various constitutional scholars characterized the Directive Principles through notable observations. Professor K.T. Shah compared them

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and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. It further instructs the government to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

32. (C) Article 48
Article 48 mandates the State to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines. It specifically directs the State to take steps for preserving and improving animal breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle across the entire agrarian country.

33. (C) Article 44 (Uniform Civil Code)
Article 44 represents a clear liberal-intellectual principle that directs the State to secure for citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India. In contrast, organizing village panchayats, promoting cottage industries, and advancing weaker sections reflect Gandhian and socialist perspectives embedded in Part IV of the Constitution.

34. (D) Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India
Article 44 directs the State to endeavour to secure for all citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India. It envisions replacing personal laws based on religious scriptures and customs with a common set of civil laws governing marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption, and succession for every citizen.

35. (A) Early childhood care and education for children below six years
Following the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002, which made free primary education for children aged six to fourteen a Fundamental Right under Article 21A, Article 45 was modified. It now directs the State to endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete six years.

36. (B) Article 49
Article 49 places an explicit obligation on the State to protect every monument, place, or object of artistic or historic interest declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance. The State is directed to safeguard them against spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal, or export.

37. (A) Separation of the judiciary from the executive in public services
Article 50 directs the State to take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State. This separation ensures judicial independence, eliminates conflicts of interest in administrative decision-making, and safeguards impartial administration of justice free from executive interference across all judicial administrative levels.

38. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The Constitutional directives are assigned to specific Articles in Part IV: Article 51 focuses on promoting international peace and security, Article 48A addresses environmental and wildlife protection, Article 47 commits the State to raising nutrition standards and public health, and Article 44 advocates establishing a Uniform Civil Code.

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39. (C) Article 48
Article 48 directs the State to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines. It instructs the state to preserve and improve livestock breeds and prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle to boost agricultural efficiency and scientific farming techniques.

40. (C) Ensure mandatory military training for all youth
Article 51 focuses on international relations and mandates promoting international peace, maintaining honourable relations between nations, fostering respect for international law and treaty obligations, and encouraging settlement of international disputes by arbitration. It contains no provision or directive regarding mandatory military training for the nation's youth population.

41. (A) I, II, IV, III
The numerical order of these Directive Principles in Part IV begins with the organization of village panchayats under Article 40, followed by the Uniform Civil Code in Article 44, the protection of historical monuments under Article 49, and concludes with the separation of judiciary from executive in Article 50.

and healthy child development. Separating the judiciary from the executive is a distinct liberal-intellectual directive provided separately under Article 50 of the Indian Constitution.

21. (A) Distribution of material resources and concentration of wealth
Article 39(b) directs the State to ensure that the ownership and control of material community resources are distributed to best subserve the common good. Article 39(c) mandates that the operation of the economic system must not result in the concentration of wealth and production means to common detriment.

22. (B) Article 39A
Article 39A directs the State to promote equal justice and provide free legal aid to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities. It was inserted into Part IV of the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976.

23. (A) Article 41
Article 41 mandates that the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education, and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness, disablement, and other cases of undeserved want throughout the national jurisdiction.

24. (C) Just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief
Article 42 obligates the State to make provisions for securing just and humane conditions of work for all categories of employees and for ensuring maternity relief for women workers. This principle forms the constitutional basis for employment regulations, occupational safety laws, and statutory maternity benefits implemented across the nation.

25. (C) Article 43
Article 43 directs the State to endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organization, a living wage, decent working conditions, a proper standard of life, and full enjoyment of leisure and social-cultural opportunities for all agricultural, industrial, or other workers throughout the country's economic sectors.

26. (B) Article 43A
Article 43A directs the State to take steps, by suitable legislation or in any other way, to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishments, or other organizations engaged in any industry. This socialist principle was added to Part IV by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976.

27. (B) Article 40
Article 40 embodies a fundamental Gandhian principle by directing the State to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. This objective led to the enactment of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1992.

28. (A) I and II only
Promoting cottage industries and prohibiting intoxicating drinks represent core Gandhian directives rooted in rural self-reliance and moral upliftment. Securing a Uniform Civil Code belongs to the liberal-intellectual category of principles aimed at modern legislative uniformity, making it distinct from the traditional reconstruction vision formulated by Mahatma Gandhi.

29. (C) Article 43B
Article 43B mandates that the State shall endeavour to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of co-operative societies. Added to Part IV, this directive encourages economic democracy and self-help organization across rural and urban financial, consumer, and agricultural sectors throughout the nation.

30. (C) 97th Amendment Act, 2011
The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 introduced Article 43B into Part IV of the Constitution, giving constitutional encouragement to co-operative societies. It simultaneously added a fundamental right under Article 19(1)(c) regarding the formation of co-operatives and inserted Part IXB to regulate their operational governance.

31. (D) Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and weaker sections
Article 46 obligates the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people,

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99. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Statutory enactments correspond to specific directives: the Legal Services Authorities Act implements Article 39A free legal aid; the Maternity Benefit Act fulfills Article 42 maternity relief; the Minimum Wages Act satisfies Article 43 living wages; and the Forest Conservation Act enforces Article 48A environmental protection.

100. (C) There is no judicial remedy; the remedy lies at the ballot box
Because Directive Principles are non-justiciable, courts cannot issue writs to compel state implementation. As Dr. B.R. Ambedkar noted, the remedy for government non-compliance lies with the electorate at the ballot box, where citizens judge public policy performance during periodic elections.

101. (A) Minimum wage covers bare sustenance, while living wage includes education, health, and comfort.
A minimum wage provides bare subsistence and physical efficiency needs for a worker, whereas a living wage under Article 43 provides basic food, shelter, clothing, medical care, education, social security, and modest comfort, supporting a decent standard of life for the worker's family.

102. (B) Article 42
Article 42 contains the explicit constitutional directive requiring the State to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work. This article also mandates providing maternity relief, forming the legal basis for workplace safety, decent environmental standards, and employee protection laws.

103. (B) Uttarakhand
Uttarakhand became the first state in post-independence India to pass a Uniform Civil Code Bill in 2024. The legislation creates standardized civil laws governing marriage, divorce, succession, and cohabitation across all residents, fulfilling the constitutional directive contained in Article 44.

104. (C) DPSP must always prevail over FRs in all conflicts.
Claiming that Directive Principles always prevail over Fundamental Rights is incorrect. The Supreme Court established that Fundamental Rights generally enjoy supremacy, subject to narrow exceptions under Article 31C protecting specific socialist directives, while maintaining harmony between both parts as part of the basic structure.

105. (D) Rural and agrarian economic development
Promoting co-operative societies under Article 43B supports rural and agrarian economic development. Cooperatives empower small farmers, rural artisans, and local businesses by facilitating democratic credit access, shared agricultural resources, streamlined marketing, and community-driven economic progress throughout rural regions.

106. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Directive Principles require statutory enactments to become legally operational because they are non-executing and non-justiciable by design. Unlike self-enforcing Fundamental Rights, these policy guidelines require legislative frameworks to create enforceable rights, administrative regulations, and public welfare obligations.

107. (C) Article 50
Article 50 directs the State to separate the judiciary from the executive in public services. This structural division ensures judicial independence, prevents executive overreach in trials, and guarantees impartial administration of justice across all courts and magistrate operations nationwide.

108. (D) I, II, III, and IV
Governments implemented Directive Principles through land reforms abolishing Zamindari under Article 39(b/c), centralized planning under Article 38, maternity legislation under Article 42, and commercial bank nationalization under Article 39 to distribute financial resources for the common public good.

109. (C) Article 51A(g)
Environmental protection is a dual obligation in the Constitution. While Article 48A directs the State to protect and improve the environment, Article 51A(g) makes it a Fundamental Duty for every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife.

110. (B) Article 39(b)
Article 39(b) mandates that the State shall direct its policy toward ensuring that the ownership and control of the material resources

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42. (A) To minimize inequalities in income, status, and opportunities (Article 38)
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new directives: Articles 39(f), 39A, 43A, and 48A. Minimizing inequalities in income, status, and opportunities was added later to Article 38 by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978, making it distinct from the 1976 additions.

43. (D) Clause (f)
The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 added Clause (f) to Article 39. This clause directs the State to ensure that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity, and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and moral-material abandonment.

44. (B) Champakam Dorairajan Case (1951)
In the landmark State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan case (1951), the Supreme Court ruled that in any case of conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, Fundamental Rights would prevail. The Court held that Directive Principles must conform to and run as subsidiary to Part III provisions.

45. (C) Golaknath Case (1967)
In the Golaknath case of 1967, the Supreme Court ruled that Fundamental Rights are sacrosanct and transcendental, meaning Parliament cannot amend Part III to restrict or abridge these rights. Consequently, Parliament was prohibited from diluting Fundamental Rights even for the purpose of implementing Directive Principles of State Policy.

46. (B) 25th Amendment Act, 1971
To circumvent the restrictions imposed by the Supreme Court ruling in the Golaknath case, Parliament enacted the 25th Constitutional Amendment Act in 1971. This amendment introduced Article 31C, giving primacy to laws giving effect to the socialistic principles of Article 39(b) and (c) over certain Fundamental Rights.

47. (B) Articles 14, 19, and 31
The original text of Article 31C provided that no law enacted to give effect to the Directive Principles contained in Article 39(b) and (c) could be declared void on the ground that it violated Fundamental Rights conferred under Article 14, Article 19, or Article 31 of the Constitution.

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48. (C) It was declared unconstitutional for taking away judicial review.
In the Kesavananda Bharati case of 1973, the Supreme Court upheld the first part of Article 31C but invalidated the second clause, which barred judicial scrutiny. The Court ruled that judicial review is an essential feature of the basic structure that cannot be excluded by legislative declarations.

49. (B) All Directive Principles specified in Part IV.
Section 4 of the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 sought to expand Article 31C by extending protection to any law enacted to implement any or all of the Directive Principles contained in Part IV, thereby seeking to accord total supremacy to all directives over Fundamental Rights.

50. (D) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
In the landmark Minerva Mills case of 1980, the Supreme Court declared that the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. To give absolute precedence to one over the other destroys the harmony and basic structure of the constitutional framework.

51. (A) FRs generally prevail, but laws implementing Article 39(b) and (c) are protected under Articles 14 and 19.
The present constitutional legal position dictates that Fundamental Rights generally enjoy supremacy over Directive Principles. However, laws enacted to give effect to the specific socialist directives in Article 39(b) and Article 39(c) are constitutionally protected from invalidation under Article 14 and Article 19, preserving a balanced legal framework.

52. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
In Champakam Dorairajan, directives were declared subsidiary to Fundamental Rights. In Golaknath, Fundamental Rights were ruled unamendable for implementing directives. Kesavananda Bharati invalidated the judicial exclusion clause of Article 31C, while Minerva Mills established the doctrine that the balance between Fundamental Rights and directives forms part of the basic structure.

53. (A) Doctrine of Harmonious Construction
In the Kerala Education Bill case (1957), the Supreme Court evolved and applied the Doctrine

to a cheque payable at the bank's convenience. Granville Austin called them the conscience of the Constitution. Sir Ivor Jennings labeled them pious superfluities, while T.T. Krishnamachari famously described them as a veritable dustbin of sentiment.

11. (B) Socio-economic democracy
The primary objective of the Directive Principles is to establish socio-economic democracy in India. While Fundamental Rights guarantee political democracy by protecting individual freedoms against arbitrary state action, the Directive Principles aim to achieve social equality and economic justice, transforming the governance framework into a genuine, functional welfare state for all citizens.

12. (B) Part III
Article 36 explicitly specifies that the term State in Part IV carries the same meaning as defined under Article 12 in Part III. Consequently, it encompasses the executive and legislative organs of the Union and State governments, along with local bodies and all statutory or non-statutory authorities operating within Indian territory.

13. (A) Fundamental Rights limit the State, while Directive Principles require positive action.
Fundamental Rights primarily function as negative obligations or injunctions that prohibit the State from infringing upon individual freedoms. In contrast, Directive Principles operate as positive instructions requiring affirmative state action to implement policy measures, reduce social inequalities, promote public welfare, and build a equitable socio-economic framework throughout the entire democratic republic.

14. (A) I and II only
The Directive Principles embody a comprehensive socio-economic and political programme intended to transform the nation into a modern welfare state rather than a police state. However, they are strictly non-justiciable and cannot be enforced through special legal tribunals, as courts have no constitutional authority to compel their enforcement through judicial orders.

15. (D) The Directive Principles of State Policy
Economic democracy is primarily enshrined in the Directive Principles of State Policy. These principles guide the State to prevent the concentration of wealth, ensure equitable distribution of material resources, provide adequate means of livelihood, and secure fair working conditions, thereby establishing an egalitarian economic order alongside the political democracy guaranteed elsewhere.

16. (C) I, II, and III only
Courts utilize the Directive Principles as interpretive guides to determine the constitutional validity and reasonableness of laws under Articles 14 and 19. However, because these principles are legally non-justiciable, they do not possess automatic invalidating power over pre-constitutional or post-constitutional statutes that happen to contradict their administrative or legislative objectives.

17. (A) Article 38
Article 38 mandates the State to secure a social order for promoting the welfare of the people by effectively securing and protecting justice in social, economic, and political spheres. It directs the government to eliminate inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities among individuals and groups across all regions and vocations.

18. (D) Socialist, Gandhian, and Liberal
Though the text of the Constitution contains no formal division, constitutional scholars classify the Directive Principles into three broad ideological categories: Socialist principles striving for socio-economic equality, Gandhian principles reflecting the national reconstruction vision of Mahatma Gandhi, and Liberal-intellectual principles advocating modern, progressive, universal legal and administrative values.

19. (B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 inserted Clause (2) into Article 38 of the Constitution. This addition mandates the State to minimize inequalities in income and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities, and opportunities not only among individuals but also among groups of people residing in different areas.

20. (C) Separation of the judiciary from the executive in the public services
Article 39 contains specific directives ensuring equal livelihood means, equitable resource distribution, prevention of wealth concentration, equal pay for equal work, worker health protection,

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This organization advances rural employment, traditional craftsmanship, local self-reliance, and decentralized economic development throughout the nation.

65. (A) I, II, and IV only
The 42nd Amendment added environmental protection, the 44th Amendment added income inequality reduction, and the 97th Amendment introduced co-operative promotion. The 86th Amendment did not delete Article 45; it modified its core mandate to focus on early childhood care and education for children under six years.

66. (C) Article 50
The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1973 operationalized Article 50 by separating judicial magistrates from executive officers. Judicial functions were placed under the control of High Courts, ensuring that criminal adjudication remains completely independent from executive administrative control across every state and district judicial branch.

67. (A) Right to livelihood (Article 39(a)) and Right to work (Article 41)
MGNREGA provides a statutory guarantee of one hundred days of wage employment annually to rural households. This legislation operationalizes the constitutional objectives contained in Article 39(a), regarding adequate livelihood means, and Article 41, regarding securing the right to work for rural citizens.

68. (B) Article 47
State prohibition laws banning alcohol consumption directly implement Article 47. This directive mandates that the State shall regard raising nutrition levels, improving public health, and bringing about the prohibition of intoxicating drinks and health-injurious drugs as among its primary social and governance duties.

69. (C) Article 48
State legislation prohibiting cow slaughter derives its authority from Article 48. This directive instructs the State to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern scientific lines, preserve livestock breeds, and prevent the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle.

70. (D) Article 46
The establishment of National Commissions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes fulfills Article 46. This article imposes a constitutional obligation on the State to promote the educational and economic interests of marginalized communities and safeguard them against social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

71. (B) Goa
Goa is the only Indian state currently enforcing a Uniform Civil Code. Retained from the Portuguese Civil Code of 1867 after integration into India, it governs marriage, divorce, succession, and property rights uniformly across all residents regardless of their personal religious affiliations or traditional customs.

72. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Constitution framers made Directive Principles non-justiciable due to the new nation's limited financial resources and administrative capacities. Immediate legal enforceability would have overwhelmed state machinery and invited constant litigation, making financial constraints the primary rationale for keeping these welfare goals aspirational yet fundamental.

73. (D) Public opinion and the electorate
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar maintained that the ultimate sanction behind non-justiciable Directive Principles is public opinion and the electorate. Governments failing to implement these welfare directives face accountability at election time, as voters assess legislative and executive performance based on socio-economic progress and public welfare achievements.

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74. (A) President/Prime Minister and Centre/States
Constitutional expert K. Santhanam observed that Directive Principles could trigger political disputes between the President and Prime Minister, or between Central and State governments. He argued that non-compliance with these directives could be cited as grounds for constitutional deadlock, administrative dismissals, or central intervention.

75. (B) Champakam Dorairajan Case, Golaknath Case, Kesavananda Bharati Case, Minerva Mills Case
The landmark cases tracing the evolution of Directive Principles occurred in chronological sequence: Champakam Dorairajan in 1951 established preliminary subordination, Golaknath in 1967 restricted amendments abridging rights,

of Harmonious Construction. The Court held that while Fundamental Rights prevail over Directive Principles, courts should aim to interpret statutory and constitutional provisions harmoniously, giving maximum practical effect to both parts whenever possible.

54. (D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
Directives are not subordinate in every situation, as laws implementing Article 39(b) and (c) prevail over Articles 14 and 19. Furthermore, Parliament can amend Fundamental Rights subject to basic structure limitations. Therefore, describing directives as unconditionally subordinate is incorrect, while Parliament's ability to implement directives remains bounded.

55. (B) II, III, and IV only
The text of the Constitution contains no explicit division into Socialist, Gandhian, or Liberal categories, making the first statement inaccurate. However, scholar classifications correctly categorize Article 43 as Gandhian, Article 44 as Liberal-intellectual, and Article 47 as containing both socialist health goals and Gandhian prohibition objectives.

56. (C) Enactment of land reform laws abolishing Zamindars
Post-independence implementation of Article 39(b) and (c) focused on land reforms. State legislatures enacted comprehensive measures abolishing the Zamindari system, imposing land ceilings, protecting tenancy rights, and redistributing agricultural lands to landless farmers to prevent rural economic concentration and subserve the broader public good.

57. (C) Article 43 (Living wage for workers)
The Minimum Wages Act of 1948 and the Payment of Bonus Act of 1965 were specifically enacted to realize the goals of Article 43. This directive instructs the State to secure living wages, decent working conditions, and reasonable living standards for workers across industrial and agricultural sectors.

58. (B) Article 39(d)
The Equal Remuneration Act of 1976 was enacted by Parliament to give direct statutory enforcement to Article 39(d). This Directive Principle mandates that the State shall direct its policy toward ensuring equal pay for equal work for both men and women across all forms of employment.

59. (B) Article 42
The Maternity Benefit Act of 1961 was enacted to fulfill the constitutional mandate embedded in Article 42. This article explicitly requires the State to make legislative and administrative provisions for securing just and humane conditions of work as well as comprehensive maternity relief for female employees.

60. (D) I, II, III, and IV
Article 51 of the Indian Constitution encompasses four core international directives: promoting international peace and security, maintaining just and honourable relations between nations, fostering respect for international law and treaty obligations, and encouraging the peaceful settlement of international disputes through arbitration mechanisms.

61. (B) Article 39A
The Legal Services Authorities Act of 1987 established NALSA to fulfill Article 39A. This directive instructs the State to provide free legal assistance and ensure that equal justice is not denied to economically marginalized or vulnerable citizens due to financial or social disabilities.

62. (A) Article 40
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 fulfilled Article 40 by conferring constitutional status on rural local government. It mandated the creation of elected three-tier Panchayati Raj institutions across states, endowing them with powers and authority necessary to function as effective self-governing local administrative bodies.

63. (C) Article 48A
The Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 and the Forest Conservation Act of 1980 give practical effect to Article 48A. Added by the 42nd Amendment, this article obligates the State to protect, preserve, and improve the environment, while safeguarding the nation's rich forests and wild creatures.

64. (A) Article 43 (Promotion of cottage industries)
The Khadi and Village Industries Commission was created to implement Article 43, which instructs the State to promote cottage industries on an individual or cooperative basis in rural areas.

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socio-economic goals outlined in Part IV. They aimed to reduce economic inequality, generate widespread employment, boost public health, expand education, and build an egalitarian society through state-guided development projects.

88. (D) I, II, and III
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 introduced four directives to Part IV: Article 39(f) on healthy child development, Article 39A on equal justice and free legal aid, Article 43A on worker participation in management, and Article 48A on environmental protection and wildlife conservation.

89. (D) Primary duties of the State
Article 47 explicitly identifies raising nutrition levels, improving standards of living, and promoting public health as primary duties of the State. It obligates governments to prioritize healthcare, dietary security, and sanitary infrastructure as foundational responsibilities within public policy and governance agendas.

90. (A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar highlighted that the Directive Principles operate like an instrument of instructions to legislative and executive bodies. He argued that these principles constrain arbitrary authority, prevent dictatorial trends, and guide democratic governance toward socio-economic transformation and public welfare.

91. (D) Article 51
India's foreign policy framework, including principles of Panchsheel and Non-Alignment, aligns with Article 51. This directive commits the nation to promoting international peace, fostering respect for international treaty obligations, maintaining honorable inter-state relations, and encouraging arbitral settlement of international disputes.

92. (B) Article 41
State-sponsored old-age pension programs, such as the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, derive constitutional authority from Article 41. This directive mandates that the State shall provide public assistance in cases of old age, unemployment, sickness, disablement, and undeserved want.

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93. (A) Combination of Gandhian and Liberal-intellectual principles
Article 48 combines Gandhian and Liberal-intellectual perspectives. Its directive to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern scientific lines reflects liberal-intellectual approaches, while its mandate to prevent the slaughter of cows, calves, and draught cattle embodies traditional Gandhian social principles.

94. (C) A Directive Principle of State Policy under Article 39
Equal pay for equal work for both men and women is enshrined as a Directive Principle under Article 39(d). While courts use it to interpret workplace equality standards, it was placed in Part IV as a guidance directive for statutory implementation by the State.

95. (C) Article 39(c)
Article 39(c) directs the State to formulate policies ensuring that the operation of the economic system prevents the concentration of wealth and means of production to common detriment. It serves as a foundational constitutional base for anti-monopoly laws and public welfare regulations.

96. (C) Spanish Constitution
The concept of Directive Principles originated in the Spanish Constitution of 1931, which inspired the framers of the 1937 Irish Constitution. The Constituent Assembly of India subsequently adopted this concept from Ireland when drafting Part IV of the Indian Constitution.

97. (B) Article 45
The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009 fulfilled the original mandate formulated in Article 45. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 transformed free primary education into a Fundamental Right under Article 21A, while refocusing Article 45 on early childhood care.

98. (D) The Supreme Court of India
The Supreme Court of India has held that Directive Principles provide crucial interpretive guidance for reading Fundamental Rights. By synthesizing Part III and Part IV provisions, the Court broadened constitutional remedies to build a welfare state based on social and economic justice.

Kesavananda Bharati in 1973 formulated basic structure doctrine, and Minerva Mills in 1980 established the balance doctrine.

76. (B) Article 335
Article 335, located outside Part IV in Part XVI, mandates that the claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration in public service appointments, consistently with maintaining efficiency of administration. It functions as a non-justiciable directive guiding state employment policy.

77. (C) Article 350A
Article 350A, located in Part XVII, directs every State and local authority to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups, guiding administrative policy regarding educational access and minority linguistic preservation.

78. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-3
The Directive Principles reflect different ideological bases: Article 39 on wealth distribution represents a socialist principle; Article 43 on cottage industries and Article 48 on cattle preservation represent Gandhian principles; and Article 44 on a Uniform Civil Code represents a liberal-intellectual constitutional objective.

79. (D) Article 351
Article 351, situated in Part XVII outside Part IV, instructs the Union Government to promote the spread and development of the Hindi language. The objective is to enable Hindi to serve as a medium of expression for all elements of India's composite culture while assimilating forms and expressions.

80. (C) No, they are non-justiciable just like the directives in Part IV.
Constitutional directives located outside Part IV, such as Articles 335, 350A, and 351, are non-justiciable. While they bind the State politically and morally in policy formulation, citizens cannot enforce them through judicial writs or court decrees if the executive or legislature fails to implement them.

81. (B) Article 49
The Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act of 1951 gives effect to Article 49. This directive obligates the State to protect monuments, places, and objects of artistic or historical value that have been declared by Parliament to be of national importance.

82. (D) They lack legal force and are moral precepts.
A prominent criticism raised by constitutional scholars is that Directive Principles are legally non-enforceable moral precepts. Critics argue that without judicial enforceability, these principles remain aspirational manifestos dependent on political discretion, making them vulnerable to legislative neglect and administrative delays during implementation.

83. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In Minerva Mills, the Supreme Court struck down the expanded protection of Article 31C added by the 42nd Amendment. The Court reasoned that giving absolute primacy to all directives over Fundamental Rights damages the basic structure, which requires maintaining balance and harmony between Part III and Part IV.

84. (B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 removed the Right to Property from Part III, repealing Articles 19(1)(f) and 31, and reclassifying property as a legal right under Article 300A. This resolved conflicts between fundamental property rights and state land reform laws implementing Directive Principles.

85. (B) Article 44 - Uniform Civil Code
The landmark Shah Bano case of 1985 ignited widespread national debate regarding Article 44 and the implementation of a Uniform Civil Code. The Supreme Court emphasized that a common civil code would help nation integration by removing conflicting loyalties and personal laws based on religious distinctions.

86. (A) Article 39(e)
Article 39(e) directs the State to ensure that the health and strength of workers, both men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused. It obligates the government to prevent economic necessity from forcing citizens into vocations unsuited to their age or physical strength.

87. (D) Part IV
The Five-Year Plans implemented in India were designed as policy instruments to achieve the

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of the community are distributed in a manner that best subserves the common good, serving as a primary directive for wealth redistribution and resource management.

111. (D) K.T. Shah
Constituent Assembly member Professor K.T. Shah famously criticized the Directive Principles by describing them as a cheque on a bank, payable only when the resources of the bank permit. This observation highlighted their non-justiciable nature and dependence on state financial capacity.

112. (B) Article 49
Article 49 mandates the State to protect monuments, places, or objects of artistic or historic interest declared by Parliament to be of national importance. It obligates the government to safeguard historical heritage against spoliation, destruction, removal, disfigurement, or illegal exportation.

113. (C) Both Part III and Part IV
The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 amended both Part III and Part IV. It created a fundamental right to form co-operative societies under Article 19(1)(c) and added Article 43B to the Directive Principles to promote voluntary, autonomous co-operative governance.

114. (A) II, III, IV, I
The chronological sequence of these statutory acts begins with the Minimum Wages Act in 1948, followed by the Wildlife Protection Act in 1972, the Legal Services Authorities Act in 1987, and concludes with the Right to Education Act in 2009.

115. (C) I, II, and III only
Article 47 instructs the State to raise nutrition levels, improve standards of living, and enhance public health as primary duties. It directs prohibiting health-injurious drinks and drugs, but contains no mandate prohibiting modern allopathic medicines used for valid medical treatments.

116. (D) Article 51
Article 51 serves as the constitutional basis for India's foreign policy and international engagements. By instructing the State to promote international peace, security, and respect for international law, it supports India's participation in international diplomacy, global treaties, and United Nations peacekeeping operations.

117. (A) A state promoting the socio-economic well-being of citizens.
A welfare state prioritizes the socio-economic well-being of its citizens over mere maintenance of law and order. It actively intervenes to provide healthcare, education, social security, fair working conditions, and reduced economic disparities, fulfilling the core objectives outlined in the Directive Principles.

118. (D) Private corporations executing commercial contracts
Article 36 adopts the definition of State from Article 12, encompassing the central government, Parliament, state governments, legislatures, and local or statutory authorities. It excludes purely private corporations executing commercial contracts, as they are not public statutory authorities or organs of government.

119. (B) They lack a logical, consistent philosophical classification in the text.
Critics contend that the Directive Principles are illogically arranged because Part IV presents socialist, Gandhian, and liberal principles together without a formal systematic structure. Related subjects are interspersed, mixing fundamental economic directives with specific administrative mandates without clear philosophical organization.

120. (C) 61st Amendment Act, 1989
The 61st Constitutional Amendment Act of 1989 lowered the voting age for Lok Sabha and Assembly elections from 21 to 18 years under Article 326. It made no additions, deletions, or structural modifications to the Directive Principles contained in Part IV.

121. (B) Article 39(e)
Article 39(e) directs the State to secure that the health and strength of workers and the tender age of children are not abused. It explicitly mandates that economic necessity should not force citizens to enter vocations unsuited to their age or physical capacity.

122. (A) Leisure and social and cultural opportunities
Article 43 directs the State to secure for all workers a living wage, decent working conditions, and a reasonable standard of life. It explicitly adds that workers should be ensured

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(D) Article 24A

71. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: Article Amended or Inserted by 86th Amendment
P. Article 21A
Q. Article 45
R. Article 51A(k)
S. Right to Education Act, 2009
List II: Provision
1. Provision for early childhood care and education below age of six
2. Duty of parent/guardian to provide education opportunities
3. Fundamental right to free and compulsory education for 6-14 years
4. Legislative enactment to enforce Article 21A
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

72. Prior to the 86th Amendment Act, the subject matter of free and compulsory education for children up to 14 years of age was contained in which Article of the Directive Principles?
(A) Article 39
(B) Article 41
(C) Article 45
(D) Article 46

73. Which fundamental duty was added by the 86th Amendment Act?
(A) Duty to protect and improve the natural environment including forests and wildlife
(B) Duty to develop scientific temper, humanism, and spirit of inquiry and reform
(C) Duty of parent or guardian to provide education to child aged six to fourteen
(D) Duty to value and preserve the rich heritage of our country's composite culture

74. Which age group is explicitly guaranteed free and compulsory education under Article 21A introduced by the 86th Amendment?
(A) 0 to 6 years
(B) 6 to 14 years
(C) 6 to 18 years
(D) 14 to 18 years

75. The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003 placed a limit on the total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Union Council of Ministers. What is this limit?
(A) 10% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha
(B) 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha
(C) 15% of the total strength of Parliament (both houses combined)
(D) 20% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha

76. According to the 91st Amendment, in the State of Rajasthan (where the Legislative Assembly has 200 members), the maximum number of ministers including the Chief Minister can be:
(A) 20
(B) 25
(C) 30
(D) 40

77. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The 91st Amendment Act, 2003 deleted the provision of the Tenth Schedule that allowed exemption from disqualification in case of a split by one-third of members.
Reason (R): The exemption for splits was frequently misused to engineer defections and form jumbo cabinets.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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78. What is the minimum number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, prescribed for a state by the 91st Amendment Act?
(A) 10
(B) 12
(C) 15
(D) 20

79. Under the 91st Amendment, a member of either House of Parliament or a State Legislature belonging to any political party who is disqualified under the Tenth Schedule shall also be disqualified from:
(A) Voting or participating as a candidate in the next general election
(B) Contesting any future parliamentary or state legislative elections for six years
(C) Being appointed as a Minister or holding any remunerative political post

CHAPTER 07
Constitutional Amendments

1. Under which Part and Article of the Constitution of India is the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure detailed?
(A) Part XIX, Article 365
(B) Part XX, Article 368
(C) Part XXI, Article 369
(D) Part XXII, Article 371

2. Which of the following statements regarding the initiation of a Constitutional Amendment Bill is correct?
(A) It can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha.
(B) It requires the prior recommendation of the President.
(C) It can be initiated by a state legislature if supported by a special majority.
(D) It can be introduced by a minister or a private member.

3. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the amendment procedure under Article 368.
(A) In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, the President can summon a joint sitting.
(B) The bill must be passed in each House by a special majority.
(C) The President must give his assent to the bill once duly passed.
(D) State legislatures cannot initiate any bill or proposal for amending the Constitution.

4. The requirement for the President to compulsorily give assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill was introduced by which amendment?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(C) 24th Amendment Act, 1971
(D) 1st Amendment Act, 1951

5. Consider the following statements regarding the amendment of the Constitution:
I. A bill to amend the Constitution can be introduced in either House of Parliament.
II. The President can return a Constitutional Amendment Bill for reconsideration of Parliament.
III. Provisions related to the Supreme Court and High Courts require ratification by half of the states.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

6. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament?
(A) Election of the President of India and the manner of his election
(B) Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States
(C) Provisions relating to any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule
(D) Formation of new states and alteration of boundaries of existing states

7. According to the Constitution, amending the provisions regarding the quorum in Parliament requires:
(A) A special majority of Parliament
(B) A simple majority of Parliament
(C) A special majority of Parliament and ratification by half of the states
(D) Absolute majority of the Lok Sabha

8. Which of the following is not considered a Constitutional Amendment under Article 368, even though it alters constitutional text?
(A) Changes to Fundamental Rights guaranteed to citizens
(B) Changes to the Directive Principles of State Policy
(C) Creation or abolition of state Legislative Councils
(D) Changes affecting the executive power of the Union

9. What does 'simple majority' mean in the context of parliamentary proceedings for constitutional matters outside Article 368?
(A) A majority of more than 50% of the total

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full enjoyment of leisure along with social and cultural development opportunities.

123. (B) Judicial independence and fairness in justice delivery
Article 50 mandates separating the judiciary from the executive in public services to safeguard judicial independence. Detaching judicial officers from executive influence prevents administrative interference in trials, ensuring impartial adjudication, procedural fairness, and rule of law across all court levels.

124. (B) The lack of legislative competence of the Parliament to draft civil laws
Arguments against immediately enacting a Uniform Civil Code typically cite cultural diversity, freedom of religion under Article 25, and minority concerns regarding personal law protection. Parliament possesses explicit legislative competence over personal laws under the Concurrent List, making lack of competence an invalid argument.

125. (C) I and III only
Courts cannot issue writs to compel the State to enact laws implementing non-justiciable directives. While the State has a moral duty to apply these principles, any law enacted to implement directives remains subject to judicial review and will be invalidated if it violates the basic structure doctrine.

126. (A) IV, III, II, I
The historical sequence of key Supreme Court decisions on Part III and Part IV harmony begins with Champakam Dorairajan in 1951, followed by Golaknath in 1967, Kesavananda Bharati in 1973, and culminates with the Minerva Mills judgement in 1980.

127. (B) Article 46
Article 46 obligates the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It directs the government to shield them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

128. (C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar made this statement in the Constituent Assembly, comparing Directive Principles to the Instrument of Instructions issued under colonial rule. He emphasized that in independent India, these principles serve as binding policy instructions to the legislative and executive branches of government.

129. (A) Article 39(b) and (c)
Land reform legislation, such as tenancy acts and ceiling laws, fulfills Article 39(b) and (c). These directives mandate distributing material community resources for the common good and preventing wealth concentration, establishing equitable land ownership patterns across the agricultural sector.

130. (D) The Constitution is founded on the balance between FRs and DPSP as part of its basic structure.
In Minerva Mills (1980), the Supreme Court ruled that the Indian Constitution rests on the bedrock of balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. Harmony between Part III and Part IV is an essential feature of the basic structure, prohibiting total absolute supremacy of either set of provisions.

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Constitution
(C) A fixed period of 6 months from transmission
(D) A maximum time limit of 1 year from passage

19. If a Constitutional Amendment Bill requires state ratification, when is it presented to the President for assent?
(A) Immediately upon being passed by both Houses of the Parliament
(B) After receiving formal approval from all of the state legislatures
(C) After being reviewed and approved by the Supreme Court of India
(D) After passage by both Houses and ratification by requisite states

20. Which of the following amendments would definitely require ratification by at least half of the state legislatures?
(A) Modifying the constitutional amendment procedure under Article 368
(B) Changing the scope of fundamental right to freedom of speech
(C) Expanding the scope and application of Directive Principles
(D) Abolishing or creating the legislative council of a state

21. The First Amendment Act of 1951 was enacted primarily to overcome judicial decisions regarding which of the following issues?
(A) Preventive detention laws
(B) Reorganization of states on linguistic lines
(C) Abolition of Zamindari and agrarian reforms
(D) Imposition of National Emergency

22. Which Schedule was added to the Constitution by the First Amendment Act, 1951 to protect land reform laws from judicial review?
(A) Eighth Schedule
(B) Ninth Schedule
(C) Tenth Schedule
(D) Eleventh Schedule

23. Consider the following statements regarding the 1st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951:
I. It added three more grounds of restriction on freedom of speech and expression.
II. It empowered the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes.
III. It introduced Article 31A and 31B to protect land reform laws.
IV. It replaced the original fundamental right to property with a legal right.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

24. Which of the following was NOT added as a reasonable restriction to Article 19(1)(a) by the First Amendment Act, 1951?
(A) Public order
(B) Sovereignty and integrity of India
(C) Friendly relations with foreign states
(D) Incitement to an offence

25. Who passed the First Amendment to the Constitution of India in 1951?
(A) The fully elected Parliament of India after the first general elections
(B) The President of India through an ordinance
(C) The Constituent Assembly functioning as the Provisional Parliament
(D) A special constitutional convention

26. The 7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956 was primarily related to:
(A) Inclusion of fundamental duties of citizens into the Constitution
(B) Lowering the minimum voting age for citizens in general elections
(C) Introducing anti-defection provisions for members of Parliament
(D) Implementation of State Reorganization Commission recommendations

27. The 7th Amendment abolished the existing classification of states. Which categories were removed?
(A) Part A, Part B, Part C, and Part D states
(B) Part A and Part B state categories only
(C) Part B and Part C state categories only
(D) Part C and Part D state categories only

28. Which amendment made it possible to appoint the same person as the Governor for two or more states?
(A) 1st Amendment
(B) 7th Amendment
(C) 15th Amendment
(D) 24th Amendment

29. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of the enactment of these Constitutional Amendments?

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48. Under the 44th Amendment Act, the President's power regarding the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers was modified to allow him to:
(A) Reject the advice completely if he deems it unconstitutional
(B) Forward the advice to the Supreme Court for advisory opinion
(C) Dissolve the Lok Sabha immediately instead of accepting the advice
(D) Require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice once

49. The 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985 is famous for introducing which Schedule to the Constitution?
(A) Eighth Schedule
(B) Ninth Schedule
(C) Tenth Schedule
(D) Eleventh Schedule

50. What is the popular name given to the 52nd Amendment Act?
(A) Panchayati Raj Act
(B) Anti-Defection Law
(C) Land Boundary Agreement
(D) Official Languages Act

51. Under the original 52nd Amendment Act (before the 91st Amendment), a split in a political party was recognized and did not attract disqualification if it involved at least what fraction of the legislature party?
(A) One-half
(B) One-third
(C) Two-thirds
(D) One-fourth

52. According to the 52nd Amendment Act, the final authority to decide questions of disqualification of a member of the Lok Sabha on the ground of defection rests with:
(A) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(B) The President of India
(C) The Election Commission of India
(D) The Supreme Court of India

53. Consider the following statements regarding the Anti-Defection Law:
I. It applies to both Parliament and State Legislatures.
II. A nominated member is disqualified if he joins any political party at any time after taking his seat.
III. An independent member is disqualified if he joins any political party after his election.
IV. The Speaker's decision on defection is subject to judicial review.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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54. The 61st Constitutional Amendment Act is related to which of the following?
(A) Reducing the voting age from 21 years to 18 years
(B) Reservation for SC/STs in promotions
(C) Introduction of Electronic Voting Machines
(D) Disqualification of candidates with criminal backgrounds

55. Which Article of the Constitution was amended by the 61st Amendment Act to lower the voting age?
(A) Article 324
(B) Article 325
(C) Article 326
(D) Article 327

56. In which year did the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act lower the voting age come into force?
(A) 1985
(B) 1989
(C) 1992
(D) 1993

57. The reduction of voting age under the 61st Amendment applies to elections of:
(A) Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Councils
(B) Panchayats and Municipalities only
(C) Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies
(D) Only the Lok Sabha

58. Under whose Prime Ministership was the 61st Amendment Act passed to lower the voting age?
(A) Indira Gandhi
(B) Morarji Desai
(C) V.P. Singh
(D) Rajiv Gandhi

59. Consider the following stages of the enactment and implementation of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act:
1. Ratification by more than half of the State Legislatures
2. Passing of the 73rd Amendment Bill in the

40. How did the 42nd Amendment Act alter the relationship between the President and the Council of Ministers?
(A) It allowed the President to dismiss the Union Council of Ministers at his own personal discretion
(B) It made cabinet advice explicitly binding on the President without provision for reconsideration
(C) It granted the President absolute veto power over all constitutional amendments passed by Parliament
(D) It required the President to consult the Supreme Court before accepting cabinet advice on any matter

41. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: Provision Added by 42nd Amendment
P. Article 39A
Q. Article 43A
R. Article 48A
S. Part XIVA
List II: Subject
1. Protection of environment and wildlife
2. Tribunals
3. Equal justice and free legal aid
4. Participation of workers in management
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

42. By the 42nd Amendment Act, the tenure of the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies was increased from 5 years to:
(A) 6 years
(B) 7 years
(C) 10 years
(D) Indefinite during an emergency

43. The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978 was primarily intended to:
(A) Nullify controversial provisions introduced by 42nd Amendment Act
(B) Strengthen and expand executive powers of the Prime Minister of India
(C) Introduce constitutional status for local self-government in rural areas
(D) Expand the list and scope of Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens

44. Which term was substituted for "internal disturbance" in Article 352 by the 44th Amendment Act?
(A) Civil war
(B) Armed rebellion
(C) External aggression
(D) Domestic violence

45. What was the status of the Right to Property after the 44th Amendment Act, 1978?
(A) It was completely removed from all provisions of the Indian Constitution
(B) It was shifted from Part III to Part XII as a legal right under Article 300A
(C) It remained a fundamental right subject to significantly heavier restrictions
(D) It was converted into a non-justiciable Directive Principle of State Policy

46. The 44th Amendment Act provided constitutional protection to which of the following activities regarding parliamentary proceedings?
(A) Newspaper publication of true reports of parliamentary and state legislative proceedings
(B) Constitutional protection for members of Parliament to vote freely against party directives
(C) Unrestricted and uncensored broadcasting of zero hour proceedings across public media channels
(D) Absolute immunity of members of Parliament from all criminal proceedings during their tenure

47. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The 44th Amendment Act, 1978 made it mandatory that a National Emergency can only be declared on the written recommendation of the Cabinet.
Reason (R): This safeguard was introduced to prevent the Prime Minister from unilaterally imposing an emergency without the formal concurrence of the Cabinet.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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(A) 7th Amendment, 24th Amendment, 42nd Amendment, 52nd Amendment
(B) 24th Amendment, 7th Amendment, 52nd Amendment, 42nd Amendment
(C) 7th Amendment, 42nd Amendment, 24th Amendment, 52nd Amendment
(D) 42nd Amendment, 7th Amendment, 24th Amendment, 52nd Amendment

30. The provision for establishing a common High Court for two or more states was introduced by which Constitutional Amendment?
(A) 7th Amendment Act, 1956
(B) 15th Amendment Act, 1963
(C) 24th Amendment Act, 1971
(D) 31st Amendment Act, 1973

31. The 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971 was passed in direct response to the Supreme Court's judgment in which case?
(A) Shankari Prasad case
(B) Kesavananda Bharati case
(C) I.C. Golaknath case
(D) Minerva Mills case

32. What was the principal provision of the 24th Amendment Act, 1971?
(A) It declared that the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be altered by Parliament
(B) It curtailed the fundamental right to private property and fixed compulsory compensation
(C) It introduced a new concurrent legislative list into the Seventh Schedule of Constitution
(D) It affirmed Parliament's power to amend any part of Constitution including Fundamental Rights

33. The 25th Amendment Act, 1971 sought to protect laws implementing certain Directive Principles from being challenged on the grounds of violating Articles 14, 19, and 31. Which specific directives were these?
(A) Article 38
(B) Article 39(b) and (c)
(C) Article 44
(D) Article 50

34. Identify the correct statement about the 25th Constitutional Amendment Act.
(A) It restored the fundamental right to property as an absolute constitutional right
(B) It substituted the word 'amount' for 'compensation' regarding property acquisition
(C) It was completely struck down as unconstitutional in the Kesavananda Bharati case
(D) It completely removed the Ninth Schedule from the text of the Indian Constitution

35. Consider the following statements regarding the 24th Amendment Act:
I. It amended Articles 13 and 368.
II. It made it obligatory for the President to give his assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill.
III. It was declared entirely unconstitutional in the Kesavananda Bharati case.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

36. Which Constitutional Amendment explicitly provided that nothing in Article 13 shall apply to any amendment made under Article 368?
(A) 1st Amendment Act
(B) 24th Amendment Act
(C) 42nd Amendment Act
(D) 44th Amendment Act

37. Which Constitutional Amendment is widely referred to as the "Mini-Constitution" due to the extensive changes it brought?
(A) 24th Amendment Act
(B) 42nd Amendment Act
(C) 44th Amendment Act
(D) 73rd Amendment Act

38. The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 added three new words to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. Which of the following is the correct set?
(A) Socialist, Secular, Integrity
(B) Socialist, Secular, Democratic
(C) Sovereign, Secular, Integrity
(D) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular

39. Which Part was added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act to incorporate the Fundamental Duties?
(A) Part III-A
(B) Part IV-A
(C) Part IX-A
(D) Part XIV-A

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Lok Sabha
3. Presidential Assent
4. Enforcement of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act to comply with the 73rd Amendment

Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the above stages?
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

60. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 added which new Part to the Constitution?
(A) Part IX
(B) Part IX-A
(C) Part X
(D) Part XI

61. As per the 73rd Amendment Act, states having a population not exceeding a certain limit may not constitute Panchayats at the intermediate level. What is this population limit?
(A) 10 lakhs
(B) 20 lakhs
(C) 30 lakhs
(D) 50 lakhs

62. According to the 73rd Amendment Act, what is the minimum reservation of seats mandated for women in Panchayats?
(A) One-fourth of the total number of seats
(B) One-third of the total number of seats
(C) One-half of the total number of seats
(D) Proportionate to the female population in the state

63. Under the 73rd Amendment, the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for Panchayat elections are vested in:
(A) The Election Commission of India
(B) The District Magistrate
(C) The State Election Commission
(D) The Chief Electoral Officer of the State

64. The Eleventh Schedule added by the 73rd Amendment lists how many functional items placed within the purview of Panchayats?
(A) 18
(B) 21
(C) 29
(D) 35

65. Consider the following statements regarding the 74th Amendment Act, 1992:

I. It provides for the constitution of three types of Municipalities: Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council, and Municipal Corporation.
II. It requires the constitution of Wards Committees within the territorial area of a municipality having a population of three lakhs or more.
III. It added the Twelfth Schedule containing 29 functional items for municipalities.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

66. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 pertains to:
(A) Rural local governments
(B) Urban local governments
(C) Cooperative societies
(D) Inter-state river water disputes

67. Which Article was inserted by the 74th Amendment Act to provide for the constitution of a District Planning Committee?
(A) Article 243ZA
(B) Article 243ZB
(C) Article 243ZD
(D) Article 243ZE

68. The Twelfth Schedule added by the 74th Amendment contains how many functional items for Municipalities?
(A) 18
(B) 22
(C) 29
(D) 32

69. According to the 74th Amendment, the term of a Municipality, unless dissolved sooner, is:
(A) 3 years from the date of its first meeting
(B) 5 years from the date of its first meeting
(C) 5 years from the date of declaration of election results
(D) Dependent on the state legislature's discretion

70. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 made the Right to Education a fundamental right by inserting which new Article?
(A) Article 21A
(B) Article 22A
(C) Article 23A

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membership of the House
(B) Two-thirds of the members present and voting
(C) Two-thirds of the total membership of the House
(D) A majority of the members of the House present and voting

10. If the State Assembly of Rajasthan passes a resolution to create a Legislative Council in the state, what kind of majority is subsequently required in Parliament to enact this change?
(A) Simple majority
(B) Special majority under Article 368
(C) Special majority with ratification by half the states
(D) Absolute majority of both houses

11. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: Provision
P. Admission or establishment of new states
Q. Fundamental Rights
R. Goods and Services Tax Council
S. Abolition of State Legislative Council
List II: Required Majority for Amendment
1. Special majority under Article 368
2. Simple majority in Parliament
3. Special majority + State ratification
4. Simple majority (Art 169)
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

12. A "special majority" as prescribed in Article 368 for amending the Constitution means:
(A) A majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House
(B) A majority of total membership and two-thirds of members present and voting
(C) A simple majority of total membership and approval by two-thirds of the states
(D) A majority of three-fourths of the members present and voting in the House

13. Which part of the Constitution requires a special majority of Parliament for its amendment, but does not strictly require ratification by state legislatures?
(A) Representation of states in Parliament
(B) Directive Principles of State Policy
(C) Any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule
(D) The Supreme Court and High Courts

14. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the type of amendment required?
(A) Citizenship acquisition and termination - Simple Majority
(B) Use of English language in Parliament - Special Majority
(C) Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution - Special Majority only
(D) Election of the President - Simple Majority

15. The concept of 'total membership' in the calculation of a special majority refers to:
(A) The total strength of elected members comprising the House of Parliament
(B) The total number of members present and voting on the day of decision
(C) Total membership of the House regardless of vacancies or absentees
(D) The total membership of the House excluding all nominated members

16. What is the nature of the majority required in the state legislatures when ratifying a Constitutional Amendment Bill under Article 368?
(A) Special majority of the state assembly
(B) Absolute majority of the state assembly
(C) Two-thirds majority of members present and voting
(D) Simple majority of the state assembly

17. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): An amendment seeking to change the representation of states in Parliament requires ratification by the legislatures of at least one-half of the states.
Reason (R): The federal structure of the Constitution demands that states have a say in amendments that directly affect their constitutional rights and representation.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

18. What is the prescribed time limit within which the state legislatures must ratify or reject a Constitutional Amendment Bill sent to them?
(A) A fixed period of 3 months from transmission
(B) No specific time frame prescribed by

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(D) Speaking or campaigning at public rallies on behalf of any political party

80. The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act is concerned with:
(A) National Commission for Backward Classes
(B) Economically Weaker Sections reservation
(C) Land Boundary Agreement with Bangladesh
(D) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

81. Which new Article was inserted by the 101st Amendment to give concurrent powers to Parliament and State Legislatures to make laws with respect to GST?
(A) Article 246A
(B) Article 269A
(C) Article 279A
(D) Article 368A

82. The GST Council, a joint forum of the Centre and the States, is established under which Article inserted by the 101st Amendment?
(A) Article 268A
(B) Article 269A
(C) Article 279A
(D) Article 280A

83. Consider the following statements regarding the 101st Amendment Act:
I. It introduced the Goods and Services Tax.
II. It required ratification by half of the state legislatures.
III. It removed the taxation powers of Panchayats.
IV. It established the GST Council chaired by the Union Finance Minister.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

84. Why did the 101st Amendment Act require ratification by the state legislatures?
(A) It modified legislative lists in Seventh Schedule affecting state taxation powers
(B) It fundamentally altered essential features of basic structure of the Constitution
(C) It substantially changed representation of states in both Houses of Parliament
(D) It altered constitutional procedures governing election of President of India

85. The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act provides for a maximum of 10% reservation in educational institutions and public employment for:
(A) Other Backward Classes (OBCs) lacking representation
(B) Transgender persons and gender non-conforming citizens
(C) Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) of Indian citizens
(D) Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribal communities

86. Which fundamental rights articles were amended by the 103rd Amendment Act to introduce the EWS quota?
(A) Articles 14 and 15
(B) Articles 15 and 16
(C) Articles 16 and 17
(D) Articles 19 and 21

87. Under the 103rd Amendment Act, the 10% reservation for EWS is:
(A) In addition to existing quotas while strictly adhering to 50% total reservation cap
(B) Directly deducted from existing 27% quota reserved for Other Backward Classes
(C) Applicable exclusively to central government posts, excluding state government jobs
(D) In addition to SC, ST, and OBC quotas, allowing total reservation to exceed 50%

88. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the EWS reservation provided by the 103rd Amendment.
(A) It applies to admission in private unaided educational institutions.
(B) It applies to minority educational institutions referred to in Article 30(1).
(C) It is meant for persons not covered under the existing schemes of reservation for SCs, STs, and OBCs.
(D) The state determines the economic criteria for EWS status on the basis of family income and other indicators of economic disadvantage.

89. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of the subjects dealt with in recent constitutional amendments (from 101st to 104th)?
(A) GST, NCBC constitutional status, EWS Reservation, Extension of SC/ST quota
(B) GST, EWS Reservation, NCBC constitutional status, Extension of SC/ST quota

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R. 73rd Amendment
S. 86th Amendment
List II: Key Subject
1. Lowered voting age
2. Anti-defection law
3. Right to Education
4. Panchayati Raj
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

128. The 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019 extended the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies for another ten years, and additionally it:
(A) Increased reservation quota for Economically Weaker Sections to 15%
(B) Lowered minimum voting age for all citizens from 18 years to 16 years
(C) Added three additional regional languages into the Eighth Schedule
(D) Abolished constitutional provisions for nominating Anglo-Indian members

129. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The evolution of the constitutional amendment process in India has witnessed significant friction between the Parliament and the Judiciary.
Reason (R): Successive constitutional amendments were passed by Parliament to override judicial interpretations regarding property rights and fundamental rights.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

130. Consider the following combinations of Constitutional Amendments and the decades they were enacted:
I. 1st Amendment - 1950s
II. 42nd Amendment - 1970s
III. 73rd Amendment - 1990s
IV. 101st Amendment - 2010s
Which of the above combinations is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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(A) Abolition of titles
(B) Federal character of the Constitution
(C) Separation of powers between the legislature, executive and judiciary
(D) Sovereign, democratic and republican nature of the Indian polity

101. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: Landmark Judgment
P. Shankari Prasad case (1951)
Q. Golaknath case (1967)
R. Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)
S. I.R. Coelho case (2007)
List II: Key Ruling on Amending Power
1. Parliament has power to amend FRs under Art 368
2. Parliament cannot amend FRs
3. Doctrine of Basic Structure
4. 9th Schedule laws open to judicial review if post-1973
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

102. In the I.R. Coelho case (2007), what was the cut-off date set by the Supreme Court after which any law placed in the Ninth Schedule is open to judicial review on basic structure grounds?
(A) January 26, 1950
(B) April 24, 1973
(C) June 25, 1975
(D) April 19, 1976

103. What was the rationale in the Golaknath case for declaring that Parliament cannot amend Fundamental Rights?
(A) Fundamental rights are inherent natural rights that cannot be restricted or altered by state laws
(B) Amendments altering fundamental rights are prohibited under the doctrine of basic structure
(C) The Constituent Assembly had explicitly banned all future amendments to Fundamental Rights
(D) An amendment under Article 368 is a 'law' under Article 13 and cannot abridge Fundamental Rights

104. Which Constitutional Amendment was challenged in the Shankari Prasad case?
(A) First Amendment
(B) Fourth Amendment
(C) Seventh Amendment
(D) Seventeenth Amendment

105. Under the present legal position post-Kesavananda Bharati, what happens if an amendment violates a Fundamental Right but does not violate the Basic Structure?
(A) The amendment is void.
(B) It requires approval via a national referendum.
(C) The amendment is valid.
(D) The President can veto it.

106. In comparative constitutional studies, the Indian Constitution's amendment process is generally classified as:
(A) Extremely rigid amendment process, similar to the United States
(B) Highly flexible amendment process, similar to the United Kingdom
(C) Entirely unamendable without convening a new Constituent Assembly
(D) A unique synthesis of elements of both rigidity and flexibility

107. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The procedure of amendment in India is more flexible than that in the United States.
Reason (R): In the United States, an amendment must be ratified by three-fourths of the states, whereas in India, state ratification is required for only certain provisions and involves only one-half of the states.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

108. Unlike the Swiss and Australian Constitutions, the Indian Constitution does not provide for which method of constitutional amendment?
(A) Ratification of amendment bills by state legislatures
(B) Direct approval of amendments by people via referendum
(C) Passage of amendment bills by special parliamentary majority

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32. (D) It affirmed Parliament's power to amend any part of Constitution including Fundamental Rights
The Twenty-fourth Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971 amended Articles 13 and 368. It affirmed that Parliament possesses plenary power to amend any provision of the Constitution, including Fundamental Rights. Furthermore, it made Article 13 inapplicable to constitutional amendments passed under Article 368 and made presidential assent to such bills mandatory.

33. (B) Article 39(b) and (c)
The Twenty-fifth Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971 inserted Article 31C into the Constitution. It provided that no law seeking to give effect to the Directive Principles specified in Article 39(b) and Article 39(c) could be declared void for violating Fundamental Rights conferred by Articles 14, 19, or Article 31.

34. (B) It substituted the word 'amount' for 'compensation' regarding property acquisition
The 25th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971 replaced the word 'compensation' in Article 31(2) with the word 'amount' for compulsory acquisition of private property. This ensured that the adequacy of the financial amount determined by Parliament could not be challenged or questioned before any courts of law.

35. (A) I and II only
The 24th Amendment Act, 1971 amended Articles 13 and 368, clarifying Parliament's authority to amend Fundamental Rights and making presidential assent to constitutional amendment bills mandatory. In the landmark Kesavananda Bharati case of 1973, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of the 24th Amendment Act in its entire legal entirety.

36. (B) 24th Amendment Act
The 24th Amendment Act of 1971 inserted clause (4) in Article 13 and clause (3) in Article 368. These clauses explicitly provided that nothing contained in Article 13, which voids laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights, shall apply to any amendment made to the Constitution under Article 368 proceedings.

37. (B) 42nd Amendment Act
The Forty-second Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 is famously known as the "Mini-Constitution" due to its unprecedented scope and sweeping modifications. It amended the Preamble, inserted Fundamental Duties, added new Directive Principles, created administrative tribunals, and altered constitutional balances across executive, legislative, and judicial spheres in Indian constitutional history.

38. (A) Socialist, Secular, Integrity
The Preamble to the Constitution of India has been amended only once till date, by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976. This amendment inserted three new words into the Preamble: 'Socialist', 'Secular', and 'Integrity', changing the description to "Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic" in the opening text of the Constitution.

39. (B) Part IV-A
On the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee, the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 added a new Part IV-A to the Constitution. This new part consists of a single article, Article 51A, which originally enumerated ten Fundamental Duties expected from every citizen of India across the entire Indian nation.

40. (B) It made cabinet advice explicitly binding on the President without provision for reconsideration
The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 amended Article 74(1) to state that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President, who "shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice", making it binding.

41. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The 42nd Amendment added Article 39A for equal justice and free legal aid, Article 43A for workers' participation in management, and Article 48A for protection of environment and wildlife. Additionally, it inserted Part XIVA containing Articles 323A and 323B to deal with administrative and other tribunals throughout the entire country.

42. (A) 6 years
During the National Emergency, the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 extended the normal duration of the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies from five years to six years. However, this change was later reversed back to

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adopted by the state government

118. For which of the following constitutional amendments is the ratification by state legislatures NOT required?
(A) Fundamental Rights
(B) Extent of executive power of the Union and states
(C) Supreme Court and High Courts
(D) Representation of states in Parliament

119. Consider the following steps involved in an amendment concerning the distribution of legislative powers (Seventh Schedule):
1. Introduction of the bill in either House of Parliament
2. Assent by the President of India
3. Passage by special majority in each House of Parliament
4. Ratification by legislatures of half of the states

Which of the following is the correct procedural order of the above steps?
(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

120. When state legislatures ratify a Constitutional Amendment Bill, they are required to pass it by:
(A) Absolute majority
(B) Simple majority
(C) Special majority
(D) Unanimous vote

121. Critics often point out that the Indian Constitution has been amended very frequently. What is the primary structural reason for this?
(A) Easy availability and frequent convening of a special constituent assembly
(B) Total absence or severe limitation of judicial review powers in Parliament
(C) Inclusion of detailed administrative provisions requiring frequent updates
(D) Continuous political pressure exerted by state governments on the Centre

122. A common criticism of the amendment procedure in India is:
(A) Requirement of unanimous approval from all state legislatures for any minor change
(B) Excessive presidential veto power exercised over constitutional amendment bills
(C) Frequent use of joint parliamentary sittings to bypass Rajya Sabha's objections
(D) Absence of any constitutional provision for holding a referendum or convention

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123. Why is the role of state legislatures in the constitutional amendment process considered weak by critics?
(A) They cannot initiate any constitutional amendment.
(B) Their ratification is only required for a few select provisions.
(C) There is no time limit for them to ratify an amendment.
(D) All of the above

124. The term 'Basic Structure' itself has been criticized primarily on the ground that:
(A) It is excessively rigid and effectively stalls essential socio-economic reforms
(B) It is undefined in Constitution and relies entirely on judicial interpretation
(C) It concentrates excessive legislative and constituent power within Parliament
(D) It mandates that state legislatures approve every senior judicial appointment

125. Consider the following criticisms leveled against the amendment procedure of the Indian Constitution:
I. Major part of the Constitution can be amended by Parliament alone.
II. The procedure for amending the Constitution is the same as that for ordinary legislation.
III. The Constitution is silent on the issue of whether states can withdraw their ratification once given.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

126. The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011 gave a constitutional status and protection to:
(A) Cooperative Societies
(B) Municipalities
(C) Non-Governmental Organizations
(D) Self-Help Groups

127. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: Amendment Act
P. 52nd Amendment
Q. 61st Amendment

(C) EWS Reservation, GST, NCBC constitutional status, Extension of SC/ST quota
(D) NCBC constitutional status, GST, Extension of SC/ST quota, EWS Reservation

90. The 'Basic Structure' doctrine, which limits the amending power of the Parliament, was definitively propounded by the Supreme Court in which landmark case?
(A) Shankari Prasad case (1951)
(B) I.C. Golaknath case (1967)
(C) Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)
(D) Minerva Mills case (1980)

91. What was the central ruling of the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case regarding Article 368?
(A) Parliament can amend any part of Constitution without altering basic structure
(B) Parliament is completely prohibited from amending any of the Fundamental Rights
(C) Only a freshly convened Constituent Assembly can amend Fundamental Rights
(D) Parliament's constitutional amending power is absolute and beyond judicial review

92. The Basic Structure doctrine implies that:
(A) Any amendment passed by Parliament is valid if formally ratified by all state legislatures
(B) Parliament has limited amending powers and cannot destroy core identity of Constitution
(C) The Constitution of India is entirely rigid and cannot be amended under any circumstances
(D) The elements of basic structure are clearly defined within the text of Article 368 itself

93. In which case did the Supreme Court invalidate a provision of the 42nd Amendment Act that sought to make Parliament's amending power absolute and immune from judicial review?
(A) Waman Rao case (1981)
(B) Minerva Mills case (1980)
(C) S.R. Bommai case (1994)
(D) Indira Nehru Gandhi case (1975)

94. The doctrine of Basic Structure was used by the Supreme Court to strike down the 99th Constitutional Amendment Act. What did this amendment relate to?
(A) Establishment of National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC)
(B) Constitutional status for National Commission for Backward Classes
(C) Implementation of Land Boundary Agreement between India and Bangladesh
(D) Constitutional status and regulatory framework for Cooperative Societies

95. Consider the following cases related to the amendability of the Constitution:
I. Shankari Prasad case
II. Golaknath case
III. Kesavananda Bharati case
Which of the above cases ruled that Fundamental Rights cannot be amended by Parliament?
(A) I and II only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) II and III only

96. Which of the following is considered a part of the "Basic Structure" of the Indian Constitution?
(A) The power of Parliament to amend the Constitution endlessly
(B) The system of nominated members in the Rajya Sabha
(C) The Ninth Schedule
(D) The supremacy of the Constitution

97. In the S.R. Bommai case (1994), which concept was heavily emphasized as an essential feature of the Basic Structure?
(A) Rule of law
(B) Parliamentary system
(C) Secularism
(D) Welfare state

98. Which among the following is NOT widely recognized by the Supreme Court as a part of the basic structure of the Constitution?
(A) Judicial Review
(B) Right to property
(C) Free and fair elections
(D) Independence of the judiciary

99. The balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy is considered a basic feature of the Constitution. This was established in:
(A) Golaknath case
(B) Kesavananda Bharati case
(C) L. Chandra Kumar case
(D) Minerva Mills case

100. Select the odd one out in the context of the basic structure elements identified by the Supreme Court.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Part XX, Article 368
Part XX of the Constitution of India contains a single article, Article 368, which deals with the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure. Parliament may, in exercise of its constituent power, amend by way of addition, variation, or repeal any provision of the Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down therein.

2. (D) It can be introduced by a minister or a private member.
An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament. Such a bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member, and it does not require the prior permission or recommendation of the President of India before introduction.

3. (A) In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, the President can summon a joint sitting.
Article 368 requires that a constitutional amendment bill must be passed in each House of Parliament by a special majority separately. In case of a disagreement between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha over the passage of such a bill, there is no provision for holding a joint sitting to resolve the deadlock.

4. (C) 24th Amendment Act, 1971
The Twenty-fourth Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971 amended Article 368 to clarify Parliament's power to amend any part of the Constitution, including Fundamental Rights. It also explicitly made it obligatory for the President of India to give assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill once it is duly passed by both Houses of Parliament.

5. (C) I and III only
A constitutional amendment bill can be introduced in either House of Parliament. Provisions concerning federal provisions, such as the Supreme Court and High Courts, require ratification by half of the state legislatures. However, after the Twenty-fourth Amendment Act of 1971, the President cannot return a constitutional amendment bill to Parliament for reconsideration.

6. (D) Formation of new states and alteration of boundaries of existing states
Under Article 4 of the Constitution, laws providing for the formation of new states, alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing states are passed by a simple majority of Parliament. These changes do not fall under the purview of Article 368 and are not treated as constitutional amendments under that provision.

7. (B) A simple majority of Parliament
Several constitutional provisions outside Article 368 can be amended by an ordinary law passed by a simple majority of both Houses of Parliament. These provisions include quorum in Parliament, salaries and allowances of members, rules of procedure in Parliament, official language, and creation or abolition of legislative councils in states.

8. (C) Creation or abolition of state Legislative Councils
Under Article 169 of the Constitution, Parliament can create or abolish the Legislative Council of a state if that state's assembly passes a resolution by a special majority. Though this alters constitutional text, Article 169 explicitly specifies that such a law shall not be deemed an amendment under Article 368.

9. (D) A majority of the members of the House present and voting
In constitutional law, a simple majority refers to a majority of more than 50% of the members present and voting in a House of Parliament on any given issue. This voting standard is utilized for passing ordinary bills, money bills, confidence motions, and constitutional changes that fall outside Article 368.

10. (A) Simple majority
When a state legislative assembly passes a resolution under Article 169 by a special majority requesting the creation or abolition of a Legislative Council, Parliament can enact the necessary legislation by a simple majority.

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(D) Passage of constitutional changes by simple parliamentary vote

109. Which political scientist described the Indian Constitution as establishing a "good balance between flexibility and rigidity"?
(A) Granville Austin
(B) K.C. Wheare
(C) Ivor Jennings
(D) Alexandrowicz

110. Which of the following constitutional provisions illustrates the 'flexibility' of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Abolition or creation of State Legislative Councils under Article 169
(B) Election of the President and the constitutional manner of voting
(C) Amendment procedure and scope of powers specified in Article 368
(D) Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States

111. What procedural safeguard is strictly enforced regarding the passing of a Constitutional Amendment Bill in Parliament?
(A) It must be debated and passed in a mandatory joint session of Parliament
(B) It must receive prior clearance and approval from the Supreme Court of India
(C) It must be passed by a special majority in both Houses of Parliament separately
(D) It must be drafted by a designated special committee of legal constitutional experts

112. If a deadlock occurs between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha over a Constitutional Amendment Bill, what is the constitutional remedy?
(A) The President summons a mandatory joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament
(B) The decision of the Lok Sabha automatically overrides the Rajya Sabha's view
(C) The Bill is referred to a special bench of the Supreme Court for adjudication
(D) There is no provision for a joint sitting on amendment bills, so the Bill fails

113. Consider the following statements regarding the differences between an Ordinary Bill and a Constitutional Amendment Bill:
I. An Ordinary Bill can be passed by a simple majority, while an Amendment Bill under Art 368 requires a special majority.
II. A joint sitting can be held for an Ordinary Bill, but not for an Amendment Bill.
III. The President can return an Ordinary Bill for reconsideration, but must give assent to an Amendment Bill.
IV. Both require state ratification.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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114. The obligatory assent of the President to a Constitutional Amendment Bill was introduced to prevent which scenario?
(A) State legislatures from bypassing established parliamentary amendment procedures
(B) The President exercising a pocket veto over amendments passed by Parliament
(C) The Supreme Court from reviewing constitutional amendment bills prior to assent
(D) A minority government from enacting controversial amendments without consensus

115. A Constitutional Amendment Bill can be introduced in Parliament by:
(A) A Union Cabinet Minister only
(B) A Private Member of Parliament
(C) The Prime Minister of India only
(D) Either a Minister or a Private Member

116. In the context of constitutional amendments, the state legislatures in India:
(A) Have no power to initiate any bill or proposal for amending the Constitution
(B) Can independently initiate constitutional amendments regarding items on State List
(C) Can initiate a constitutional amendment to abolish their own Legislative Council
(D) Can initiate constitutional amendments related to the office of State Governor

117. Though a state legislature cannot initiate constitutional amendments, its resolution is a mandatory prerequisite for Parliament to act upon which of the following?
(A) Changing or altering the existing geographical boundaries of the state
(B) Appointing a single common Governor to serve two or more Indian states
(C) Creating or abolishing the Legislative Council within the state assembly
(D) Changing or modifying the official language

abolition of the Zamindari system and agrarian land reforms. To protect these land reform enactments from legal challenge on grounds of property rights, Parliament created constitutional shields including the Ninth Schedule.

22. (B) Ninth Schedule
The First Constitutional Amendment Act of 1951 added the Ninth Schedule along with Article 31B to the Indian Constitution. Laws placed within the Ninth Schedule were granted constitutional immunity from judicial review on the ground that they violated Fundamental Rights, primarily protecting early land reform and agrarian laws from judicial invalidation.

23. (A) I, II and III only
The First Amendment Act, 1951 added public order, friendly relations with foreign states, and incitement to an offence as restrictions on freedom of speech. It inserted Article 15(4) for backward classes and created Articles 31A and 31B. The right to property was removed much later by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978.

24. (B) Sovereignty and integrity of India
The First Constitutional Amendment Act of 1951 added three new grounds of reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2): public order, friendly relations with foreign states, and incitement to an offence. In contrast, the ground of 'sovereignty and integrity of India' was added later by the Sixteenth Constitutional Amendment Act of 1963.

25. (C) The Constituent Assembly functioning as the Provisional Parliament
The First Constitutional Amendment Act of 1951 was enacted by the Constituent Assembly while functioning as the Provisional Parliament of India under Article 379. This occurred before the first democratic general elections were held in 1951-52 and prior to the formation of the first fully elected bicameral Parliament of independent India.

26. (D) Implementation of State Reorganization Commission recommendations
The Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 was enacted to give effect to the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission. It facilitated the reorganization of Indian states on a linguistic basis, reorganized boundaries across regions, and replaced the existing complex constitutional classification of states with 14 states and 6 union territories.

27. (A) Part A, Part B, Part C, and Part D states
Prior to 1956, the political territories of India were categorized into four distinct administrative groups: Part A, Part B, Part C, and Part D states. The Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 completely abolished this four-fold classification and reorganized the nation into two main administrative categories: States and Union Territories.

28. (B) 7th Amendment
The Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 modified Article 153 of the Constitution by adding a proviso enabling the appointment of the same individual as Governor for two or more states. This administrative provision was introduced to facilitate constitutional convenience, flexibility, and overall administrative efficiency across various neighboring Indian states.

29. (A) 7th Amendment, 24th Amendment, 42nd Amendment, 52nd Amendment
The chronological order of enactment for these amendments begins with the 7th Amendment in 1956, followed by the 24th Amendment in 1971. Thereafter, the 42nd Amendment was passed during the Emergency in 1976, and finally, the 52nd Amendment introducing the anti-defection law was enacted nationwide in the year 1985.

30. (A) 7th Amendment Act, 1956
The Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 amended Article 231 of the Constitution, empowering Parliament to establish a common High Court for two or more states, or for two or more states and a union territory. Examples include the Punjab and Haryana High Court and the prominent Gauhati High Court.

31. (C) I.C. Golaknath case
In the Golaknath case of 1967, the Supreme Court ruled that Fundamental Rights had a transcendental position and could not be amended or abridged by Parliament under Article 368. To override this ruling, Parliament enacted the 24th Amendment Act in 1971, explicitly restoring its power to amend all Fundamental Rights.

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Such an enactment by Parliament is treated as ordinary legislation and not as an amendment under Article 368.

11. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Admission of new states requires a simple majority in Parliament under Article 2. Amending Fundamental Rights requires a special majority under Article 368. Changes affecting the Goods and Services Tax Council alter federal provisions, requiring a special majority plus state ratification. Abolition of a State Legislative Council follows Article 169 procedure.

12. (B) A majority of total membership and two-thirds of members present and voting
Under Article 368, a special majority requires that a constitutional amendment bill be passed in each House of Parliament by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting on the measure.

13. (B) Directive Principles of State Policy
Provisions of the Constitution that do not alter the federal structure, such as Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy, can be amended by a special majority of Parliament under Article 368 alone. They do not require ratification by at least one-half of the state legislatures across the country.

14. (A) Citizenship acquisition and termination - Simple Majority
Matters relating to citizenship acquisition and termination are governed by parliamentary law under Article 11 and can be amended by a simple majority. In contrast, presidential elections and altering Article 368 require state ratification, whereas amending Article 368 itself requires a special majority combined with ratification by half of the state legislatures.

15. (C) Total membership of the House regardless of vacancies or absentees
In the context of calculating a special majority under Article 368, the term 'total membership' signifies the total number of seats allocated to a House of Parliament as prescribed by law. It includes all elected and nominated seats, without subtracting or considering any existing vacancies, suspended members, or absent members.

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16. (D) Simple majority of the state assembly
When a constitutional amendment bill modifying federal features is referred to state legislatures under Article 368, it must be ratified by at least half of the states. The ratification resolution in each state legislature requires only a simple majority of members present and voting in that state assembly or legislature.

17. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under Article 368, amendments affecting federal provisions, including the representation of states in Parliament, require ratification by at least half of the state legislatures. This requirement safeguards federalism, ensuring that the federal structure cannot be altered unilaterally by Parliament without involving states that are directly impacted by such structural changes.

18. (B) No specific time frame prescribed by Constitution
The Constitution of India does not lay down any specific time limit within which state legislatures must ratify or reject a constitutional amendment bill transmitted to them under Article 368. Additionally, it remains silent on whether a state legislature can withdraw or alter its ratification after having once communicated its approval.

19. (D) After passage by both Houses and ratification by requisite states
When a Constitutional Amendment Bill seeks to amend federal provisions listed in the proviso to Article 368(2), it must first be passed by both Houses of Parliament by special majority and then ratified by the legislatures of at least one-half of the states before presentation to the President for obligatory assent.

20. (A) Modifying the constitutional amendment procedure under Article 368
Article 368 itself is explicitly listed in the proviso to Article 368(2) as a federal provision. Any amendment seeking to modify the power or procedure of amending the Constitution under Article 368 directly affects Union-state relations and strictly requires ratification by the legislatures of at least one-half of the states.

21. (C) Abolition of Zamindari and agrarian reforms
The First Constitutional Amendment Act of 1951 was passed primarily to overcome judicial rulings that invalidated state laws regarding the

five years by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 by the Janata government.

43. (A) Nullify controversial provisions introduced by 42nd Amendment Act
The Forty-fourth Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 was enacted by the Janata Party government primarily to roll back and neutralize distortions introduced into the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act during the Emergency. It restored civil liberties, judicial safeguards, and established democratic checks against potential executive overreach in future national emergencies.

44. (B) Armed rebellion
The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 substituted the expression 'armed rebellion' for the ambiguous term 'internal disturbance' in Article 352. This ensures that a National Emergency on internal grounds can no longer be declared due to political unrest unless accompanied by an actual armed insurrection against the Indian state.

45. (B) It was shifted from Part III to Part XII as a legal right under Article 300A
The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 repealed Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31, removing the Right to Property from Part III of Fundamental Rights. It re-established property rights as a constitutional and legal right under Article 300A in Part XII, providing that no person shall be deprived of property save by authority of law.

46. (A) Newspaper publication of true reports of parliamentary and state legislative proceedings
The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 inserted Article 361A into the Constitution, providing protection to publication of proceedings of Parliament and State Legislatures. It guarantees that no person shall be liable to civil or criminal proceedings in any court for publishing true reports of legislative proceedings, unless published with malice.

47. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978, Article 352 was amended so that the President can proclaim a National Emergency only after receiving a decision in writing communicated by the Union Cabinet. This safeguard prevents a Prime Minister from recommending an emergency unilaterally without formal cabinet consultation and approval.

48. (D) Require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice once
The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 amended Article 74(1) by empowering the President of India to require the Council of Ministers to reconsider their tendered advice, either generally or otherwise. However, if the Council of Ministers reiterates the advice after reconsideration, the President is bound to act upon it.

49. (C) Tenth Schedule
The Fifty-second Constitutional Amendment Act of 1985 added the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution. Commonly known as the Anti-Defection Law, it sets down the grounds, conditions, and procedures regarding the disqualification of members of Parliament and State Legislatures on account of defection from their respective political parties in democratic legislative bodies.

50. (B) Anti-Defection Law
The 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1985 is universally referred to as the Anti-Defection Law. Enacted to curb political defections motivated by political opportunistic gains, it amended Articles 101, 102, 190, and 191, laying down specific provisions in the Tenth Schedule for disqualifying unprincipled defectors across legislative bodies in Indian democracy.

51. (B) One-third
Under the original provisions of the Tenth Schedule introduced by the 52nd Amendment Act in 1985, a split in a legislature party was protected from disqualification if not less than one-third of the members of that party formed a new faction. This exemption was subsequently removed by the 91st Amendment Act, 2003.

52. (A) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
According to the Tenth Schedule introduced by the 52nd Amendment Act, any question regarding the disqualification of a member of the Lok Sabha on the ground of defection is decided by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. The Presiding Officer acts as a quasi-judicial authority when deciding such disqualification petitions.

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amendment bills passed by Parliament when sent for approval under law.

117. (C) Creating or abolishing the Legislative Council within the state assembly
Under Article 169, Parliament can abolish or create a Legislative Council in a state only if the legislative assembly of that state passes a resolution to that effect by a special majority. Thus, a formal state assembly resolution serves as an indispensable prerequisite for Parliament to enact such legislation under law.

118. (A) Fundamental Rights
Amendments to Fundamental Rights (Part III) require a special majority in each House of Parliament under Article 368, but do not require ratification by state legislatures. In contrast, provisions affecting executive power, judiciary, and state representation in Parliament alter the federal structure and strictly require ratification by states across the nation.

119. (A) 1, 3, 4, 2
Amending federal provisions like the Seventh Schedule requires a structured procedure. First, the bill is introduced in either House of Parliament. Next, it must be passed by a special majority in both Houses separately. Then, it requires ratification by at least half of the state legislatures before receiving presidential assent.

120. (B) Simple majority
Under the proviso to Article 368(2), when a Constitutional Amendment Bill modifying federal features is referred to state legislatures, it requires ratification by resolution from at least one-half of the states. The ratification resolution in each state legislature is required to be passed by a simple majority of members present and voting.

121. (C) Inclusion of detailed administrative provisions requiring frequent updates
The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution in the world, incorporating extensive administrative, institutional, and procedural details that are usually left to ordinary legislation in other countries. Consequently, routine constitutional adjustments and policy modernizations necessitate formal constitutional amendments far more frequently than in concise constitutions across various democratic nations.

122. (D) Absence of any constitutional provision for holding a referendum or convention
Critics point out that the amendment procedure in India lacks direct public participation mechanisms such as referendums or constitutional conventions, which are present in countries like Switzerland and Australia. In India, constituent power is exercised solely by elected parliamentary and state representatives without direct popular vote or national conventions in amendment processes.

123. (D) All of the above
The role of state legislatures in constitutional amendments is criticized because state legislatures cannot initiate amendment bills, state ratification is required for only a select set of federal provisions under Article 368, and the Constitution fails to prescribe any time limit within which states must process amendment bills sent to them.

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124. (B) It is undefined in Constitution and relies entirely on judicial interpretation
The primary criticism of the Basic Structure doctrine is that the expression 'Basic Structure' is nowhere defined in the text of the Constitution of India. Consequently, its components depend entirely on judicial interpretation and case-by-case determination by courts, which critics argue grants subjective discretion and excessive power to the judiciary.

125. (C) I and III only
Most constitutional provisions can be amended by Parliament alone without involving state legislatures. Furthermore, the Constitution is silent on whether a state legislature can withdraw its ratification once given. However, ordinary legislation procedures differ from constitutional amendments under Article 368, which require special majorities and lack joint sitting provisions under law.

126. (A) Cooperative Societies
The Ninety-seventh Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011 granted constitutional status and protection to cooperative societies in India. It made the right to form cooperative societies a Fundamental Right under Article 19(1)(c), inserted a Directive Principle under Article 43B, and added Part IXB titled "The Co-operative Societies" to promote voluntary democratic functioning.

Commissioner appointed by the Governor of the state.

64. (C) 29
The Eleventh Schedule was added to the Constitution by the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992. It contains 29 functional items placed within the legislative jurisdiction and administrative purview of Panchayats, covering subjects such as agriculture, land improvement, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, rural housing, and primary education in rural areas across states.

65. (A) I and II only
The 74th Amendment Act, 1992 introduced Part IX-A and provides for Nagar Panchayats, Municipal Councils, and Municipal Corporations. Under Article 243S, Wards Committees are mandatory in municipalities having a population of three lakhs or more. However, the Twelfth Schedule contains 18 functional items for municipalities, not 29 as listed in text.

66. (B) Urban local governments
The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 relates to urban local governments in India. It added Part IX-A titled "The Municipalities" to the Constitution, providing constitutional recognition, standardized structure, regular elections, financial devolution, and administrative empowerment to municipal bodies across towns and cities in all states and union territories.

67. (C) Article 243ZD
Article 243ZD was inserted into the Constitution by the 74th Amendment Act. It mandates that every state shall constitute at the district level a District Planning Committee to consolidate plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities in the district and to draft a development plan for the district as a whole.

68. (A) 18
The Twelfth Schedule was inserted into the Constitution of India by the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992. It contains 18 functional items placed within the responsibility of urban local bodies, including urban planning, regulation of land use, roads and bridges, public health, fire services, and urban forestry across municipality areas.

69. (B) 5 years from the date of its first meeting
Under Article 243U introduced by the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, every Municipality unless sooner dissolved under law, shall continue for a term of five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer. If dissolved early, fresh elections must be completed within six months from such dissolution date.

70. (A) Article 21A
The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 inserted Article 21A into Part III of the Constitution. Article 21A declares that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine under law.

71. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
The 86th Amendment inserted Article 21A making free education for 6-14 years a fundamental right, substituted Article 45 to direct early childhood care under six years, and inserted Article 51A(k) creating a parental duty. The Right to Education Act of 2009 was subsequently enacted to enforce Article 21A across the country.

72. (C) Article 45
Prior to the 86th Amendment Act of 2002, Article 45 in Part IV of the Constitution provided that the State shall endeavor to provide free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years. The 86th Amendment modified Article 45 to focus on early childhood care.

73. (C) Duty of parent or guardian to provide education to child aged six to fourteen
The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 added clause (k) to Article 51A. This clause makes it a fundamental duty of every citizen of India who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years in all states.

74. (B) 6 to 14 years
Article 21A, introduced by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002, explicitly guarantees free and compulsory education as a Fundamental Right to all children belonging specifically to the age group of 6 to 14 years, leaving early childhood care for children under 6 years to Article 45 of the Directive Principles.

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CHAPTER 08
Emergency Provisions

1. Under which Part of the Constitution of India are the Emergency Provisions detailed?
(A) Part XV
(B) Part XVI
(C) Part XVIII
(D) Part XX

2. Which of the following constitutional features heavily influenced the framers of the Indian Constitution in adopting the provision regarding the suspension of Fundamental Rights during an emergency?
(A) The Constitution of the United States
(B) The British Constitution
(C) The Government of India Act, 1919
(D) The Weimar Constitution of Germany

3. What is the primary rationale behind equipping the Central Government with emergency powers?
(A) To safeguard the sovereignty, unity, integrity, and security of the country
(B) To enable the President to function as a dictator during crises
(C) To permanently alter the federal structure of the Constitution
(D) To allow the Union Parliament to dissolve State Legislatures at will

4. Which of the following is NOT a type of emergency provided for in the Constitution of India?
(A) National Emergency
(B) State Emergency / President's Rule
(C) Public Health and Safety Emergency
(D) Financial Emergency

5. The structural framework for emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution, especially concerning the assumption of state powers by the Union, is predominantly drawn from which historical statute?
(A) The Indian Councils Act, 1909
(B) The Government of India Act, 1919
(C) The Government of India Act, 1935
(D) The Indian Independence Act, 1947

6. Prior to the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978, which of the following was a valid ground for declaring a National Emergency under Article 352?
(A) Armed rebellion
(B) Constitutional machinery failure
(C) Financial instability
(D) Internal disturbance

7. Consider the following statements regarding the declaration of a National Emergency:
I. It can be declared on the grounds of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion.
II. It can be declared even before the actual occurrence of war or armed rebellion if the President is satisfied there is imminent danger.
III. It must always be applied to the entire territory of India without exception.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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8. What fundamental change did the 44th Amendment Act bring to the phraseology of Article 352?
(A) It substituted the term "external aggression" with "an act of foreign invasion"
(B) It substituted the phrase "armed rebellion" with "an outbreak of civil war"
(C) It substituted "internal disturbance" with "armed rebellion"
(D) It substituted the term "war" with "an official military conflict"

9. When a National Emergency is declared on the grounds of 'war' or 'external aggression', it is technically referred to as:
(A) Internal Emergency
(B) Sovereign Emergency
(C) Absolute Emergency
(D) External Emergency

existing reservation schemes for SCs, STs, and OBCs across central and state sectors.

86. (B) Articles 15 and 16
The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019 amended Article 15 and Article 16 by inserting clause (6) in both articles. Article 15(6) allows special provisions for educational advancement of EWS, while Article 16(6) allows up to 10% reservation for EWS in appointments to posts in public employment across central and state services.

87. (D) In addition to SC, ST, and OBC quotas, allowing total reservation to exceed 50%
The 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections introduced by the 103rd Amendment Act is in addition to the pre-existing reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes. Consequently, this constitutional addition allowed total public reservations in India to exceed the traditional 50% ceiling cap set by judicial precedents.

88. (B) It applies to minority educational institutions referred to in Article 30(1).
Articles 15(6) and 16(6) inserted by the 103rd Amendment explicitly exclude minority educational institutions referred to in Article 30(1) from the application of EWS reservation. EWS reservation applies to other educational institutions, including private aided and unaided institutions, but expressly protects constitutional autonomy of minority institutions guaranteed under the Indian Constitution.

89. (A) GST, NCBC constitutional status, EWS Reservation, Extension of SC/ST quota
The chronological order of recent constitutional amendments begins with the 101st Amendment (GST, 2016), followed by the 102nd Amendment (NCBC constitutional status, 2018). Next came the 103rd Amendment (EWS reservation, 2019), and finally the 104th Amendment (Extension of SC/ST quota and abolition of Anglo-Indian nomination, 2019) in Parliament and state assemblies.

90. (C) Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)
The Basic Structure doctrine was propounded by a 13-judge bench of the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case in 1973. The Court held that while Parliament has wide power to amend any part of the Constitution under Article 368, it cannot alter or destroy its basic structure or essential features.

91. (A) Parliament can amend any part of Constitution without altering basic structure
In the Kesavananda Bharati judgment of 1973, the Supreme Court overruled the Golaknath ruling and held that Parliament can amend any provision of the Constitution, including Fundamental Rights, under Article 368. However, the Court ruled that Parliament's constituent power does not extend to altering or damaging the Basic Structure of Constitution.

92. (B) Parliament has limited amending powers and cannot destroy core identity of Constitution
The Basic Structure doctrine establishes that Parliament's power to amend the Constitution under Article 368 is a limited constituent power rather than absolute or unlimited authority. Consequently, Parliament cannot exercise its amending power to undermine, revoke, or destroy the fundamental features that form the constitutional identity of India and its polity.

93. (B) Minerva Mills case (1980)
In the Minerva Mills case of 1980, the Supreme Court struck down clauses (4) and (5) of Article 368 inserted by the 42nd Amendment Act. These clauses claimed unlimited amending power for Parliament and excluded judicial review, which the Court declared unconstitutional as judicial review is a basic feature of Constitution.

94. (A) Establishment of National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC)
In October 2015, a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court struck down the 99th Constitutional Amendment Act and the NJAC Act as unconstitutional. The Court ruled that the proposed commission infringed upon the independence of the judiciary, which is an inviolable basic feature of the Constitution of India in judicial appointments.

95. (B) II only
In the Golaknath case (1967), the Supreme Court held that Fundamental Rights are sacrosanct and Parliament cannot amend them. In contrast, the Shankari Prasad case (1951) and Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) affirmed that Parliament has the power to amend Fundamental Rights under Article 368 subject to basic structure limitations on amending power.

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75. (B) 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha
The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 inserted Article 75(1A), stipulating that the total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Union Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total number of members of the House of the People (Lok Sabha) at any given point of time.

76. (C) 30
Under Article 164(1A) inserted by the 91st Amendment Act, 2003, the total number of Ministers, including the Chief Minister, in a State Council of Ministers cannot exceed 15% of the total strength of the Legislative Assembly. For Rajasthan, 15% of 200 members equals a maximum of 30 ministers in total strength.

77. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 91st Amendment Act of 2003 deleted paragraph 3 of the Tenth Schedule, which had allowed exemption from disqualification in case of a split by one-third of members. This provision was removed because it was widely abused to execute engineering defections and accommodate defectors into jumbo cabinets across state political parties.

78. (B) 12
Article 164(1A) inserted by the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 specifies that the total number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in a State Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the assembly's strength, but shall not be less than 12 ministers in any state regardless of assembly size.

79. (C) Being appointed as a Minister or holding any remunerative political post
The 91st Amendment Act of 2003 added provisions specifying that a member of Parliament or State Legislature disqualified under the Tenth Schedule shall also be disqualified from being appointed as a minister or holding any remunerative political post from the date of disqualification until the expiration of term of their seat.

80. (D) Goods and Services Tax (GST)
The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016 introduced the landmark Goods and Services Tax in India. It created a unified indirect tax regime across the country, subsuming various central and state indirect taxes to simplify taxation, prevent cascading effects, and build a common national market throughout all states and territories.

81. (A) Article 246A
The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act inserted Article 246A into the Constitution. Article 246A gives concurrent power to Parliament and State Legislatures to make laws with respect to Goods and Services Tax imposed by the Union or by such State, departing from the exclusive taxation domains under the Seventh Schedule of Constitution.

82. (C) Article 279A
The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act inserted Article 279A, empowering the President to constitute the Goods and Services Tax Council. The GST Council is a joint federal forum comprising the Union Finance Minister as Chairperson and State Finance Ministers as members to make recommendations on GST rates, exemptions, and regulations tax provisions.

83. (A) I, II and IV only
The 101st Amendment introduced GST, required ratification by half the state legislatures, and established the GST Council under Article 279A chaired by the Union Finance Minister. It modified indirect taxation entries but did not remove local revenue or taxing powers specifically vested in Panchayats under municipal and state legislation governing statutes.

84. (A) It modified legislative lists in Seventh Schedule affecting state taxation powers
The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act altered federal provisions, including legislative lists in the Seventh Schedule, by restricting state powers to levy sales tax and entry taxes. Under Article 368 proviso, any amendment that alters Union-state legislative relations or Seventh Schedule lists mandates ratification by at least half of state legislatures.

85. (C) Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) of Indian citizens
The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 2019 introduced a maximum of 10% reservation in admissions to educational institutions and public employment for Economically Weaker Sections of citizens. This quota specifically applies to citizens who are not covered under

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provisions require a special majority plus state ratification.

107. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian constitutional amendment procedure is substantially more flexible than the American procedure. In the United States, all amendments require ratification by three-fourths of the states. In India, only specific federal provisions require state ratification, which needs approval from only one-half of the states by a simple majority in state assemblies.

108. (B) Direct approval of amendments by people via referendum
Unlike Constitutions such as Switzerland and Australia, the Constitution of India does not incorporate direct democratic devices like referendums or constitutional conventions for amending its text. In India, constituent power is exercised exclusively through elected representatives in Parliament and state legislatures according to Article 368 procedures established under the law.

109. (B) K.C. Wheare
Constitutional scholar K.C. Wheare praised the amendment mechanism of the Indian Constitution, observing that it strikes a good balance between flexibility and rigidity. He noted that this balanced design avoids the excessive rigidity of the United States Constitution while preventing the complete flexibility seen in unwritten constitutional systems such as Britain.

110. (A) Abolition or creation of State Legislative Councils under Article 169
Article 169 allows Parliament to create or abolish a State Legislative Council by a simple majority if the state assembly passes a resolution. This illustrates constitutional flexibility, as it alters constitutional text without triggering the strict, rigid amendment procedures laid down under Article 368 of the Constitution for ordinary legislative actions.

111. (C) It must be passed by a special majority in both Houses of Parliament separately
Under Article 368, a Constitutional Amendment Bill must be passed in each House of Parliament separately by a special majority. There is no provision for bypassing either House through joint sittings or external clearances, ensuring that both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha exercise equal constituent powers regarding constitutional amendments in Parliament.

112. (D) There is no provision for a joint sitting on amendment bills, so the Bill fails
Unlike ordinary legislation where Article 108 provides for a joint sitting to resolve deadlocks between both Houses, there is no constitutional provision for a joint sitting on a Constitutional Amendment Bill. If one House rejects or fails to pass the bill by the required special majority, the bill fails completely.

113. (A) I, II and III only
Ordinary bills require a simple majority, allow joint sittings under Article 108, and can be returned by the President for reconsideration. Amendment bills under Article 368 require a special majority, do not allow joint sittings, and require mandatory presidential assent. Neither ordinary bills nor non-federal amendment bills require state ratification.

114. (B) The President exercising a pocket veto over amendments passed by Parliament
The Twenty-fourth Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971 made it compulsory for the President to give assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill once passed by Parliament. This requirement removed executive discretion, preventing the President from withholding assent or exercising an indefinite pocket veto over constitutional amendments duly enacted by Parliament in representative democracy.

115. (D) Either a Minister or a Private Member
Under the amendment procedure specified in Article 368, a Constitutional Amendment Bill can be introduced in either House of Parliament by a Union Cabinet Minister or by a Private Member of Parliament. Furthermore, the introduction of such a bill does not require prior recommendation from the President of India before parliamentary debates.

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116. (A) Have no power to initiate any bill or proposal for amending the Constitution
State legislatures in India possess no power to initiate any bill or proposal for amending the Constitution. The sole power to initiate constitutional amendment legislation rests with Parliament. The role of state legislatures is strictly limited to ratifying specific federal

53. (B) I, III and IV only
Anti-defection provisions apply to Parliament and State Legislatures. An independent member is disqualified if joining any political party after election. Following the Kihoto Hollohan case, the Presiding Officer's decision is subject to judicial review. Nominated members are disqualified only if joining a political party after six months from taking their seat.

54. (A) Reducing the voting age from 21 years to 18 years
The Sixty-first Constitutional Amendment Act lowered the minimum voting age for Indian citizens from 21 years to 18 years. This landmark reform expanded adult suffrage, significantly increased democratic participation among young citizens, and empowered the youth of India to actively participate in electing representative governments at national and state levels.

55. (C) Article 326
Article 326 of the Constitution deals with elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies on the basis of adult suffrage. The Sixty-first Constitutional Amendment Act amended Article 326 by substituting the words "eighteen years" for the words "twenty-one years", thereby expanding the national voter base across all Indian constituencies.

56. (B) 1989
Although the Sixty-first Constitutional Amendment Bill was passed by Parliament in December 1988, it came into force on March 28, 1989, after receiving ratification from the required number of state legislatures and obtaining presidential assent. Consequently, 18-year-old citizens voted for the first time in the 1989 general parliamentary elections.

57. (C) Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies
Article 326 specifically governs direct elections conducted on the basis of adult suffrage for members of the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. Therefore, the reduction of the minimum voting age from 21 years to 18 years under the 61st Amendment directly applies to direct parliamentary and assembly elections across the nation.

58. (D) Rajiv Gandhi
The Sixty-first Constitutional Amendment Act was introduced and enacted during the tenure of Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister of India. The reform was driven by a political commitment to grant political rights to young citizens, fostering greater political consciousness and democratic engagement among the youth of the country of the nation.

59. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The enactment process began with the passage of the 73rd Amendment Bill in the Lok Sabha. Since it affected state local governance, it was ratified by over half of state legislatures before receiving presidential assent. Subsequently, state governments, including Rajasthan, enacted state-specific Panchayati Raj Acts to conform with the amendment.

60. (A) Part IX
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 added Part IX to the Constitution of India, titled "The Panchayats". It contains Articles 243 to 243O, establishing constitutional status and protection for rural local self-governance institutions across India and standardizing their tenure, powers, elections, and structural organization in a mandatory nationwide framework.

61. (B) 20 lakhs
Under Article 243B of the Constitution introduced by the 73rd Amendment, Panchayats are constituted at the village, intermediate, and district levels. However, a state having a population not exceeding twenty lakhs is given the option not to constitute Panchayats at the intermediate tier in its rural governance hierarchy system.

62. (B) One-third of the total number of seats
Article 243D(3) inserted by the 73rd Amendment mandates that not less than one-third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women. This minimum reservation extends to office seats of Chairpersons across all tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions in states.

63. (C) The State Election Commission
Article 243K inserted by the 73rd Amendment provides that the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the Panchayats shall be vested in a State Election Commission, consisting of a State Election

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127. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The 52nd Amendment Act of 1985 introduced the Anti-Defection Law via the Tenth Schedule. The 61st Amendment Act of 1988 lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years. The 73rd Amendment Act of 1992 established Panchayati Raj institutions, while the 86th Amendment Act of 2002 enacted the Right to Education.

128. (D) Abolished constitutional provisions for nominating Anglo-Indian members
The 104th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2019 extended reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for an additional ten years until 2030. Simultaneously, it discontinued the constitutional provisions under Articles 331 and 333 regarding the nomination of Anglo-Indian members to legislatures.

129. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The history of constitutional amendments in India reflects ongoing friction between Parliament and the judiciary. Successive amendments, such as the 1st, 4th, 24th, 25th, and 42nd Amendments, were enacted by Parliament specifically to override judicial decisions that struck down state actions regarding property rights, agrarian land reforms, and amending powers.

130. (D) I, II, III and IV
All given combinations accurately reflect the decades of enactment. The 1st Amendment Act was passed in 1951 (1950s), the 42nd Amendment Act was passed in 1976 (1970s), the 73rd Amendment Act was passed in 1992 (1990s), and the 101st Amendment Act introducing GST was passed in 2016 (2010s) in modern history.

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96. (D) The supremacy of the Constitution
Supremacy of the Constitution is a core element of the Basic Structure doctrine identified in the Kesavananda Bharati judgment. Parliament cannot enact amendments that destroy constitutional supremacy. In contrast, legislative procedures, Ninth Schedule inclusions, and Rajya Sabha nomination systems can be modified through valid constitutional amendment processes under parliamentary legislative powers.

97. (C) Secularism
In the landmark S.R. Bommai case of 1994, a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court held that secularism is an essential feature of the Basic Structure of the Constitution. The Court declared that state governments acting against secular principles are liable to action under Article 356 for President's Rule in states.

98. (B) Right to property
Judicial review, free and fair elections, and independence of the judiciary have all been explicitly declared by the Supreme Court as elements of the Basic Structure. Conversely, the Right to Property was removed from Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978 and is not part of the Basic Structure.

99. (D) Minerva Mills case
In the Minerva Mills case (1980), the Supreme Court ruled that harmony and balance between Fundamental Rights (Part III) and Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV) is an essential feature of the basic structure. Neither Part III nor Part IV was intended to be absolute over the other in governance.

100. (A) Abolition of titles
Federalism, separation of powers, and the sovereign, democratic, republican nature of India are well-established elements of the Basic Structure of the Constitution. In contrast, Article 18 regarding the abolition of titles is a specific fundamental right provision, but has not been recognized by courts as a basic structure component of Constitution.

101. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Shankari Prasad (1951) held Parliament can amend FRs under Article 368. Golaknath (1967) reversed this, stating FRs cannot be amended. Kesavananda Bharati (1973) established the Basic Structure doctrine. I.R. Coelho (2007) ruled that Ninth Schedule laws added after April 24, 1973 are open to judicial review on basic structure grounds.

102. (B) April 24, 1973
In the landmark I.R. Coelho case (2007), a nine-judge bench of the Supreme Court held that April 24, 1973—the date of the Kesavananda Bharati judgment—is the cut-off date. Any law placed in the Ninth Schedule after this date is subject to judicial review if it violates the Basic Structure of the Constitution.

103. (D) An amendment under Article 368 is a 'law' under Article 13 and cannot abridge Fundamental Rights
In the Golaknath case (1967), the Supreme Court applied the doctrine of prospective overruling, holding that a constitutional amendment under Article 368 is a 'law' within the meaning of Article 13(2). Consequently, any constitutional amendment that takes away or abridges Fundamental Rights is void under Article 13 of the Indian Constitution.

104. (A) First Amendment
The Shankari Prasad case of 1951 was the first major constitutional case challenging the validity of the First Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951. The Supreme Court upheld the amendment, ruling that Parliament's power to amend the Constitution under Article 368 includes the power to amend Fundamental Rights guaranteed in Part III.

105. (C) The amendment is valid.
Under the established legal framework following the Kesavananda Bharati judgment, an amendment passed under Article 368 is valid if it does not violate or alter the Basic Structure of the Constitution. Merely modifying or restricting a Fundamental Right without destroying any basic feature does not render the amendment unconstitutional in law.

106. (D) A unique synthesis of elements of both rigidity and flexibility
The amendment process under Article 368 of the Indian Constitution is neither as rigid as the American Constitution nor as flexible as the British Constitution. It represents a unique synthesis where some provisions require a simple majority, others a special majority, and federal

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10. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The President of India can limit the operation of a National Emergency to a specified part of India.
Reason (R): The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 enabled the President to limit the operation of a National Emergency to a specified part of India.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

11. According to Article 352, the President can proclaim a National Emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from:
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Union Cabinet
(C) The Chief Justice of India
(D) The Parliament

12. Arrange the following steps logically regarding the proclamation and approval of a National Emergency:
I. Written recommendation of the Cabinet to the President
II. Proclamation by the President
III. Passing of resolution by Special Majority in both Houses
IV. Laying the proclamation before both Houses of Parliament
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) I, II, IV, III
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, IV, II, III
(D) II, IV, I, III

13. Within what time frame must both Houses of Parliament approve the proclamation of a National Emergency?
(A) Within 14 days
(B) Within one month
(C) Within two months
(D) Within six months

14. What type of majority is required in Parliament to approve the proclamation of a National Emergency?
(A) Simple majority in both Houses
(B) Absolute majority in both Houses
(C) Special majority in both Houses
(D) Special majority in Lok Sabha and simple majority in Rajya Sabha

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15. If the Lok Sabha is dissolved at the time of the proclamation of a National Emergency, the proclamation survives until:
(A) 30 days following a formal review and constitutionality assessment by a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court
(B) 6 months from the formal declaration and completion of the election process for the new general election
(C) 30 days from the date the President decides to revoke or modify the proclamation independently by decree
(D) 30 days from the first sitting of the newly reconstituted Lok Sabha, provided the Rajya Sabha has approved it

16. During a National Emergency, what happens to the legislative powers of a State Legislature?
(A) They are completely suspended, and all pending state bills are rendered null and void immediately
(B) They are transferred to the Governor exclusively, who exercises them without cabinet advice
(C) They are not suspended, but Parliament gains concurrent power to make laws on State List subjects
(D) The State Legislature must be dissolved immediately upon the issuing of the proclamation

17. Consider the following statements regarding the effects of a National Emergency on Centre-State relations:
I. The executive power of the Centre extends to directing any state regarding the manner in which its executive power is to be exercised.
II. Parliament becomes empowered to make laws on any subject mentioned in the State List.
III. The President can modify the constitutional distribution of revenues between the Centre and the states.
IV. The State Governments are dismissed, and the Centre assumes direct administrative

sitting
(C) It must be formally reviewed and approved by the Supreme Court bench beforehand
(D) It must be strictly temporary in nature, remaining in force for no more than 3 months

86. Consider the following differences between Article 358 and Article 359:
I. Article 358 is confined to Article 19, while Article 359 extends to all those Fundamental Rights whose enforcement is suspended by the Presidential Order.
II. Article 358 automatically suspends the rights, while Article 359 does not suspend any right automatically.
III. Article 358 operates only in case of External Emergency, whereas Article 359 operates in both External and Internal Emergencies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

87. Despite a Presidential Order under Article 359, individuals can still move the court to seek remedy if their detention violates:
(A) Freedom of movement throughout the entire territory of India and freedom of residence in any state
(B) Protection in respect of conviction for offences and protection of life and personal liberty
(C) The right to assemble peacefully without arms and the freedom to form associations or unions
(D) Cultural and educational protection of interests of minorities under constitutional guarantees

88. Out of the three types of emergencies stipulated in the Indian Constitution, which one has NEVER been declared so far?
(A) National Emergency on grounds of external aggression
(B) National Emergency on grounds of internal disturbance
(C) Financial Emergency
(D) President's Rule in a state

89. Compare the parliamentary approval majorities required for different emergencies. Which combination requires only a "Simple Majority"?
(A) National Emergency and President's Rule
(B) President's Rule and Financial Emergency
(C) National Emergency and Financial Emergency
(D) None of the above; all require a Special Majority

90. Which type of emergency can continue indefinitely without requiring repeated parliamentary approval every six months?
(A) Financial Emergency
(B) National Emergency under Article 352
(C) President's Rule under Article 356
(D) State Emergency / Constitutional Emergency

91. What is the fundamental difference in the status of the State Executive during a National Emergency (Article 352) compared to President's Rule (Article 356)?
(A) Under Article 352, the state executive is dismissed immediately; under Article 356, it is only temporarily suspended
(B) Under Article 352, the state executive continues but under Centre's directions; under Article 356, it is dismissed
(C) Under Article 352, the Governor assumes all state powers; under Article 356, the Chief Minister retains full executive power
(D) There is no structural difference; the state executive is completely dismissed in both emergency scenarios

92. Consider the following statements comparing the three types of emergencies:
I. Article 352 affects Fundamental Rights, whereas Articles 356 and 360 have no direct impact on Fundamental Rights.
II. Article 356 has a maximum prescribed duration of three years, whereas Articles 352 and 360 have no maximum time limit.
III. The declaration of all three types of emergencies requires a written recommendation from the Union Cabinet.
IV. Revocation of any of the three emergencies does not require parliamentary approval.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

93. A unique feature of the Indian Constitution regarding its federal character during a National Emergency is that:

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Article 359 operates automatically by law
(C) Article 358 suspends the right to constitutional remedies under Article 32, whereas Article 359 suspends the actual fundamental rights
(D) Article 358 operates only in case of external emergency, whereas Article 359 operates in both external and internal emergencies

26. Under Article 356, the President can impose President's Rule in a state if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. This satisfaction can be based on:
(A) A report from the Governor of the state or otherwise
(B) A report from the Governor of the state only
(C) Information from the Chief Minister of the state
(D) A binding recommendation from the State Legislative Assembly

27. Article 365 of the Indian Constitution serves as a ground for imposing President's Rule. It states that President's Rule can be imposed if:
(A) A state government fails to hold mandatory legislative assembly elections within the scheduled timeframe
(B) A state fails to comply with or give effect to any direction from the Centre
(C) The state government proposes an unsustainable budget deficit for three consecutive financial years
(D) The Governor is permanently unable to find a clear political majority to form a stable government

28. Which of the following describes the nature of the President's power to issue a proclamation under Article 356?
(A) It is an absolute, non-justiciable power
(B) It is a conditional power subject to judicial review on grounds of mala fides
(C) It is a discretionary power exercised without the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers
(D) It is an exclusive power that requires prior consent of the Supreme Court

29. Consider the following situations regarding the imposition of President's Rule under Article 356:
I. Where no party secures a majority in the state assembly after general elections (Hung Assembly).
II. Where a ministry resigns and no other party is able or willing to form an alternative ministry.
III. Where a state government is deliberately acting against the Constitution and the law.
According to the S.R. Bommai case guidelines, which of the above represents VALID grounds for imposing President's Rule?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

30. According to established judicial precedents, which of the following is considered an INVALID ground for imposing President's Rule?
(A) Constitutional breakdown due to an unbreakable deadlock in the state assembly
(B) Massive internal subversion where a state government deliberately foments an armed rebellion
(C) The ruling party in the state suffers a massive defeat in the general elections to the Lok Sabha
(D) The state government continuously defies constitutional directions given by the Union

31. The proclamation imposing President's Rule must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within what time frame from the date of its issue?
(A) One month
(B) Two months
(C) Three months
(D) Six months

32. What type of majority is required in Parliament to approve the proclamation of President's Rule under Article 356?
(A) Absolute majority
(B) Special majority (2/3rd present and voting)
(C) Simple majority
(D) Special majority with ratification by half the states

33. Once approved by Parliament, President's Rule continues for a period of six months. What is the maximum period for which President's Rule can be extended in a state, subject to specific conditions?
(A) One year in total across all circumstances
(B) Two years in total following parliamentary approval
(C) Three years

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(A) V.V. Giri
(B) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
(C) Zail Singh
(D) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

51. The National Emergencies declared in 1971 and 1975 were both formally revoked in which year?
(A) 1976
(B) 1977
(C) 1978
(D) 1979

52. Which landmark High Court judgment acted as the immediate legal trigger for the declaration of the 1975 National Emergency, by setting aside Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha?
(A) Kesavananda Bharati case judgment by the Kerala High Court
(B) Golaknath case judgment by the Punjab High Court
(C) Raj Narain case judgment by the Allahabad High Court
(D) Minerva Mills case judgment by the Bombay High Court

53. The National Emergency of 1975 was invoked specifically under which constitutional phrase that existed at that time?
(A) Internal disturbance
(B) Imminent civil war
(C) Breakdown of constitutional machinery
(D) Armed rebellion

54. The political agitation led by Jayaprakash Narayan, which formed the backdrop of the 1975 Emergency, was commonly known as:
(A) The Second Quit India Movement for Democratic Reform
(B) The Sampoorna Swaraj and Civil Rights Andolan
(C) The Nationwide Bhoodan and Gramdan Movement
(D) Nav Nirman movement and Total Revolution

55. Consider the following factors concerning the background of the 1975 National Emergency:
I. Rising inflation and economic crisis following the 1971 war.
II. Nationwide railway strike organized by George Fernandes.
III. The Supreme Court granting a complete and unconditional stay on the Allahabad High Court verdict.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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56. After the revocation of the 1975 Emergency, the Janata Party government appointed a commission to inquire into the allegations of abuse of authority and excesses committed during the Emergency. Name the commission:
(A) Kothari Commission
(B) Sarkaria Commission
(C) Shah Commission
(D) Nanavati Commission

57. Which draconian preventive detention law was extensively used by the government to arrest opposition leaders and activists during the 1975 Emergency?
(A) Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA)
(B) Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA)
(C) National Security Act (NSA)
(D) Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA)

58. In which infamous case during the 1975 Emergency did the Supreme Court hold that citizens had no right to move a court for a writ of habeas corpus to challenge illegal detention?
(A) ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla
(B) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
(C) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
(D) I.C. Golaknath v. State of Punjab

59. Which of the following civil liberties was explicitly severely curtailed by the government passing specific executive orders immediately following the 1975 Emergency proclamation?
(A) Freedom of religion
(B) Freedom of the Press through pre-censorship
(C) Cultural and educational rights of minorities
(D) Right to property inheritance

60. During the 1975 Emergency, the 42nd Amendment Act was passed. How did it affect the tenure of the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies?
(A) It reduced the tenure from 5 years to 4 years
(B) It extended the normal tenure from 5 years to 6 years
(C) It made the tenure indefinite until the emergency was lifted
(D) It introduced a fixed term of 7 years, immune

GDP
(C) Foreign exchange reserves fall below two months of required cover for essential imports
(D) A state government defaults on a major financial loan provided by the Central Government

43. A proclamation of Financial Emergency must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within:
(A) One month
(B) Two months
(C) Three months
(D) Six months

44. What is the maximum duration for which a Financial Emergency can continue once approved by Parliament?
(A) One year from the date of parliamentary approval, requiring annual renewal
(B) Three years maximum, after which a constitutional amendment is mandatory
(C) Five years maximum, subject to mandatory review by the Finance Commission
(D) There is no maximum period; it continues indefinitely till revoked

45. Which of the following is an exceptional executive action that can be taken during a Financial Emergency?
(A) Reduction of salaries and allowances of the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts
(B) Confiscation of private commercial bank accounts and individual financial holdings of citizens
(C) Complete temporary suspension of all official foreign exchange and external financial transactions
(D) Permanent legislative abolition of all State Finance Commissions across all affected states

46. Consider the following statements regarding the effects of a Financial Emergency:
I. The executive authority of the Union extends to giving directions to any state to observe specified canons of financial propriety.
II. All money bills passed by the State Legislature can be reserved for the consideration of the President.
III. It necessitates repeated parliamentary approval every six months for its continuation.
IV. The President may issue directions for the reduction of salaries of all or any class of persons serving the Union.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

47. Match List I with List II:
List I: Year of National Emergency
P. 1962
Q. 1971
R. 1975
S. 1977
List II: Immediate Cause/Context
1. Revocation of the internal emergency
2. Chinese aggression in NEFA
3. Attack by Pakistan leading to war
4. Internal disturbance and political crisis
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

48. The first proclamation of National Emergency in India was issued in October 1962. It remained in force until:
(A) 1964
(B) 1965
(C) 1968
(D) 1971

49. Which of the following statements is historically accurate regarding the proclamation of National Emergency in June 1975?
(A) It was the very first time in Indian constitutional history that a National Emergency was declared on grounds of external aggression
(B) It was declared when the 1971 emergency (on grounds of external aggression) was already in operation
(C) It was immediately challenged in court and struck down as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court within a month
(D) It was declared after obtaining the unanimous written consent and endorsement of all major opposition parties

50. Who was the President of India who signed the proclamation of National Emergency on June 25, 1975?

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(D) Five years in total under special circumstances

34. According to the 44th Amendment Act, what specific condition(s) must be fulfilled to extend President's Rule in a state beyond one year?
(A) The Governor of the state must submit a fresh detailed report, and the Supreme Court must ratify it after judicial review
(B) Two-thirds of the state's elected Members of Parliament must formally vote in favor of the proposed extension in Parliament
(C) The Inter-State Council and the Union Cabinet must unanimously recommend the extension to the President in writing
(D) A National Emergency must be in operation, or the Election Commission must certify difficulties in holding elections

35. Choose the correct sequence of requirements for extending President's Rule beyond one year under Article 356:
(A) Parliament passes resolution → Election Commission certifies inability to hold polls → President signs extension
(B) Election Commission certifies inability to hold polls → Parliament passes resolution by simple majority → Extension comes into force
(C) Governor reports emergency → Supreme Court validates report → Parliament passes extension
(D) President extends by ordinance → Parliament passes by special majority → Election Commission verifies

36. When President's Rule is imposed in a state, who directly administers the state on behalf of the President?
(A) The Chief Minister
(B) The Chief Secretary of the State
(C) The Governor of the State
(D) The Chief Justice of the State High Court

37. Which of the following happens to the State Legislative Assembly when President's Rule is imposed?
(A) It is either suspended or dissolved by the President
(B) It is permanently dissolved and fresh elections are held immediately
(C) It continues to function but can only pass ordinary bills, not money bills
(D) It is merged with the Union Parliament

38. Laws made by Parliament or the President for a state during the operation of President's Rule remain in force:
(A) Only until the proclamation of President's Rule is revoked by executive order
(B) For a maximum period of six months following the revocation of President's Rule
(C) For exactly one year following the official reconstitution of the State Assembly
(D) Indefinitely, until they are repealed or altered by the State Legislature

39. During the operation of President's Rule under Article 356, the President CANNOT assume to himself the powers vested in or exercisable by:
(A) The Governor of the State
(B) The High Court of the State
(C) The State Council of Ministers
(D) The State Public Service Commission

40. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The President is constitutionally barred from assuming the powers of the State High Court during President's Rule.
Reason (R): The constitutional position, status, and powers of a State High Court remain unaffected even during President's Rule.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

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41. Who is responsible for passing the state budget when the State Legislative Assembly is suspended or dissolved under President's Rule?
(A) The State Finance Minister via an Ordinance
(B) The Governor
(C) The Reserve Bank of India
(D) The Union Parliament

42. Under Article 360, the President can proclaim a Financial Emergency if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen due to which:
(A) The financial stability or credit of India or any part of its territory is threatened
(B) The Union government runs a cumulative fiscal deficit exceeding 10% of the national

to dissolution

61. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): During the 1975 Emergency, the Supreme Court ruled that a detainee could not challenge their detention in court even if it was malafide.
Reason (R): At that time, Article 359 permitted the President to issue an order suspending the right to move any court for the enforcement of all Fundamental Rights, including Article 21.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

62. Which constitutional amendment mandated that the President can declare a National Emergency only on the written advice of the Cabinet, to prevent prime ministerial authoritarianism?
(A) 38th Amendment Act
(B) 42nd Amendment Act
(C) 44th Amendment Act
(D) 52nd Amendment Act

63. One of the most significant safeguards introduced post-1975 is that the right to move courts for enforcement of certain Fundamental Rights cannot be suspended under any circumstances. Which are these rights?
(A) Freedom of speech, peaceful assembly, and the right to form associations or unions
(B) Right against exploitation, prohibition of forced labor, and trafficking in human beings
(C) Freedom of conscience, freedom to manage religious affairs, and free profession of religion
(D) Protection in respect of conviction for offences and protection of life and personal liberty

64. According to the safeguards introduced post-1975, the fundamental freedoms under Article 19 are automatically suspended ONLY when an emergency is declared on the grounds of:
(A) Armed rebellion within any part of the territory
(B) Severe internal disturbance or civil unrest
(C) War or external aggression
(D) Breakdown of constitutional machinery in states

65. The 44th Amendment Act reduced the time limit for parliamentary approval of a National Emergency proclamation from:
(A) Six months to three months
(B) Three months to two months
(C) Two months to one month
(D) One month to 14 days

66. Consider the following statements regarding the changes introduced by the 44th Amendment Act to emergency provisions:
I. It replaced "internal disturbance" with "armed rebellion".
II. It introduced the requirement of a 'Special Majority' for parliamentary approval of an emergency.
III. It empowered the Lok Sabha to pass a resolution by simple majority for the revocation of a National Emergency.
IV. It removed the President's power to declare a Financial Emergency.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

67. The landmark Supreme Court judgment that established detailed guidelines for the imposition of President's Rule under Article 356 was delivered in the case of S.R. Bommai v. Union of India in the year:
(A) 1980
(B) 1990
(C) 1994
(D) 1998

68. What was the central legal principle established by the Supreme Court in the S.R. Bommai case regarding Article 356?
(A) The President's proclamation under Article 356 constitutes a political question completely immune from judicial review
(B) The Governor's report is an optional administrative input and is not mandatory for imposing Article 356 in a state
(C) The President's proclamation under Article 356 is subject to judicial review to check mala fides or extraneous grounds

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control.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

18. Any law made by Parliament on a State List subject during a National Emergency becomes inoperative after the emergency ceases to operate, upon the expiration of:

(A) Three months
(B) Six months
(C) One year
(D) Two years

19. How is the normal term of the Lok Sabha affected during a National Emergency?

(A) It can be extended by Parliament by law for one year at a time, for any length of time
(B) It cannot be extended under any circumstances, even during active military hostilities
(C) It automatically gets extended by five years upon the proclamation of the emergency
(D) It can be extended by the President by executive order for six months at a time

20. If the President issues an order modifying the distribution of revenues between the Centre and the states during a National Emergency, such an order continues in operation until:

(A) The emergency is revoked by a special majority resolution of the Union Parliament
(B) Three months after the emergency formally ceases to operate across the country
(C) The end of the financial year in which the emergency ceases to operate
(D) The Finance Commission formally recommends its total withdrawal to Parliament

21. Match List I with List II:

List I: Constitutional Provisions

P. Article 352
Q. Article 356
R. Article 358
S. Article 359

List II: Subject Matter

1. Suspension of enforcement of Fundamental Rights
2. Proclamation of National Emergency
3. Automatic suspension of freedoms under Article 19
4. Provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in states

Select the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

22. Under Article 358, the fundamental rights guaranteed by Article 19 are automatically suspended ONLY when a National Emergency is declared on the grounds of:

(A) Armed rebellion and internal disturbance
(B) Imminent financial collapse
(C) Failure of constitutional machinery
(D) War or external aggression

23. Which two Fundamental Rights cannot be suspended even during a National Emergency, as secured by the 44th Amendment Act?

(A) Articles 14 and 15
(B) Articles 19 and 20
(C) Articles 20 and 21
(D) Articles 21 and 22

24. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Article 359 does not automatically suspend any Fundamental Right.

Reason (R): Article 359 merely empowers the President to suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of specified Fundamental Rights.

Which of the following is correct?

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

25. Which of the following statements accurately highlights the difference between Article 358 and Article 359?

(A) Article 358 restricts fundamental rights across the entire country, whereas Article 359 always applies exclusively to a specified state
(B) Article 358 explicitly empowers the President to issue a specific executive order, whereas

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III. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat (1980 dismissal)
IV. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat (1992 dismissal)
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) I, III, II, IV

78. Which fundamental right is specifically targeted for automatic suspension under Article 358 during a National Emergency?
(A) Right to Equality before law and equal protection of the laws (Article 14)
(B) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression, and other freedoms (Article 19)
(C) Right to Protection of Life and Personal Liberty against state action (Article 21)
(D) Right to Constitutional Remedies for enforcement of fundamental rights (Article 32)

79. What is the geographical extent of the operation of Article 358 when a National Emergency is proclaimed for the entire territory of India?
(A) It applies only to border states
(B) It applies only to the states designated by the Parliament
(C) It applies only to Union Territories
(D) It applies to the entire country automatically

80. How long does the suspension of rights under Article 358 last?
(A) For a maximum period of 6 months, after which parliamentary renewal is required
(B) Until the Supreme Court of India explicitly orders their constitutional restoration
(C) For the entire duration of the National Emergency
(D) For exactly 30 days after the National Emergency is formally lifted by decree

81. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): After the National Emergency ceases, no legal remedy lies for anything done during the emergency even if it violated Article 19.
Reason (R): Article 358 completely protects legislative and executive actions taken during the emergency from being challenged post-emergency on the ground of inconsistency with Article 19.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

82. Which of the following statements correctly identifies an exception to the applicability of Article 358?
(A) It does not apply to Indian citizens who are serving as active members of the armed forces
(B) It does not apply to non-citizens or foreign nationals currently residing within India
(C) It does not apply to state laws enacted independently by autonomous State Legislatures
(D) It does not apply when an emergency is declared on the grounds of armed rebellion

83. The suspension of the right to move courts for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights under Article 359 requires:
(A) A specific Presidential Order
(B) A constitutional amendment
(C) A resolution passed by the Supreme Court collegium
(D) An automatic trigger upon the declaration of emergency

84. Which of the following is true regarding the territorial extent of a Presidential Order issued under Article 359?
(A) It must necessarily extend to the whole of India
(B) It applies only to areas declared as "disturbed areas" under AFSPA
(C) It can extend to the whole or any part of the territory of India
(D) It applies only to states ruled by the opposition parties

85. If a law is challenged during a National Emergency for violating a Fundamental Right, what condition must it fulfill to gain immunity under Articles 358 and 359?
(A) It must contain a recital that it is in relation to the National Emergency
(B) It must be passed unanimously by both Houses of Parliament during emergency

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(D) Parliament has no constitutionally mandated role in approving or ratifying the continuation of President's Rule

69. According to the S.R. Bommai judgment, what is the proper and definitive method to test whether a state government enjoys the confidence of the Legislative Assembly?
(A) A floor test on the floor of the Legislative Assembly
(B) The subjective assessment of the Governor
(C) Letters of support submitted by MLAs to the Governor
(D) A secret ballot conducted by the Election Commission

70. In the S.R. Bommai case, the Supreme Court upheld the dismissal of BJP governments in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Himachal Pradesh following the demolition of the Babri Masjid, asserting that which feature is a 'basic feature' of the Constitution?
(A) Federalism
(B) Parliamentary Democracy
(C) Judicial Independence
(D) Secularism

71. As a safeguard against arbitrary dissolution of State Assemblies, what did the Supreme Court rule in the S.R. Bommai case regarding the state legislature during the imposition of Article 356?
(A) The President must formally dissolve the State Legislative Assembly immediately upon issuing the proclamation
(B) The Assembly cannot be dissolved until the proclamation is approved by both Houses of Parliament
(C) The Governor retains the sole discretionary power to dissolve the Legislative Assembly at any time during the crisis
(D) The Assembly must automatically be kept in suspended animation for a fixed, unalterable duration of exactly 3 years

72. Match List I with List II:
List I: Landmark Judgments
P. S.R. Bommai Case (1994)
Q. Minerva Mills Case (1980)
R. ADM Jabalpur Case (1976)
S. Rameshwar Prasad Case (2006)
List II: Key Rulings related to Emergency/ Constitution
1. National Emergency (Art 352) can be challenged in court on grounds of malafide
2. Dissolution of Bihar Assembly before first meeting was unconstitutional
3. Floor test is mandatory to prove majority
4. Habeas Corpus writ cannot be moved during Emergency
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

73. Since the commencement of the Constitution, how many times has President's Rule (Article 356) been imposed in the State of Rajasthan?
(A) Two times
(B) Three times
(C) Four times
(D) Five times

74. In which year was President's Rule imposed in Rajasthan for the very first time?
(A) 1967
(B) 1971
(C) 1977
(D) 1980

75. The second instance of President's Rule in Rajasthan (1977) involved the mass dismissal of several state governments by the ruling Janata Party at the Centre. Who was the Chief Minister of Rajasthan whose government was dismissed in 1977?
(A) Mohan Lal Sukhadia
(B) Hari Deo Joshi
(C) Barkatullah Khan
(D) Bhairon Singh Shekhawat

76. The fourth and final imposition of President's Rule in Rajasthan occurred in 1992 following the aftermath of the Babri Masjid demolition. Who was the Chief Minister of Rajasthan at that time?
(A) Shri Shiv Charan Mathur
(B) Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
(C) Shri Ashok Gehlot
(D) Shri Jagannath Pahadia

77. Arrange the following Chief Ministers of Rajasthan in the correct chronological order during whose tenure President's Rule was imposed in the state:
I. Hari Deo Joshi
II. Mohan Lal Sukhadia

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(A) The federal structure transforms into a unitary one without any formal amendment
(B) The Constitution must be formally amended by a special majority to convert it into a unitary system
(C) States are granted the legal right to secede temporarily from the Indian Union during active crisis
(D) The Upper House (Rajya Sabha) is suspended and all federal legislative control shifts to the Cabinet

94. Who among the framers of the Constitution expressed the hope that the drastic power under Article 356 would remain a "dead letter" and be used only as a matter of last resort?
(A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

95. During a National Emergency, what authority does the President possess regarding the distribution of financial resources between the Centre and the states?
(A) The President can completely freeze all state revenues and direct them directly into the Consolidated Fund of India
(B) The President has no constitutionally mandated authority over Centre-State financial relations during a declared emergency
(C) The President can abolish the State Finance Commissions permanently and assume all taxation functions of the states
(D) The President can modify the constitutional distribution of revenues between the Union and the States

96. How is the legislative competence of the Parliament affected concerning the State List during a National Emergency?
(A) Parliament acquires exclusive power to legislate on the State List, replacing the State Legislature
(B) Parliament cannot legislate on the State List unless the State Legislature passes a resolution requesting it
(C) Parliament acquires concurrent power to legislate on the State List, alongside the State Legislature
(D) Parliament can only legislate on matters of national security in the State List

97. Match List I with List II:
List I: Criticism/Statement in Constituent Assembly
P. "It is a chapter of reactions and retrogression."
Q. "The President will become a dictator."
R. "State autonomy will be completely destroyed."
S. "I hope they will remain a dead letter."
List II: Speaker
1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
2. H.V. Kamath
3. K.T. Shah
4. Shibban Lal Saxena
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

98. Which constitutional amendment attempted to make the President's satisfaction in declaring a National Emergency completely immune from judicial review?
(A) 24th Amendment Act (1971)
(B) 38th Amendment Act (1975)
(C) 42nd Amendment Act (1976)
(D) 44th Amendment Act (1978)

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99. The provision that made the President's satisfaction in declaring an emergency subject to judicial review was restored by which Amendment Act?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act
(B) 43rd Amendment Act
(C) 44th Amendment Act
(D) 52nd Amendment Act

100. In which case did the Supreme Court definitively hold that the proclamation of a National Emergency under Article 352 can be challenged in a court of law if it is based on wholly extraneous and irrelevant facts or is malafide?
(A) Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)
(B) I.R. Coelho case (2007)
(C) Minerva Mills case (1980)
(D) Golaknath case (1967)

101. Regarding judicial review of President's Rule (Article 356) as established in the S.R. Bommai case, what is the court's stance on evaluating the President's satisfaction?
(A) The court can examine whether there was relevant material, but cannot question the

of the states, reducing them to municipalities under the Centre's control
(D) It permanently abolishes the auditing authority and constitutional role of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in state matters

117. Consider the following criticisms raised against the emergency provisions:
I. The federal character of the Constitution is destroyed, making the Union all-powerful.
II. The President risks becoming a dictator.
III. The financial autonomy of the states is severely compromised.
IV. Fundamental Rights become meaningless as they can be suspended easily.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

118. Which prominent Commission on Centre-State relations strongly recommended that Article 356 should be used very sparingly and strictly as a "measure of last resort"?
(A) The Kothari Education Commission
(B) The Emergency Inquiries Shah Commission
(C) The Backward Classes Mandal Commission
(D) Sarkaria Commission

119. In the context of reforming emergency provisions, the concept of a "Localized Emergency" (imposing emergency only in a specific troubled district or part of a state rather than dismissing the whole state government) was recommended by the:
(A) Administrative Reforms Commission (1966)
(B) Sarkaria Commission (1988)
(C) National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2002)
(D) Punchhi Commission (2010)

120. Which of the following is a key recommendation often made by various committees regarding the Governor's report under Article 356?
(A) It should be abolished entirely, transferring the reporting mandate exclusively to the Chief Justice of the State High Court
(B) It should be strictly confidential and completely immune from judicial scrutiny or parliamentary discussion under all circumstances
(C) It should be a 'speaking document' containing a precise and clear statement of all material facts and grounds
(D) It must be formally vetted and approved by a two-thirds majority of the State Assembly prior to its official submission

121. The Sarkaria Commission recommended that before taking extreme action under Article 356, the Centre should:
(A) Seek prior formal constitutional permission from the Supreme Court Collegium
(B) Impose a temporary Financial Emergency across the state in the first instance
(C) Dissolve the Rajya Sabha to prevent parliamentary scrutiny of executive actions
(D) Issue a warning to the state government to correct its erratic course

122. Match List I with List II:
List I: Commission/Committee
P. Sarkaria Commission
Q. Punchhi Commission
R. NCRWC (Venkatachaliah)
S. S.R. Bommai Judgment
List II: Key Recommendation/Stance on Emergency
1. Introduced the concept of "Localized Emergency"
2. Article 356 should be a "measure of last resort" with prior warning
3. Validated judicial review and mandated floor test
4. Suggested amending Article 356 to prevent its misuse for political purposes
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

123. Which constitutional body has been frequently suggested by reform panels as the appropriate forum to discuss and resolve Centre-State disputes before invoking Article 356?
(A) The Finance Commission
(B) The Inter-State Council
(C) The NITI Aayog
(D) The Zonal Councils

124. The Punchhi Commission, which made substantial recommendations on emergency provisions and Centre-State relations, submitted its report in the year:

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governments during crises across all states
(B) It does not contain specific, comprehensive emergency provisions like India, relying instead on congressional legislation and the suspension of habeas corpus
(C) It explicitly allows individual state governors to unilaterally suspend federal laws and federal judicial jurisdiction during a state-level emergency
(D) It strictly mandates a nationwide public referendum within thirty days to approve any formal presidential declaration of a national emergency across the republic

109. The constitutional design allowing the executive to suspend Fundamental Rights during an emergency, adopted by the Indian Constitution's framers, mirrors the provisions found in:
(A) The Weimar Constitution of Germany
(B) The French Fifth Republic Constitution
(C) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
(D) The Swiss Constitution

110. The framework for Article 356 (failure of constitutional machinery in states) is directly traced back to which section of the Government of India Act, 1935?
(A) Section 45
(B) Section 93
(C) Section 102
(D) Section 112

111. In the United Kingdom, which constitutional principle largely obviates the need for a codified set of emergency provisions in a written constitution?
(A) The Sovereign Monarchy's absolute royal prerogative powers
(B) The rigid separation of powers between executive and judiciary
(C) The dual federal structure established by constitutional conventions
(D) The concept of Parliamentary Supremacy

112. Choose the correct sequential order of events required to properly operationalize and sustain a National Emergency under Article 352:
(A) Cabinet Recommendation → Presidential Proclamation → Parliamentary Approval → Continuation for 6 months
(B) Presidential Proclamation → Cabinet Recommendation → Parliamentary Approval → Continuation for 6 months
(C) Parliamentary Resolution → Cabinet Recommendation → Presidential Proclamation → Continuation for 1 year
(D) Prime Ministerial Advice → Presidential Proclamation → Supreme Court Validation → Parliamentary Approval

113. A major criticism leveled against the emergency provisions in the Constituent Assembly was that they:
(A) Granted far too much financial and administrative autonomy to the individual states during national crises, weakening the Centre
(B) Tended to concentrate excessive power in the hands of the Union Executive, destroying the federal character
(C) Made it far too difficult for the central government to temporarily suspend Fundamental Rights during active wartime situations
(D) Gave excessive constitutional veto powers to the President over the Prime Minister and the elected Council of Ministers

114. Who among the following severely criticized the emergency provisions in the Constituent Assembly, calling them a "chapter of reactions and retrogression"?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) K.M. Munshi
(C) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
(D) H.V. Kamath

115. Critics of the emergency provisions argue that they inherently risk paving the way for:
(A) A dictatorship of the Cabinet and the President
(B) Direct democracy at the state level
(C) Judicial tyranny over the executive
(D) Excessive decentralization of financial resources

116. What is the primary concern raised regarding the impact of a Financial Emergency on the federal structure?
(A) It allows the Union Centre to entirely seize and commercialize all natural and mineral resources belonging to individual states
(B) It forces individual state governments to adopt a separate regional currency independent of the Union central bank guidelines
(C) It practically nullifies the financial autonomy

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ANSWERS

1. (C) Part XVIII
Part XVIII of the Constitution of India deals with the emergency provisions from Article 352 to Article 360. These extraordinary measures empower the Central Government to safeguard the nation during unforeseen crises. They allow the federal structure to transform into a unitary framework without needing a formal constitutional amendment, thereby preserving national sovereignty and unity.

2. (D) The Weimar Constitution of Germany
The framers of the Indian Constitution drew inspiration from the Weimar Constitution of Germany regarding the provision for the suspension of fundamental rights during a national emergency. Under this framework, individual liberties can be temporarily restricted by executive orders to ensure that the state maintains public order and security effectively during critical emergency conditions.

3. (A) To safeguard the sovereignty, unity, integrity, and security of the country
The primary rationale behind equipping the Central Government with emergency powers is to safeguard the sovereignty, unity, integrity, and security of the country. During times of national crisis, these special constitutional provisions ensure swift, unified administrative action, allowing the central authority to temporarily override standard federal divisions to protect the democratic fabric.

4. (C) Public Health and Safety Emergency
The Indian Constitution explicitly provides for three distinct types of emergency proclamations: National Emergency under Article 352, State Emergency or President's Rule under Article 356, and Financial Emergency under Article 360. A public health and safety emergency is not recognized as a separate, constitutional emergency category under these formal emergency provisions.

5. (C) The Government of India Act, 1935
The structural framework for emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution was heavily influenced by the Government of India Act, 1935. In particular, Section 93 of the 1935 Act provided the constitutional blueprint for the assumption of state administrative powers by the central authority whenever normal constitutional machinery in a province failed.

6. (D) Internal disturbance
Prior to the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978, the phrase internal disturbance was one of the three valid grounds for proclaiming a National Emergency under Article 352, along with war and external aggression. Due to its vagueness and potential for political misuse, it was later replaced by the term armed rebellion.

7. (A) I and II only
Under Article 352, a National Emergency can be proclaimed on grounds of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion, and can be declared even before actual occurrence if there is an imminent danger. However, it does not always need to cover the whole country, as it can be limited to specified territorial areas.

8. (C) It substituted "internal disturbance" with "armed rebellion"
The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 introduced a vital safeguard by replacing the ambiguous term internal disturbance with armed rebellion in Article 352. This change was implemented to prevent future political misuse of emergency declarations, ensuring that internal emergencies could only be invoked in response to violent, armed uprisings against the state.

9. (D) External Emergency
A National Emergency declared under Article 352 on the grounds of war or external aggression is classified as an External Emergency. In contrast, when the emergency is declared on the ground of armed rebellion, it is referred to as an Internal Emergency. This distinction determines the specific impact on fundamental freedoms under Article 19.

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(A) 1983
(B) 1994
(C) 2002
(D) 2010

125. The frequency of the imposition of President's Rule (Article 356) saw a drastic decline in India after which major watershed event/judgment?
(A) The S.R. Bommai judgment in 1994
(B) The passing of the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976
(C) The lifting of the National Emergency in 1977
(D) The formation of the NITI Aayog in 2015

126. In recent years, the Supreme Court has actively intervened to restore state governments dismissed under Article 356, emphasizing the sanctity of the floor test. Two notable states where this happened in 2016 were:
(A) The Southern states of Karnataka and Goa
(B) Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh in western India
(C) Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh
(D) Rajasthan and Gujarat in northern/western regions

127. The contemporary debate surrounding the phrase "armed rebellion" in Article 352 primarily focuses on:
(A) Removing the phrase entirely to permanently prevent any declaration of an internal emergency
(B) Expanding its definition to legally include large-scale peaceful political protests and strikes
(C) Reverting it back to the broader original constitutional phrase "internal disturbance"
(D) Whether large-scale terrorism or insurgency qualifies as armed rebellion

128. Despite facing a severe balance of payments crisis in 1991, India did not declare a Financial Emergency. This highlights that:
(A) The Constitution strictly forbids declaring a Financial Emergency without prior explicit authorization from the IMF
(B) The President formally refused to sign the executive proclamation presented by the Council of Ministers in 1991
(C) The threshold for "threat to financial stability" is extremely high and viewed as a last constitutional resort
(D) Parliament lacked the requisite special majority needed to pass a financial emergency resolution at that time

129. The contemporary relevance of debates regarding Article 356 often centres heavily on the partisan role played by the:
(A) State Election Commissioner
(B) Governor of the State
(C) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(D) Chief Secretary of the State

130. Today, the ultimate safeguard against the misuse of emergency provisions by the Central Government lies primarily in:
(A) The absolute executive veto power vested in the President of India acting independently of Cabinet advice
(B) The swift diplomatic intervention and oversight of the United Nations Security Council in internal crises
(C) The complete and absolute financial independence maintained by individual state governments from the Union
(D) The robust mechanism of Judicial Review and an active multi-party Parliament

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cannot continue beyond a period of six months after the emergency has ceased.

20. (C) The end of the financial year in which the emergency ceases to operate
Presidential orders modifying the constitutional distribution of financial revenues between the Centre and the states during a National Emergency do not last indefinitely. Under Article 354, any such order continues in force only until the end of the specific financial year in which the emergency proclamation officially ceases to operate across India.

21. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Article 352 deals with the proclamation of National Emergency, while Article 356 provides for President's Rule during a failure of state constitutional machinery. Article 358 governs the automatic suspension of fundamental freedoms guaranteed under Article 19, whereas Article 359 empowers the President to suspend the enforcement of designated fundamental rights.

22. (D) War or external aggression
Article 358 provides for the automatic suspension of fundamental freedoms guaranteed under Article 19 only when a National Emergency is proclaimed on grounds of war or external aggression. Following the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978, an emergency proclaimed on the ground of armed rebellion does not trigger Article 358.

23. (C) Articles 20 and 21
The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 established that the enforcement of fundamental rights under Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended under any circumstances, even during a National Emergency. Article 20 protects against arbitrary criminal prosecution, while Article 21 guarantees protection of life and personal liberty against illegal state actions.

24. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
Article 359 does not directly suspend any fundamental rights upon declaration of an emergency. Instead, it empowers the President to issue a specific order suspending the right to move any court for enforcing designated fundamental rights. The rights themselves remain theoretically intact, but their legal enforceability in courts is suspended.

25. (D) Article 358 operates only in case of external emergency, whereas Article 359 operates in both external and internal emergencies
Article 358 is strictly restricted to External Emergency caused by war or external aggression, where Article 19 freedoms are automatically suspended nationwide. In contrast, Article 359 applies during both External and Internal Emergencies, requiring an explicit Presidential Order to suspend the judicial enforcement of specified fundamental rights across defined territories.

26. (A) A report from the Governor of the state or otherwise
Under Article 356, President's Rule can be imposed in a state if the President is satisfied that state governance cannot be carried out in accordance with constitutional provisions. This executive satisfaction can be derived either upon receiving a formal report from the State Governor or through other independent information channels available.

27. (B) A state fails to comply with or give effect to any direction from the Centre
Article 365 provides that whenever a state fails to comply with or give effect to any lawful administrative directions issued by the Central Government, it shall be lawful for the President to hold that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on under the Constitution.

28. (B) It is a conditional power subject to judicial review on grounds of mala fides
The President's power to issue a proclamation under Article 356 is a conditional executive power, not an absolute one. Following landmark judicial rulings, the satisfaction of the President must be based on relevant material, making the proclamation subject to judicial review on grounds of mala fides, irrelevance, or constitutional perversity.

29. (D) I, II and III
The Supreme Court guidelines in the S.R. Bommai case outlined valid circumstances for invoking President's Rule under Article 356. These valid grounds include situations involving a hung assembly post-election, the resignation

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10. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 explicitly enabled the President to limit the operational scope of a National Emergency to a specified geographic part of India. Consequently, the President possesses the constitutional power to restrict the emergency provisions exclusively to affected areas rather than applying them across the entire national territory.

11. (B) The Union Cabinet
Under Article 352, the President can proclaim a National Emergency only after receiving a formal written recommendation from the Union Cabinet. Introduced by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978, this requirement ensures that the Prime Minister cannot unilaterally advise the President, thereby requiring collective cabinet authorization before invoking emergency powers.

12. (A) I, II, IV, III
The process begins with the Cabinet submitting a written recommendation to the President, who then issues the official proclamation. Next, the proclamation is laid before both Houses of Parliament for scrutiny. Finally, the emergency must be formally approved by a special majority resolution passed in both Houses to remain valid over time.

13. (B) Within one month
A proclamation of National Emergency under Article 352 must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within one month from its date of issue. Originally, the Constitution allowed a two-month period, but the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 reduced this duration to ensure timely legislative oversight over executive emergency powers.

14. (C) Special majority in both Houses
Parliamentary approval for a proclamation of National Emergency requires a special majority in both Houses. This requires a majority of the total membership of each House, as well as a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. This stringent requirement was introduced by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act.

15. (D) 30 days from the first sitting of the newly reconstituted Lok Sabha, provided the Rajya Sabha has approved it
If the Lok Sabha is dissolved when a National Emergency is proclaimed, or during the one-month approval period, the proclamation remains valid provided the Rajya Sabha approves it. However, the newly elected Lok Sabha must formally pass the approval resolution within thirty days of its first sitting; otherwise, the proclamation lapses.

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16. (C) They are not suspended, but Parliament gains concurrent power to make laws on State List subjects
During a National Emergency under Article 352, state legislative powers are not suspended, and state legislatures continue to exist. However, the distribution of legislative powers is altered, empowering Parliament to make laws on any subject in the State List. These federal parliamentary enactments override conflicting state legislation for the duration of the emergency.

17. (B) I, II and III only
During a National Emergency, executive power empowers the Union to give administrative directions to states, Parliament gains authority to legislate on State List items, and the President can modify revenue distributions. State governments are not dismissed; they continue functioning, though their executive and legislative actions remain completely subordinate to central government directions.

18. (B) Six months
Laws enacted by Parliament on subjects listed in the State List during a National Emergency automatically cease to have effect six months after the emergency proclamation has expired. This constitutional timeframe ensures that central legislative supremacy over state subjects remains temporary and that normal federal division of powers is restored promptly post-emergency.

19. (A) It can be extended by Parliament by law for one year at a time, for any length of time
While a proclamation of National Emergency is in operation, Parliament may extend the normal five-year term of the Lok Sabha by enacting a law. Each statutory extension cannot exceed one year at a time. However, such an extension

the constitutional independence and jurisdiction of the state judiciary.

40. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
Article 356 explicitly stipulates that the President cannot assume powers vested in High Courts or suspend any constitutional provisions relating to High Courts. The status, powers, and constitutional position of a State High Court remain entirely independent and unaffected, ensuring judicial independence is fully maintained even during periods of President's Rule.

41. (D) The Union Parliament
When the State Legislative Assembly is suspended or dissolved during President's Rule under Article 356, state legislative functions shift to the central level. Consequently, the Union Parliament assumes the constitutional duty of considering, debating, and passing the state budget and authorizing expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

42. (A) The financial stability or credit of India or any part of its territory is threatened
Article 360 empowers the President to proclaim a Financial Emergency if satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India, or any part of its territory, is severely threatened. This provision allows central oversight over state financial management to restore nationwide fiscal stability.

43. (B) Two months
A proclamation of Financial Emergency issued under Article 360 must be formally approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months from its date of issue. If the Lok Sabha is dissolved during this period, the proclamation remains effective provided the Rajya Sabha approves it within two months of its proclamation.

44. (D) There is no maximum period; it continues indefinitely till revoked
Once approved by both Houses of Parliament, a Financial Emergency under Article 360 continues indefinitely without requiring periodic parliamentary re-approval. There is no maximum constitutional duration specified for its operation, and it remains in force until the President issues a subsequent proclamation revoking or modifying the existing emergency declaration.

45. (A) Reduction of salaries and allowances of the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts
During a Financial Emergency under Article 360, the President is empowered to issue executive directions reducing the salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving the Union, including judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. This extraordinary measure ensures federal fiscal control during severe economic instability.

46. (A) I, II and IV only
During a Financial Emergency under Article 360, the Union can give financial propriety directions to states, state money bills can be reserved for Presidential consideration, and central salaries, including judicial pay, can be reduced. Periodic parliamentary re-approval every six months is not required, as a Financial Emergency continues indefinitely until revoked.

47. (D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
The 1962 National Emergency was declared due to Chinese aggression in NEFA. The 1971 emergency was proclaimed following Pakistan's attack leading to war. The 1975 emergency was invoked on grounds of internal disturbance amidst a political crisis. Finally, 1977 marked the formal revocation of the internal emergency after general elections.

48. (C) 1968
The first proclamation of National Emergency in India was issued in October 1962 in response to Chinese military aggression across the North-East Frontier Agency. Despite active military hostilities ending quickly, this emergency proclamation remained in operation for over five years and was officially revoked by the government in January 1968.

49. (B) It was declared when the 1971 emergency (on grounds of external aggression) was already in operation
In June 1975, the President declared a National Emergency on the grounds of internal disturbance while the 1971 National Emergency—proclaimed on account of external aggression during the Indo-Pakistan war—was still in operation. This marked the first time two distinct proclamations

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or defeat of a ministry without an alternative government forming, and deliberate state government actions that violate constitutional provisions.

30. (C) The ruling party in the state suffers a massive defeat in the general elections to the Lok Sabha
Under established constitutional precedents and the S.R. Bommai judgment, a state government's defeat in Lok Sabha parliamentary elections does not constitute a valid ground for imposing President's Rule under Article 356. State legislative mandates are distinct from parliamentary elections, meaning electoral shifts at the national level do not justify state dismissals.

31. (B) Two months
A proclamation imposing President's Rule in a state under Article 356 must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months from its date of issue. If issued when the Lok Sabha is dissolved, the proclamation survives provided the Rajya Sabha approves it within two months and the new Lok Sabha ratifies it.

32. (C) Simple majority
A resolution approving the proclamation of President's Rule under Article 356 requires only a simple majority in either House of Parliament. This means it must be passed by a majority of members present and voting in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, unlike the special majority mandated for National Emergencies.

33. (C) Three years
Upon parliamentary approval, President's Rule initially operates for six months and can be extended every six months. However, the maximum period for which President's Rule can continue in a state is three years. Beyond this total duration, maintaining central control requires a constitutional amendment, subject to specific strict conditions.

34. (D) A National Emergency must be in operation, or the Election Commission must certify difficulties in holding elections
Under Article 356 as amended by the 44th Amendment Act, extending President's Rule beyond one year requires two conditions: a National Emergency must be in operation in the whole of India or part thereof, and the Election Commission must certify that holding assembly elections in the state is difficult.

35. (B) Election Commission certifies inability to hold polls → Parliament passes resolution by simple majority → Extension comes into force
To extend President's Rule beyond one year under Article 356, the Election Commission must first certify that conducting assembly elections is impractical due to special circumstances. Following this certification, Parliament considers and passes a resolution by simple majority in both Houses, allowing the extension of central administration to come into force.

36. (C) The Governor of the State
When President's Rule is imposed in a state under Article 356, the President assumes the functions of the state government. In practice, the Governor administers the state on behalf of the President, assisted by appointed advisors or the state chief secretary, while the state council of ministers remains dismissed.

37. (A) It is either suspended or dissolved by the President
When President's Rule is proclaimed under Article 356, the President can either suspend or dissolve the State Legislative Assembly. During suspended animation, assembly activities cease while Parliament assumes legislative powers. Following the S.R. Bommai ruling, the assembly is usually suspended initially and dissolved only after parliamentary approval of the proclamation.

38. (D) Indefinitely, until they are repealed or altered by the State Legislature
Laws enacted by Parliament or the President for a state during President's Rule do not automatically become inoperative upon revocation of the proclamation. Instead, such laws continue in force indefinitely until the restored State Legislature or competent authority explicitly decides to repeal, alter, or re-enact them through standard legislative processes.

39. (B) The High Court of the State
Under Article 356, the President can assume the powers of any state executive organ or legislative body during President's Rule. However, the Constitution strictly prohibits the President from assuming any powers vested in or exercisable by the State High Court, preserving

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adequacy of that material
(B) The court cannot examine any of the objective material on which the executive satisfaction was based during the emergency
(C) The court will completely substitute its own subjective political judgment for that of the President in all cases
(D) The court formally requires the President to personally appear before the bench and justify the proclamation decision

102. When a proclamation of President's Rule is challenged in court, upon whom does the burden of proof lie to justify the imposition of the emergency?
(A) The petitioner who challenged the proclamation
(B) The dismissed Chief Minister of the State
(C) The Governor of the State
(D) The Union Government

103. In constitutional jurisprudence regarding emergency provisions, the term "President's satisfaction" implies:
(A) The subjective, unreviewable satisfaction of the President acting strictly based on his personal wisdom
(B) The subjective satisfaction of the Council of Ministers based on objective material
(C) The objective satisfaction of both Houses of Parliament expressed through a formal joint resolution
(D) The binding advice and constitutional satisfaction tendered by the Chief Justice of India in writing

104. Under Article 356, the President can act "on receipt of a report from the Governor... or otherwise". What does the phrase "or otherwise" empower the President to do?
(A) To dissolve the Union Parliament instead of the affected State Legislative Assembly in severe crises
(B) To impose a Financial Emergency simultaneously across the state without separate parliamentary approval
(C) To impose President's Rule based on material received from sources other than the Governor
(D) To bypass the Cabinet's recommendation and act entirely on personal discretionary authority

105. If the Supreme Court finds that the imposition of President's Rule in a state was unconstitutional and invalid, what remedial power does it possess?
(A) It can only award monetary compensation to the members of the dismissed state government for constitutional injury
(B) It can order a fresh general election in the state under the direct supervision of the Election Commission
(C) It can transfer the direct administrative control of the state to the Election Commission for a temporary period
(D) It can revive the dismissed state government and restore the dissolved legislative assembly

106. Consider the following statements regarding the legal principles of the President's satisfaction in emergency declarations:
I. The satisfaction is subjective but must be formed on relevant material.
II. If the decision is based on mixed grounds—some valid and some invalid—the proclamation is automatically struck down.
III. The advice given by the Council of Ministers to the President cannot be directly inquired into by the courts, but the material on which the advice was based can be examined.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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107. The President's satisfaction in imposing an emergency cannot be struck down by the courts merely on the ground that:
(A) It was based on wholly irrelevant, irrational, or completely extraneous factual grounds during executive decision-making
(B) Another reasonable person might have reached a different conclusion on the same material
(C) It was exercised in an overtly malafide manner for improper political or constitutional motives
(D) It was done to settle political scores with an opposition party running a state government

108. In the context of international comparisons, how does the United States Constitution handle national emergencies differently from India?
(A) It contains an almost identical codified provision to Article 352 permitting full executive federal takeover of state

of emergency were simultaneously in force in India.

50. (D) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed signed the historic proclamation of National Emergency on June 25, 1975, acting on the recommendation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The emergency was invoked under Article 352 on the grounds of internal disturbance, leading to widespread political detentions and curbs on civil liberties across the nation.

51. (B) 1977
Both the 1971 National Emergency, declared on grounds of external aggression, and the 1975 National Emergency, declared on grounds of internal disturbance, were formally revoked together in March 1977. This double revocation occurred shortly after the general elections, leading to the formation of India's first non-Congress central government.

52. (C) Raj Narain case judgment by the Allahabad High Court
On June 12, 1975, Justice Jagmohanlal Sinha of the Allahabad High Court delivered the landmark verdict in the Raj Narain case. The judgment disqualified Prime Minister Indira Gandhi from holding elected office due to electoral malpractices, acting as the immediate legal and political trigger for declaring the 1975 Emergency.

53. (A) Internal disturbance
The National Emergency proclaimed in June 1975 was invoked specifically under the ground of internal disturbance. At that time, Article 352 allowed emergency declarations on grounds of war, external aggression, or internal disturbance. Owing to its controversial use, the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act later replaced internal disturbance with armed rebellion.

54. (D) Nav Nirman movement and Total Revolution
The widespread political agitation led by Jayaprakash Narayan against government corruption and economic hardship formed the political backdrop of the 1975 Emergency. Initially inspired by Gujarat's Nav Nirman movement, this opposition campaign evolved into a broader call for Total Revolution, demanding comprehensive socio-political transformation across India's democratic framework.

55. (A) I and II only
The background to the 1975 Emergency included severe economic distress with rising inflation post-1971 and a major nationwide railway strike led by George Fernandes. However, the Supreme Court granted only a conditional stay, not a complete unconditional stay, on the Allahabad High Court ruling against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

56. (C) Shah Commission
Following the revocation of the Emergency in 1977, the newly elected Janata Party government appointed an inquiry commission headed by former Chief Justice of India, J.C. Shah. Known as the Shah Commission, it investigated allegations of abuse of authority, administrative excesses, and illegal detentions committed during the 1975 emergency period.

57. (D) Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA)
The Maintenance of Internal Security Act, commonly known as MISA, was the preventive detention law extensively utilized by the central government during the 1975 Emergency. Thousands of political opposition leaders, trade unionists, and civil rights activists were detained without trial under MISA provisions until its subsequent repeal post-emergency.

58. (A) ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla
In the infamous 1975 case of ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla, popularly called the Habeas Corpus case, the Supreme Court held that during a National Emergency, individuals had no legal standing to move courts for writ petitions challenging unlawful executive detentions, thereby restricting the fundamental right to personal liberty under Article 21.

59. (B) Freedom of the Press through pre-censorship
Immediately following the declaration of the 1975 National Emergency, the central government issued executive orders imposing pre-censorship on newspapers and media outlets. News publications were legally required to submit content to government censors before publication, severely curtailing freedom of speech and expression guaranteed under Article 19 across the nation.

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grounds justifying central intervention, ensuring transparency and enabling proper parliamentary and judicial scrutiny of state government dismissals.

121. (D) Issue a warning to the state government to correct its erratic course
The Sarkaria Commission recommended that before resorting to Article 356, the central government should issue a formal warning to the state government. This gives the state administration an opportunity to address deficiencies, rectify actions, and ensure governance aligns with constitutional requirements before extreme measures are invoked.

122. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The Sarkaria Commission urged using Article 356 as a last resort with prior warning. The Punchhi Commission introduced Localized Emergency concepts. The NCRWC proposed constitutional amendments to prevent Article 356 misuse, while the S.R. Bommai judgment affirmed judicial review and mandatory floor tests for proving assembly majorities.

123. (B) The Inter-State Council
Reform commissions have suggested utilizing the Inter-State Council, established under Article 263, as a forum to address Centre-State disputes. By facilitating dialogue, consultation, and consensus-building, the council serves as an institutional mechanism to resolve political conflicts before resorting to extreme measures like President's Rule under Article 356.

124. (D) 2010
The Second Commission on Centre-State Relations, chaired by former Chief Justice of India M.M. Punchhi, was constituted in 2007. After examining constitutional arrangements, federal governance, and emergency provisions, the Punchhi Commission submitted its comprehensive multi-volume report to the Government of India in April 2010.

125. (A) The S.R. Bommai judgment in 1994
The frequency of imposing President's Rule under Article 356 declined significantly following the landmark S.R. Bommai judgment in 1994. By establishing strict judicial review standards, mandating floor tests, and requiring parliamentary approval prior to assembly dissolution, the Supreme Court effectively curtailed arbitrary central dismissals of state governments.

126. (C) Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh
In 2016, the Supreme Court intervened in Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh to set aside central proclamations of President's Rule under Article 356. Emphasizing the constitutional necessity of assembly floor tests, the judiciary reinstated dismissed state governments, reinforcing federal safeguards established in the landmark S.R. Bommai judgment.

127. (D) Whether large-scale terrorism or insurgency qualifies as armed rebellion
Contemporary constitutional debates surrounding the term armed rebellion in Article 352 focus on defining its scope against modern national security threats. Legal scholars examine whether large-scale terrorism, organized violence, or violent cross-border insurgencies fall within the constitutional definition of armed rebellion to justify proclaiming a National Emergency.

128. (C) The threshold for "threat to financial stability" is extremely high and viewed as a last constitutional resort
During the severe balance of payments crisis in 1991, India avoided declaring a Financial Emergency under Article 360. This demonstrates that the constitutional threshold for invoking financial emergency powers is exceptionally high, serving as an extraordinary measure reserved strictly for total economic breakdown rather than manageable economic crises.

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129. (B) Governor of the State
Debates concerning the misuse of Article 356 focus heavily on the constitutional role of the Governor. Critics argue that politically appointed Governors sometimes submit partisan reports recommending President's Rule, highlighting the necessity for objective gubernatorial standards and judicial scrutiny to prevent central interference in state governance.

130. (D) The robust mechanism of Judicial Review and an active multi-party Parliament
Today, the primary safeguard against abusing constitutional emergency provisions rests on judicial review and active parliamentary oversight. Following landmark judicial rulings like S.R. Bommai, courts scrutinize executive satisfaction for malafides, while a multi-party

70. (D) Secularism
In the S.R. Bommai case, the Supreme Court held secularism to be an essential component of the basic structure of the Constitution. The court upheld the dismissal of state governments that acted in contravention of secular values, ruling that state actions undermining secular principles justify executive action under Article 356.

71. (B) The Assembly cannot be dissolved until the proclamation is approved by both Houses of Parliament
To prevent irreversible executive actions, the Supreme Court held in the S.R. Bommai case that the President cannot dissolve a State Legislative Assembly until both Houses of Parliament approve the Article 356 proclamation. Until parliamentary approval is obtained, the assembly can only be kept under temporary suspended animation.

72. (C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The S.R. Bommai case made floor tests mandatory for proving majorities. The Minerva Mills judgment established judicial review over National Emergency proclamations. The ADM Jabalpur ruling denied habeas corpus writs during emergency detentions, while the Rameshwar Prasad case held the dissolution of the Bihar Assembly unconstitutional before its first sitting.

73. (C) Four times
President's Rule under Article 356 has been imposed in the State of Rajasthan a total of four times since the commencement of the Constitution. These instances occurred in 1967, 1977, 1980, and 1992, each arising from distinct political developments, assembly deadlocks, or central executive decisions regarding state administration.

74. (A) 1967
President's Rule was imposed in Rajasthan for the first time in March 1967. Following assembly elections that resulted in a hung house, no political party achieved a clear majority. The brief period of central administration was maintained until political stability was established and a government was formed under Mohan Lal Sukhadia.

75. (B) Hari Deo Joshi
In April 1977, following the general elections, the Janata Party central government dismissed several Congress-ruled state governments across India. In Rajasthan, Chief Minister Hari Deo Joshi was heading the state government when his administration was dismissed, leading to the second imposition of President's Rule in the state's history.

76. (B) Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
The fourth and final imposition of President's Rule in Rajasthan occurred in December 1992 following the demolition of the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat was the Chief Minister of Rajasthan when the central government dismissed his state administration, placing the state under central rule until elections in 1993.

77. (B) II, I, III, IV
President's Rule was first imposed in Rajasthan in 1967 during Mohan Lal Sukhadia's tenure. The second instance occurred in 1977 under Hari Deo Joshi. The third imposition was in 1980 during Bhairon Singh Shekhawat's first dismissal, while the fourth took place in 1992 during his second dismissal.

78. (B) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression, and other freedoms (Article 19)
Article 358 specifically provides for the automatic suspension of fundamental freedoms guaranteed under Article 19 upon the declaration of a National Emergency based on war or external aggression. These freedoms remain suspended throughout the emergency duration, allowing legislative and executive actions without being constrained by Article 19 provisions.

79. (D) It applies to the entire country automatically
When a National Emergency is declared for the entire territory of India on grounds of war or external aggression, Article 358 automatically operates across the whole country. The suspension of Article 19 freedoms applies nationally, removing fundamental constitutional speech and assembly constraints from state and parliamentary lawmaking uniformly.

80. (C) For the entire duration of the National Emergency
The suspension of fundamental freedoms under Article 19 via Article 358 lasts for the entire

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duration of the National Emergency. As soon as the emergency proclamation is formally revoked by the President, Article 19 freedoms automatically revive, and ordinary constitutional protections regain full legal enforceability across the country.

81. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
Article 358 protects executive and legislative actions taken during an external emergency from being challenged post-emergency for violating Article 19. Consequently, once the emergency ceases, no legal remedy or judicial challenge can be instituted for acts performed under laws enacted during the emergency that restricted Article 19 rights.

82. (D) It does not apply when an emergency is declared on the grounds of armed rebellion
Introduced by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978, a major exception to Article 358 is that it does not apply when a National Emergency is proclaimed on grounds of armed rebellion. Automatic suspension of Article 19 rights is strictly restricted to external emergencies caused by war or external aggression.

83. (A) A specific Presidential Order
Suspending the right to move courts for enforcing fundamental rights under Article 359 is not automatic. It requires an explicit Presidential Order specifying the exact fundamental rights whose enforcement is suspended, as well as the specific territorial area and timeframe during which the judicial enforcement restriction remains active.

84. (C) It can extend to the whole or any part of the territory of India
Article 359 gives flexibility regarding geographical application. A Presidential Order issued under Article 359 can extend to the whole of India or be restricted to any specified part of the country, depending on executive assessment of security requirements during the operational period of a National Emergency.

85. (A) It must contain a recital that it is in relation to the National Emergency
To gain constitutional protection under Articles 358 and 359 against challenges based on fundamental rights violations, emergency laws or executive orders must explicitly state in their text that they are made in relation to the National Emergency in operation, preventing ordinary non-emergency laws from claiming emergency immunity.

86. (D) I, II and III
Article 358 is confined to Article 19 rights, operates automatically, and applies only during External Emergencies. In contrast, Article 359 covers fundamental rights specified in a Presidential Order, requires explicit executive notification rather than operating automatically, and applies during both External and Internal Emergencies across specified national territories.

87. (B) Protection in respect of conviction for offences and protection of life and personal liberty
Following amendments introduced by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978, a Presidential Order under Article 359 cannot suspend the right to move courts for enforcing Articles 20 and 21. Citizens retain full constitutional access to judicial remedies if their detention or prosecution violates these non-suspendable rights.

88. (C) Financial Emergency
Out of the three types of emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution, a Financial Emergency under Article 360 has never been declared in India. While National Emergencies under Article 352 and President's Rule under Article 356 have been invoked on multiple occasions, financial emergency powers remain completely uninvoked.

89. (B) President's Rule and Financial Emergency
Parliamentary approval for proclaiming President's Rule under Article 356 and Financial Emergency under Article 360 requires only a simple majority in both Houses of Parliament. In contrast, declaring or extending a National Emergency under Article 352 strictly mandates approval by a special majority in both the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

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90. (A) Financial Emergency
Once approved by Parliament, a Financial Emergency proclaimed under Article 360 continues indefinitely without requiring periodic parliamentary re-approval. Unlike National Emergency and President's Rule, which mandate constitutional parliamentary approval every

six months to remain operative, a Financial Emergency remains in force continuously until the President revokes it.

91. (B) Under Article 352, the state executive continues but under Centre's directions; under Article 356, it is dismissed
During a National Emergency under Article 352, the State Executive is not suspended; state governments continue to exist but must function in accordance with executive directions issued by the Centre. Under President's Rule under Article 356, the State Executive is dismissed, and administrative power shifts directly to the Centre.

92. (B) I, II and IV only
Article 352 affects fundamental rights, whereas Articles 356 and 360 do not directly impact them. Article 356 has a three-year maximum limit, unlike Articles 352 and 360. Revoking any emergency does not require parliamentary approval. However, only Article 352 constitutionally mandates a written Cabinet recommendation for its proclamation.

93. (A) The federal structure transforms into a unitary one without any formal amendment
A unique operational feature of the Indian Constitution during a National Emergency is its legal adaptability. Without formal constitutional amendments, the federal structure transforms into a unitary system, granting central authorities supreme executive and legislative powers over state jurisdictions to ensure swift, cohesive decision-making during crises.

94. (C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
During the Constituent Assembly debates, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar expressed the hope that the drastic emergency powers under Article 356 would remain a dead letter. He anticipated that central intervention in state administration would be invoked only in extreme circumstances as a measure of last constitutional resort.

95. (D) The President can modify the constitutional distribution of revenues between the Union and the States
Under Article 354, while a proclamation of National Emergency is in operation, the President possesses the constitutional power to modify the statutory distribution of revenues between the Centre and the states. Such executive orders must be laid before Parliament and remain effective until the end of that financial year.

96. (C) Parliament acquires concurrent power to legislate on the State List, alongside the State Legislature
During a National Emergency under Article 352, the legislative competence of Parliament expands to cover matters in the State List. Parliament gains concurrent power to make laws on state subjects alongside the State Legislature, without suspending or dissolving state legislative bodies, ensuring national legislative supremacy when necessary.

97. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
In Constituent Assembly debates, H.V. Kamath described emergency provisions as a chapter of reactions and retrogression. K.T. Shah warned that the President could become a dictator, while Shibban Lal Saxena feared state autonomy would be destroyed. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar famously hoped Article 356 would remain a dead letter.

98. (B) 38th Amendment Act (1975)
The 38th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1975 attempted to make the President's satisfaction in proclaiming a National Emergency under Article 352 final and conclusive. It explicitly barred judicial scrutiny, seeking to make emergency declarations entirely immune from legal challenge in any court of law across the country.

99. (C) 44th Amendment Act
The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 deleted the restrictive clause introduced by the 38th Amendment Act, thereby restoring judicial review over emergency declarations. Consequently, the President's satisfaction in proclaiming a National Emergency under Article 352 became subject to judicial review on grounds of malafide or irrelevance.

100. (C) Minerva Mills case (1980)
In the landmark Minerva Mills case of 1980, the Supreme Court ruled that a proclamation of National Emergency under Article 352 can be challenged in court. The judiciary established that emergency declarations are subject to judicial review if based on wholly extraneous, irrelevant facts, or demonstrated executive malafides.

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101. (A) The court can examine whether there was relevant material, but cannot question the adequacy of that material
In the S.R. Bommai case, the Supreme Court established that judicial review of President's Rule focuses on executive satisfaction. The court can examine whether relevant material existed to support the proclamation, but it cannot assess the adequacy or sufficiency of that material, ensuring judicial oversight without encroaching on political judgments.

102. (D) The Union Government
When a proclamation imposing President's Rule under Article 356 is challenged in court, the burden of proof rests on the Union Government. The central authority must disclose objective material to demonstrate that a situation had arisen where state governance could not be carried out in accordance with constitutional provisions.

103. (B) The subjective satisfaction of the Council of Ministers based on objective material
In Indian constitutional jurisprudence, the term President's satisfaction in emergency provisions does not signify personal satisfaction. Instead, it refers to the executive satisfaction of the Union Council of Ministers, which must be formed on objective material and tendered as binding advice to the President under the constitutional framework.

104. (C) To impose President's Rule based on material received from sources other than the Governor
Under Article 356, the phrase or otherwise empowers the President to impose President's Rule based on information received from sources other than a formal report from the State Governor. This enables central intervention if credible material indicates a constitutional breakdown, even in the absence of a gubernatorial report.

105. (D) It can revive the dismissed state government and restore the dissolved legislative assembly
If the Supreme Court holds a proclamation under Article 356 unconstitutional and malafide, it possesses broad remedial powers. Under the S.R. Bommai precedent, the court can strike down the proclamation, revive the dismissed state government, and restore the dissolved or suspended State Legislative Assembly to full legal operation.

106. (C) I and III only
Presidential satisfaction in emergency declarations must be based on relevant objective material, and courts can examine this underlying material despite Article 74(2) protecting direct ministerial advice. However, if a decision rests on mixed grounds, the presence of invalid grounds does not automatically invalidate the proclamation if valid material remains.

107. (B) Another reasonable person might have reached a different conclusion on the same material
The President's satisfaction in invoking emergency provisions cannot be struck down by courts simply because an alternative reasonable view was possible on the same material. Judicial review evaluates whether relevant material existed, without replacing the executive's subjective satisfaction with the court's opinion on political or administrative matters.

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108. (B) It does not contain specific, comprehensive emergency provisions like India, relying instead on congressional legislation and the suspension of habeas corpus
Unlike the Indian Constitution, which contains codified emergency provisions in Part XVIII, the United States Constitution lacks a comprehensive emergency chapter. Instead, federal crises in the United States are managed through specific congressional statutes, executive authority, and the constitutional provision allowing Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

109. (A) The Weimar Constitution of Germany
The constitutional mechanism permitting the executive to suspend fundamental rights during national emergencies was adapted by Indian constitutional framers from the Weimar Constitution of Germany. Article 48 of the Weimar Constitution granted the President extensive emergency powers to suspend civil rights, influencing the emergency framework adopted in India.

110. (B) Section 93
The structural design of Article 356, addressing the breakdown of constitutional machinery in states, is derived from Section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935. Section 93 empowered provincial governors to assume administrative control if constitutional governance failed, serving as the model for President's Rule in India.

111. (D) The concept of Parliamentary Supremacy
In the United Kingdom, the constitutional doctrine of Parliamentary Supremacy eliminates the need for codified emergency provisions. Parliament possesses sovereign authority to enact, amend, or alter emergency legislation at any time, allowing the executive to respond to crises through ordinary or temporary statutory frameworks without written constitutional emergency chapters.

112. (A) Cabinet Recommendation → Presidential Proclamation → Parliamentary Approval → Continuation for 6 months
Operationalizing a National Emergency under Article 352 follows a strict sequence: the Union Cabinet submits a written recommendation to the President, who then issues the proclamation. Parliament must approve the proclamation within one month by special majority, enabling the emergency to continue in force for six months at a time.

113. (B) Tended to concentrate excessive power in the hands of the Union Executive, destroying the federal character
A major criticism leveled against emergency provisions during Constituent Assembly debates focused on centralizing power. Critics argued that conferring extraordinary emergency powers on the Union Executive compromised the federal structure, reduced state autonomy, and risked transforming the democratic setup into a centralized governance framework during national crises.

114. (D) H.V. Kamath
During the Constituent Assembly debates, prominent member H.V. Kamath strongly criticized the emergency provisions, describing their inclusion as a chapter of reactions and retrogression. He cautioned against granting excessive powers to the executive, expressing concern over potential erosion of fundamental rights and federal principles in post-independence India.

115. (A) A dictatorship of the Cabinet and the President
Critics of emergency provisions argue that concentrating legislative and executive powers in central authorities creates a risk of executive authoritarianism. By allowing the suspension of fundamental rights and overriding state autonomy, these provisions inherently carry the constitutional risk of establishing a dictatorship led by the Cabinet and the President.

116. (C) It practically nullifies the financial autonomy of the states, reducing them to municipalities under the Centre's control
The primary concern regarding a Financial Emergency under Article 360 is its impact on state autonomy. By empowering the Centre to issue binding directions on financial propriety, alter budget priorities, and reserve state money bills, it nullifies state fiscal autonomy, effectively reducing state governments to financial subordinates.

117. (D) I, II, III and IV
Key criticisms of emergency provisions include the centralization of federal powers, the risk of executive dictatorship, the compromise of state financial independence, and the temporary suspension of civil liberties. These factors highlight potential risks to democratic governance and federal equilibrium during operational emergency periods.

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118. (D) Sarkaria Commission
The Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations examined the operational history of Article 356 and strongly recommended that it be used sparingly as a measure of last resort. The commission urged that all alternative remedies and formal warnings be exhausted before invoking central emergency powers against state governments.

119. (D) Punchhi Commission (2010)
The Punchhi Commission on Centre-State Relations introduced the concept of a Localized Emergency in its 2010 report. It recommended amending constitutional provisions to enable central intervention in specific troubled districts or regions without dismissing the state government or suspending the entire state legislative assembly under Article 356.

120. (C) It should be a 'speaking document' containing a precise and clear statement of all material facts and grounds
Reform committees on Centre-State relations frequently recommend that the Governor's report under Article 356 should be a speaking document. It must clearly outline all material facts, objective circumstances, and logical

60. (B) It extended the normal tenure from 5 years to 6 years
Enacted during the 1975 Emergency, the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act altered several constitutional provisions, including extending the tenure of both the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies from five years to six years. This extension was subsequently repealed by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, restoring five-year terms.

61. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
During the 1975 Emergency, the Supreme Court ruled in the ADM Jabalpur case that habeas corpus petitions were non-maintainable even against malafide detentions. This decision stemmed from Presidential orders issued under Article 359, which suspended the legal right to enforce Fundamental Rights, including Article 21, in court.

62. (C) 44th Amendment Act
The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 introduced crucial institutional checks to prevent executive overreach. It mandated that the President can issue a proclamation of National Emergency under Article 352 only after receiving written advice from the Union Cabinet, thereby preventing a Prime Minister from acting unilaterally without cabinet consensus.

63. (D) Protection in respect of conviction for offences and protection of life and personal liberty
Following lessons learned from the 1975 Emergency, the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act ensured that fundamental rights under Article 20, providing protection against retrospective criminal laws, and Article 21, guaranteeing personal liberty, cannot be suspended during an emergency, maintaining access to judicial remedies under all circumstances.

64. (C) War or external aggression
Under constitutional provisions modified by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978, fundamental freedoms under Article 19 are automatically suspended under Article 358 only when an emergency is declared on grounds of war or external aggression. An emergency declared on grounds of armed rebellion does not suspend Article 19.

65. (C) Two months to one month
To ensure swift parliamentary oversight, the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 reduced the period within which a proclamation of National Emergency must be approved by Parliament. The required timeline was shortened from two months to one month, preventing prolonged executive emergency rule without parliamentary authorization.

66. (A) I, II and III only
The 44th Amendment Act substituted internal disturbance with armed rebellion, introduced special majority approval, and enabled the Lok Sabha to revoke a National Emergency by simple majority. However, it did not alter or remove the President's constitutional power to declare a Financial Emergency under Article 360 of the Constitution.

67. (C) 1994
The landmark Supreme Court judgment establishing detailed legal principles regarding Article 356 was delivered in S.R. Bommai v. Union of India in 1994. A nine-judge Constitution Bench laid down robust safeguards to curtail the arbitrary exercise of central executive power and curb the political misuse of President's Rule in states.

68. (C) The President's proclamation under Article 356 is subject to judicial review to check mala fides or extraneous grounds
In the landmark S.R. Bommai case, the Supreme Court ruled that a Presidential proclamation under Article 356 is subject to judicial review. The judiciary holds authority to examine whether executive satisfaction was based on relevant objective material or influenced by mala fides, establishing that central emergency powers are legally accountable.

69. (A) A floor test on the floor of the Legislative Assembly
The Supreme Court ruled in the S.R. Bommai case that the floor of the Legislative Assembly is the only constitutional forum to test whether a state ministry enjoys majority support. Subjective assessments by Governors or private letters are invalid substitutes for a formal floor test conducted within the legislative chamber.

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Parliament ensures robust debate and legislative checks before approving central emergency declarations.

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CHAPTER 09
Union Executive

1. According to Article 52 of the Constitution of India, which of the following statements most accurately describes the position of the President?
(A) The President is the real head of the executive and exercises powers directly.
(B) The President is the head of the government and directs all administrative functions.
(C) The President is an advisory figure with no formal executive authority.
(D) The President is the head of the Indian State and represents the solidarity of the nation.

2. Which of the following members do NOT participate in the electoral college for the election of the President of India?
(A) Elected members of the Lok Sabha
(B) Elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies
(C) Nominated members of the Rajya Sabha
(D) Elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry

3. In the context of the Presidential election, the value of the vote of an elected Member of a State Legislative Assembly (MLA) is determined using the state's population based on which census year, as per the current constitutional provisions?
(A) 1971
(B) 1991
(C) 2001
(D) 2011

4. In the Presidential election, the calculation of the value of the vote of an elected MLA from Rajasthan is derived by dividing the total population of Rajasthan (1971 census) by the total number of elected members in the State Assembly, and further dividing the quotient by which number?
(A) 10
(B) 100
(C) 1000
(D) 10000

5. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The President of India is an integral part of the Parliament.
Reason (R): A bill passed by both Houses of Parliament cannot become law without the President's assent.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

6. Consider the following statements regarding the election of the President of India:
I. The election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
II. Voting takes place through an open ballot system to ensure party discipline.
III. All doubts and disputes arising out of the President's election are inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court of India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

7. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I
P. Article 54
Q. Article 58
R. Article 60
S. Article 61
List II
1. Qualifications for election as President
2. Impeachment of the President
3. Election of the President
4. Oath or affirmation by the President
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

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(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

8. A candidate contesting the election for the President of India is required to make a security deposit in the Reserve Bank of India. What is the amount of this security deposit?
(A) Rs. 10,000
(B) Rs. 15,000
(C) Rs. 20,000
(D) Rs. 25,000

9. In order to be eligible for election as President, a person must be qualified for election as a member of which of the following?
(A) The Rajya Sabha
(B) Both Houses of Parliament
(C) State Legislative Assembly
(D) The Lok Sabha

10. Which of the following conditions constitutes a valid ground for the impeachment of the President of India under Article 61?
(A) Violation of the Constitution
(B) Proved misbehaviour or incapacity
(C) Loss of confidence in the Lok Sabha
(D) Moral turpitude

11. Arrange the following steps regarding the impeachment of the President in the correct sequential order:
1. Passing of the resolution by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the initiating House.
2. Giving a 14 days' advance notice signed by one-fourth of the members of the initiating House.
3. Investigation of the charges by the other House.
4. Passing of the resolution by the investigating House by a two-thirds majority of its total membership.

Choose the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

12. Consider the following statements regarding the President's term and resignation:
I. The President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.
II. The President can resign from office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the Chief Justice of India.
III. The President may, even after the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.
IV. The resignation of the President must be communicated immediately to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

13. Which of the following statements about the impeachment process of the President is incorrect?
(A) Impeachment charges can be initiated by either House of Parliament.
(B) Nominated members of either House of Parliament can participate in the impeachment.
(C) The President has the right to appear and to be represented at the investigation.
(D) Elected members of state legislative assemblies participate in the impeachment.

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14. If the office of the President falls vacant by resignation, removal, death or otherwise, then the election to fill the vacancy must be held within what maximum time limit?
(A) Three months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy
(B) Six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy
(C) Nine months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy
(D) One year from the date of occurrence of the vacancy

15. The executive power of the Union is vested in the President. Under Article 77, all executive action of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the:
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Council of Ministers
(C) Cabinet Secretary
(D) President

16. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the appointing powers of the President of India:
(A) Advocate General of a State — Appointed by the President
(B) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Council of Ministers whenever he disagrees with their advice.
(D) The President is mandated to immediately reject cabinet advice that violates the Basic Structure doctrine.

81. Which of the following statements about the 'De jure' and 'De facto' executive is correct in the context of the Indian Union?
(A) The Prime Minister serves as the De jure executive authority, while the President acts as De facto executive.
(B) The Cabinet Secretary acts as the De jure executive, whereas the Prime Minister serves as De facto executive.
(C) Both the President and Prime Minister function as joint De facto executives sharing equal divided powers.
(D) The President is De jure (nominal) executive, and the Prime Minister is De facto (real) executive.

82. Which constitutional principle ensures that a minister who disagrees with a Cabinet decision and is not prepared to defend it must resign?
(A) Individual Responsibility
(B) Collective Responsibility
(C) Secrecy of Office
(D) Constitutional Morality

83. The salaries and allowances of the Prime Minister and other Ministers are determined by the:
(A) President of India
(B) Finance Commission
(C) Parliament
(D) Reserve Bank of India

84. Consider the following statements regarding the Attorney General's role and assistance:
I. He is assisted by two Solicitor Generals and four Additional Solicitor Generals.
II. Article 76 directly provides for the office of the Solicitor General of India alongside the Attorney General.
III. The Solicitor General is a statutory post, not a constitutional one.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

85. If a resolution of no-confidence is passed against a single minister in the Lok Sabha, what is the required constitutional outcome?
(A) Only that specific minister must resign.
(B) The entire Council of Ministers must resign.
(C) The President removes the minister after consulting the Supreme Court.
(D) The minister is given a 30-day grace period to regain confidence.

86. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental qualification to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court, and hence, also applies as a criterion NOT strictly required for the Attorney General of India?
(A) Must be a citizen of India
(B) Must have been a judge of a High Court for 5 years
(C) Must have been an advocate of a High Court for 10 years
(D) Must have completed 35 years of age

87. Under which Article is the President bound to exercise his functions with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers?
(A) Article 73
(B) Article 74
(C) Article 75
(D) Article 78

88. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the President of India:
I. He can return a constitutional amendment bill for reconsideration of Parliament.
II. He appoints the Chief Justice of India and the judges of the Supreme Court and high courts.
III. He can seek advisory opinion from the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact.
IV. He determines the question of disqualification of Members of Parliament in consultation with the Election Commission.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

89. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The President of India is not bound to accept the advice of the Council of Ministers

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(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

24. Consider the following statements about the pardoning power of the President under Article 72:

I. It applies to punishments or sentences by a Court Martial.
II. It is an executive power that is independent of the judiciary.
III. The President can grant a pardon in all cases where the sentence is a sentence of death.
IV. The President can exercise this power entirely on his personal discretion without cabinet advice.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

25. Which of the following statements captures the difference between the pardoning powers of the President and the Governor?
(A) The Governor possesses exclusive power to pardon a death sentence, whereas the President does not.
(B) Both the President and the Governor hold identical constitutional powers regarding court-martial sentences.
(C) The President can pardon court-martial sentences, whereas the Governor lacks this power.
(D) The Governor's pardoning authority extends to Union laws, while the President's applies to State laws.

26. Under Article 123 of the Constitution, the President has the power to promulgate ordinances. What is the maximum statutory life of such an ordinance if Parliament takes no prior action?
(A) Exactly 6 months
(B) 6 months and 6 weeks
(C) 1 year
(D) Until the next session of Parliament concludes completely

27. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The President's ordinance-making power is not a parallel power of legislation.
Reason (R): An ordinance can be promulgated only when either both Houses of Parliament are not in session or when either of the two Houses is not in session.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

28. In which of the following landmark cases did the Supreme Court rule that the power of the President to promulgate an ordinance is subject to judicial review if it is exercised with a mala fide intention?
(A) Kesavananda Bharati case
(B) S.R. Bommai case
(C) Minerva Mills case
(D) R.C. Cooper case

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29. Consider the following statements regarding the financial powers of the President:

I. No demand for a grant can be made except on his recommendation.
II. He constitutes a Finance Commission every five years to recommend the distribution of revenues between the Centre and the states.
III. He can make advances out of the Contingency Fund of India to meet any unforeseen expenditure.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

30. Which constitutional provision grants the President the power to declare a National Emergency?
(A) Article 352
(B) Article 356
(C) Article 360
(D) Article 365

31. During a Financial Emergency declared under Article 360, the President can issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of which of the following?
(A) Only officers and employees serving under the administration of the Central Government.
(B) Persons serving the Union or State, including Supreme Court and High Court judges.
(C) Only public servants and employees working exclusively under State Governments.
(D) Only elected Members of Parliament and

— Appointed by the President
(C) Chief Election Commissioner — Appointed by the President
(D) Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission — Appointed by the President

17. The President has the power to declare any area as a 'Scheduled Area' and possesses powers with respect to the administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas. This administrative power falls under which category of the President's powers?
(A) Legislative Powers
(B) Judicial Powers
(C) Financial Powers
(D) Executive Powers

18. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The President of India can summon a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament.
Reason (R): A joint sitting is summoned to resolve a deadlock between the two Houses over the passage of a Money Bill.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

19. Consider the following statements regarding the legislative powers of the President:
I. He can prorogue the Houses of Parliament but cannot dissolve the Lok Sabha.
II. He nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha from amongst persons having special knowledge in literature, science, art, and social service.
III. He addresses the Parliament at the commencement of the first session after each general election and the first session of each year.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

20. Select the correct sequence of Presidents of India in chronological order of their assumption of office:
(A) Dr. Zakir Husain, V. V. Giri, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, N. Sanjeeva Reddy
(B) V. V. Giri, Dr. Zakir Husain, N. Sanjeeva Reddy, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
(C) Dr. Zakir Husain, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, V. V. Giri, N. Sanjeeva Reddy
(D) N. Sanjeeva Reddy, Dr. Zakir Husain, V. V. Giri, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

21. Prior recommendation or sanction of the President is required for the introduction of certain types of bills in the Parliament. For which of the following bills is the President's prior recommendation NOT constitutionally required?
(A) A bill altering the boundaries of a state
(B) A Money Bill
(C) A bill to amend the Constitution under Article 368
(D) A bill involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India

22. When a bill is passed by the Parliament and sent to the President, which of the following actions is an exercise of 'Pocket Veto'?
(A) The President returns the bill to the Parliament for its formal constitutional reconsideration.
(B) The President gives his formal assent to the bill immediately upon its presentation.
(C) The President formally withholds his assent from the bill, causing it to lapse completely.
(D) The President keeps the bill pending indefinitely without taking any official action.

23. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I
P. Commutation
Q. Remission
R. Respite
S. Reprieve
List II
1. Reducing the period of sentence without changing its character
2. Substitution of one form of punishment for a lighter form
3. Awarding a lesser sentence due to a special fact like pregnancy
4. Stay of the execution of a sentence for a temporary period
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

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40. For a maximum of how many months can the Vice-President act as the President when the latter's office falls vacant?
(A) Three months
(B) Six months
(C) Nine months
(D) One year

41. If the election of a person as Vice-President is declared void by the Supreme Court, what happens to the acts performed by him before the date of such declaration?
(A) They are declared completely invalid and reversed retroactively.
(B) They are rendered subject to mandatory review by the Parliament.
(C) They are treated as legally null and void from their inception.
(D) They are not invalidated and continue to remain in full force.

42. Consider the following statements:
I. The Constitution specifies the salary of the Vice-President in his capacity as Vice-President.
II. The Vice-President draws his regular salary in his capacity as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
III. When acting as President, the Vice-President is entitled to the salary and allowances of the President.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

43. Arrange the following Prime Ministers of India in chronological sequence of their tenure:
1. P. V. Narasimha Rao
2. H. D. Deve Gowda
3. V. P. Singh
4. Chandra Shekhar
Choose the correct option:
(A) 3, 4, 1, 2
(B) 4, 3, 1, 2
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2

44. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?
(A) The Chief Justice of India
(B) The President of India
(C) The Lok Sabha through a floor test
(D) The majority party in Parliament

45. According to the conventions of the parliamentary system, the President must appoint the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister. If no single party has a clear majority, the President exercises situational discretion. What is the standard timeframe usually granted by the President to the newly appointed Prime Minister to seek a vote of confidence in the Lok Sabha in such cases?
(A) One week
(B) Fifteen days
(C) One month
(D) Six months

46. The Prime Minister of India serves as the Chairman of which of the following bodies?
(A) Zonal Councils
(B) Finance Commission
(C) Election Commission
(D) Inter-State Council

47. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The resignation or death of an incumbent Prime Minister automatically dissolves the Council of Ministers.
Reason (R): The Prime Minister is the head of the Council of Ministers and without him, the Council cannot exist or function.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

48. Under Article 78 of the Constitution, what is the principal duty of the Prime Minister regarding his relationship with the President?
(A) To communicate all cabinet decisions on administration and legislation to the President.
(B) To submit the comprehensive annual national budget to the President prior to parliamentary tabling.
(C) To advise the President on all judicial appointments made to the Supreme Court and High Courts.
(D) To guarantee that the President grants assent to all legislative bills passed by the Parliament.

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49. Which of the following former Prime Ministers of India was NOT a Chief Minister of a state prior to becoming the Prime Minister?
(A) Morarji Desai
(B) Charan Singh
(C) Chandra Shekhar
(D) V. P. Singh

50. Consider the following statements concerning the relationship between the Prime Minister and the President:
I. The President can ask the Council of Ministers to reconsider its advice, but the reconsidered advice is binding on the President.
II. The Prime Minister advises the President with regard to the appointment of important officials like the Attorney General of India and the Comptroller and Auditor General.
III. The Prime Minister can advise the President to dissolve the Lok Sabha at any time.
IV. The President can summon the Prime Minister to the Parliament for questioning on executive decisions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

51. The phrase "Primus inter pares" (first among equals) is often used to describe the position of the Prime Minister in the Cabinet. Who famously described the Prime Minister as "the keystone of the cabinet arch"?
(A) Sir Ivor Jennings
(B) B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Laski
(D) Lord Morley

52. Which Constitutional Amendment Act made the advice of the Council of Ministers definitively binding on the President, requiring him to act in accordance with such advice?
(A) 44th Amendment Act of 1978
(B) 86th Amendment Act of 2002
(C) 42nd Amendment Act of 1976
(D) 91st Amendment Act of 2003

53. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I
P. NITI Aayog
Q. National Integration Council
R. National Water Resources Council
S. Zonal Councils
List II
1. PM is the Chairperson
2. PM is the Chairperson
3. PM is the Chairperson
4. PM is NOT the Chairperson (Chaired by Union Home Minister)
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

54. According to the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003, what is the maximum permissible size of the Council of Ministers, including the Prime Minister?
(A) 10% of the total strength of both Houses of Parliament
(B) 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha
(C) 15% of the total strength of both Houses of Parliament
(D) 10% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha

55. The principle of 'Collective Responsibility' is the bedrock of the parliamentary system of government. Under Article 75(3) of the Constitution, the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to which institution?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Lok Sabha
(C) The Parliament (Both Houses)
(D) The Electorate

56. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Ministers are individually responsible to the President of India.
Reason (R): The President can remove a minister from the Council of Ministers at his own absolute discretion without consulting the Prime Minister.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

57. Which of the following is NOT a recognized category of ministers in the Union Council of Ministers?
(A) Cabinet Ministers holding independent

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portfolios
(B) Ministers of State with or without independent charge
(C) Deputy Ministers assisting cabinet ministers
(D) Parliamentary Secretaries

58. Consider the following statements regarding the oath taken by a Minister:
I. The President administers the oath of office and secrecy to the Minister.
II. The oath of secrecy pledges the Minister not to reveal any information brought under their consideration, except as required for duty.
III. The format of the oath for Union Ministers is provided in the Second Schedule of the Constitution.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

59. What happens if a person who is not a member of either House of Parliament is appointed as a Minister?
(A) The appointment is legally invalid from the start and unconstitutional under Article 75.
(B) The person can serve indefinitely, provided the appointment is formally approved by the President.
(C) He can serve for six months, within which he must become a Member of Parliament.
(D) The person can serve as a minister indefinitely but without voting privileges in Cabinet meetings.

60. Arrange the following categories of the executive branch in order of their typical administrative hierarchy and influence (from highest to lowest):
1. Cabinet Ministers
2. Prime Minister
3. Deputy Ministers
4. Ministers of State
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

61. In the Indian parliamentary system, there is no provision for the legal responsibility of a minister. This means that:
(A) Presidential orders for public acts do not require a minister's counter-signature.
(B) Ministers are granted total legal immunity from being sued in courts for any civil or personal crimes.
(C) Executive ministers are legally exempt from following standard constitutional parliamentary rules.
(D) Union ministers cannot be held legally or departmentally accountable for official civil servant acts.

62. Consider the following statements comparing the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet:
I. The Council of Ministers is a larger body than the Cabinet.
II. The Cabinet meets as a body to shape national policies, whereas the Council of Ministers rarely meets as a single body.
III. The term 'Cabinet' is not mentioned anywhere in the original text of the Constitution of India.
IV. The Cabinet enforces the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lower House.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

63. The term 'Cabinet' was inserted into the Constitution of India in Article 352. Which Constitutional Amendment Act was responsible for this insertion?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(B) 73rd Amendment Act, 1992
(C) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(D) 91st Amendment Act, 2003

64. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the functions of the Cabinet in India:
(A) It is the highest decision-making authority in the Indian politico-administrative system.
(B) It deals with all major legislative and financial matters.
(C) It acts as the supreme executive authority and chief policy-formulating body.
(D) Its decisions are advisory and can be unilaterally overturned by the Prime Minister.

65. What is the informal body consisting of the Prime Minister and a few of his most influential colleagues, sometimes even including friends

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or family members, who take crucial decisions, commonly referred to as?
(A) Kitchen Cabinet
(B) Shadow Cabinet
(C) Super Cabinet
(D) War Cabinet

66. Cabinet Committees are institutional arrangements to reduce the workload of the Cabinet. Which of the following statements about Cabinet Committees is correct?
(A) They are explicitly mentioned and mandated in Article 77 of the Constitution.
(B) They are set up exclusively by the President of India.
(C) They are extra-constitutional in emergence.
(D) Only Cabinet Ministers can be members of these committees.

67. Which of the following Cabinet Committees is often described as the 'Super-Cabinet' due to its overarching influence in government decision-making?
(A) Economic Affairs Committee
(B) Appointments Committee
(C) Parliamentary Affairs Committee
(D) Political Affairs Committee

68. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Parliamentary Affairs Committee is typically chaired by the Prime Minister.
Reason (R): The Prime Minister heads all the standing Cabinet Committees to maintain ultimate control over executive functions.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

69. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I
P. Political Affairs Committee
Q. Economic Affairs Committee
R. Appointments Committee
S. Parliamentary Affairs Committee
List II
1. Prime Minister
2. Prime Minister
3. Prime Minister
4. Union Home Minister
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

70. Consider the following statements regarding the Attorney General of India:
I. He is the highest law officer in the country.
II. He is appointed by the President and must have the same qualifications as required for a Judge of the Supreme Court.
III. He has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

71. According to Article 76 of the Constitution, what is the term of office of the Attorney General of India?
(A) A fixed tenure of five years from the date of assumption of office.
(B) Until attaining the mandatory retirement age of sixty-five years.
(C) Not fixed by Constitution; holds office during President's pleasure.
(D) A renewable tenure of three years, subject to statutory approval.

72. Which Article of the Constitution gives the Attorney General the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament or their joint sitting, but without a right to vote?
(A) Article 76
(B) Article 105
(C) Article 124
(D) Article 88

73. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Attorney General of India is debarred from private legal practice.
Reason (R): The Attorney General is a full-time government servant and falls under the category of strict government employment.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true

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but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

74. Which of the following limitations is placed on the Attorney General of India?
(A) He is barred from advising any state government without prior approval of the Supreme Court of India.
(B) He cannot defend accused persons in criminal cases without Union Government permission.
(C) He is constitutionally barred from being appointed as a member of any committee of Parliament.
(D) He is strictly prohibited from accepting the directorship of any private company under any condition.

75. A Minister of State (Independent Charge) differs from a Minister of State without independent charge primarily because:
(A) He regularly attends all Cabinet meetings as an ex-officio member without needing a special invitation.
(B) He is constitutionally responsible directly to the President of India rather than to the Lok Sabha.
(C) He is appointed directly by the Prime Minister without requiring the formal approval of the President.
(D) He exercises full ministerial powers over his assigned ministry without a Cabinet Minister above him.

76. In the landmark case of Shamsher Singh vs. State of Punjab (1974), the Supreme Court clarified the nature of the President's power. Which of the following doctrines was upheld in this judgment?
(A) The President possesses independent executive powers to act without advice from the Council of Ministers.
(B) The President is a constitutional head bound by Council of Ministers advice.
(C) The President holds absolute discretionary authority that overrides all major cabinet decisions.
(D) The Governor is vested with broader constitutional discretion than the President regarding state bills.

77. Which of the following cases is associated with the judicial review of the President's Rule (Article 356), emphasizing that the President's power is not absolute and the dissolution of a state assembly is subject to judicial scrutiny?
(A) U.N. Rao vs. Indira Gandhi (1971)
(B) Kehar Singh case (1989)
(C) D.C. Wadhwa case (1987)
(D) S.R. Bommai case (1994)

78. Consider the following sequence of events regarding the passage and lapse of an Ordinance promulgated by the President. Arrange them in the correct sequential order:
1. Promulgation of Ordinance by the President.
2. Parliament reassembles.
3. Expiration of 6 weeks from the reassembly.
4. Ordinance lapses (if not approved by Parliament).

Choose the correct option:
(A) 1, 2, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

79. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I
P. Epuru Sudhakar case (2006)
Q. U.N. Rao vs Indira Gandhi (1971)
R. D.C. Wadhwa case (1987)
S. S.R. Bommai case (1994)
List II
1. Re-promulgation of ordinances is a fraud on the Constitution
2. Judicial review of the pardoning power of the President/Governor
3. Judicial review of the imposition of President's Rule
4. The Council of Ministers must exist even after the dissolution of Lok Sabha
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

80. The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 introduced a significant check on the President's power regarding the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers. What was this check?
(A) The President can refer any controversial cabinet advice directly to the Supreme Court for legal validation.
(B) The President can return advice once to the Council of Ministers for reconsideration.
(C) The President holds authority to dismiss the

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members of parliamentary committees.

32. In which of the following situations does the President of India exercise constitutional discretion?
(A) In appointing the Prime Minister when no political party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha.
(B) In returning a non-Money Bill for the reconsideration of Parliament.
(C) The President of India has no constitutional discretion; he only has situational discretion.
(D) In dissolving the Lok Sabha if the Council of Ministers has lost its majority.

33. The constitutional concept of the President as the nominal executive and the Prime Minister as the real executive is borrowed heavily from the political system of which country?
(A) United States of America
(B) France
(C) Switzerland
(D) United Kingdom

34. Which of the following is NOT an eligibility criteria for the election of the Vice-President of India?
(A) Must be a citizen of India
(B) Must have completed 35 years of age
(C) Must be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha
(D) Must not hold any office of profit under the Union, state, or local authority

35. The electoral college for the election of the Vice-President of India consists of:
(A) Only elected members of both Houses of Parliament
(B) Both elected and nominated members of both Houses of Parliament
(C) Elected members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies
(D) Elected members of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies, and Legislative Councils

36. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I
P. Article 63
Q. Article 64
R. Article 65
S. Article 66
List II
1. Election of Vice-President
2. Vice-President to act as President or discharge his functions
3. There shall be a Vice-President of India
4. Vice-President to be ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

37. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): When the Vice-President acts as President, he ceases to perform the duties of the office of Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
Reason (R): The Constitution specifies that one person cannot simultaneously hold two major constitutional executive and legislative presiding roles to avoid conflict of interest.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

38. Consider the following statements about the removal of the Vice-President of India:
I. He can be removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the Rajya Sabha and agreed to by the Lok Sabha.
II. A formal impeachment process like that of the President is required for his removal.
III. No ground has been mentioned in the Constitution for his removal.
IV. At least 14 days' advance notice must be given to move a resolution for his removal.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

39. To whom does the Vice-President of India submit his resignation?
(A) The Chief Justice of India
(B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(C) The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(D) The President of India

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if it is tendered by a caretaker government after the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.
Reason (R): A caretaker government merely functions to prevent an administrative vacuum and cannot take major policy decisions.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

90. Which functionary acts as the main link of communication between the Cabinet and the President?
(A) Cabinet Secretary
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(D) Union Home Minister

91. The Indian Constitution provides for a parliamentary system. Which of the following features is NOT characteristic of a parliamentary system of government?
(A) Presence of both nominal and real executive authorities within the governance system.
(B) Strict separation of executive and legislative powers.
(C) Collective responsibility of the executive branch to the popular house of legislature.
(D) Direct political and administrative leadership of the government by the Prime Minister.

92. Identify the odd one out among the following former Prime Ministers of India, based on their membership in Parliament at the time of their initial appointment:
(A) Indira Gandhi (in 1966)
(B) H. D. Deve Gowda (in 1996)
(C) Manmohan Singh (in 2004)
(D) Narendra Modi (in 2014)

93. A newly appointed Minister in the Union Cabinet who is not a Member of Parliament decides to contest an election to the Rajya Sabha from Rajasthan. How many seats are allocated to Rajasthan in the Rajya Sabha?
(A) 10
(B) 11
(C) 15
(D) 25

94. Who among the following has the authority to allocate portfolios among the ministers in the Union Council of Ministers?
(A) The President, at his discretion
(B) The Prime Minister
(C) The Cabinet Secretary
(D) The Parliament

95. Consider the following statements about the Deputy Prime Minister in India:
I. The office of the Deputy Prime Minister is explicitly established by Article 75 of the Constitution.
II. The Deputy Prime Minister enjoys the same cabinet rank as a regular Cabinet Minister.
III. Appointments to this post are mostly dictated by political compulsions rather than constitutional mandates.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

96. What is the minimum age prescribed by the Constitution of India for a person to be appointed as the Prime Minister, assuming he/she is a member of the Lok Sabha?
(A) 21 years
(B) 25 years
(C) 30 years
(D) 35 years

97. The concept of "Cabinet system" in the Indian political context operates on the principle of secrecy. The Ministers take an oath of secrecy. What does this fundamentally ensure?
(A) That the general public is completely denied access to official financial expenditure records.
(B) That cabinet debates remain private to maintain government unity.
(C) That Members of Parliament are legally prohibited from questioning executive ministerial actions.
(D) That the President of India is intentionally kept uninformed regarding cabinet proceedings.

98. When a Money Bill is presented to the President for his assent, he has which of the following options under the Constitution?
(A) He can give his assent, withhold his assent, or return the bill for reconsideration.

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1. (D) The President is the head of the Indian State and represents the solidarity of the nation.
Article 52 of the Indian Constitution establishes the office of the President, who serves as the executive head of the Indian State. Representing unity, integrity, and solidarity of the nation, the President holds the highest constitutional position. While executive powers are formally vested in the President, actual administration is exercised through the Council of Ministers led by the Prime Minister.

2. (C) Nominated members of the Rajya Sabha
Under Article 54 of the Constitution of India, the electoral college for electing the President consists exclusively of elected members. This includes elected members of both Houses of Parliament, elected members of State Legislative Assemblies, and elected members of Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry. Nominated members of either House of Parliament or state assemblies do not participate in this election.

3. (A) 1971
The value of the vote of an elected Member of a State Legislative Assembly is calculated using the 1971 census population figures. The 84th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2001 extended the freeze on population data based on the 1971 census until the first census taken after the year 2026, ensuring uniformity and population control incentives across all Indian states.

4. (C) 1000
To determine the vote value of an elected MLA in a Presidential election, the total population of the state according to the 1971 census is divided by the total number of elected members in the State Legislative Assembly. The resulting quotient is then divided by 1000 to keep the numerical figures manageable for the electoral calculations.

5. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under Article 79 of the Constitution of India, Parliament consists of the President and two Houses: the Council of States and the House of the People. The President is an integral part of Parliament because a bill passed by both Houses cannot become law without receiving Presidential assent, making legislative involvement the foundational reason for integral parliamentary status.

6. (C) I and III only
Presidential elections follow the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote with voting conducted by secret ballot, not open ballot. Under Article 71 of the Constitution, all doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a President are inquired into and decided exclusively by the Supreme Court of India.

7. (D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The Constitution of India details key presidential provisions across specific articles: Article 54 defines the electoral college for electing the President; Article 58 outlines eligibility qualifications for candidates contesting the presidency; Article 60 prescribes the oath or affirmation taken before assuming office; and Article 61 details the procedure for the impeachment of the President.

8. (B) Rs. 15,000
A candidate contesting the presidential election in India is required to make a security deposit of Rs. 15,000 in the Reserve Bank of India. This security deposit is forfeited if the candidate fails to secure one-sixth of the total valid votes polled in the election, preventing non-serious candidates from filing nominations.

9. (D) The Lok Sabha
Article 58 of the Constitution lays down qualifications for presidential election. A person must be a citizen of India, have completed thirty-five years of age, and be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha (House of the People). Additionally, the candidate must not hold any office of profit under any government authority.

10. (A) Violation of the Constitution
Under Article 61 of the Constitution of India, the President can be impeached from office exclusively for the charge of "violation of the

(A) 75
(B) 81
(C) 82
(D) 85

108. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I
P. Real Executive
Q. Nominal Executive
R. Head of State
S. Head of Government
List II
1. President
2. Prime Minister
3. De jure
4. De facto
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

109. Consider the following statements regarding the Attorney General's participation in parliamentary proceedings:
I. He can be named as a member of any committee of the Parliament.
II. While participating in Parliament, he enjoys all the privileges and immunities available to a Member of Parliament.
III. He can cast a deciding vote in case of a tie in the Lok Sabha.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

110. Which functionary provides legal advice to the Government of India upon matters that are referred to him by the President?
(A) The Chief Justice of India
(B) The Union Law Minister
(C) The Attorney General of India
(D) The Cabinet Secretary

111. Which among the following is considered an extraconstitutional device used in India to streamline the decision-making process of the Cabinet?
(A) Council of Ministers
(B) Cabinet Committees
(C) Supreme Court
(D) Finance Commission

112. The Indian Prime Minister is fundamentally appointed based on:
(A) Direct election by the citizens of India.
(B) Seniority in the ruling party.
(C) Commanding a majority in the Lok Sabha.
(D) Selection by the Electoral College.

113. Under Article 75, what is the nature of the "individual responsibility" of ministers?
(A) They hold office during the pleasure of the President.
(B) They are individually responsible to the Prime Minister.
(C) They are responsible to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
(D) They are immune from any removal until the end of the 5-year term.

114. If the Prime Minister of India belongs to the Rajya Sabha, which of the following restrictions applies to him?
(A) He cannot vote on a Lok Sabha no-confidence motion.
(B) He is constitutionally barred from speaking in the Lok Sabha.
(C) He is disqualified from holding the chairmanship of NITI Aayog.
(D) He cannot make key policy statements on the floor of Lok Sabha.

115. A member of the Lok Sabha from a constituency in Rajasthan is appointed as a Cabinet Minister. To whom will this minister tender his/her resignation if required by the Prime Minister?
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(C) The Governor of Rajasthan
(D) The President of India

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116. Which among the following Constitutional Amendments mandated that the President must act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, cementing the nominal role of the President?
(A) 24th Amendment
(B) 42nd Amendment
(C) 61st Amendment
(D) 73rd Amendment

117. What distinguishes 'Pardon' from 'Commutation' in the context of the President's judicial powers?
(A) Pardon alters sentence character without clearing conviction; Commutation fully absolves the offender.

(B) Pardon removes sentence and conviction; Commutation substitutes a lighter penalty.
(C) Pardon merely reduces sentence duration; Commutation temporarily delays execution of the penalty.
(D) There is no legal distinction between them; both terms are used interchangeably in law.

118. Consider the following statements about the Vice-President acting as President:
I. He can act as President only in cases of death, resignation, or removal of the President, not during illness.
II. While acting as President, he ceases to perform the duties of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
III. The maximum period he can act as President is six months.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

119. In which case did the Supreme Court state that "the constitutional validity of a pardon or remission is open to judicial review if the decision is arbitrary, mala fide, or based on extraneous considerations"?
(A) Epuru Sudhakar case
(B) Kehar Singh case
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) S.P. Gupta case

120. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the election of the Vice-President:
(A) The election is held by the system of proportional representation.
(B) It involves a single transferable vote.
(C) The voting is conducted by secret ballot.
(D) State Legislative Assemblies participate in this election.

121. The President of India can be removed from office before the expiry of his term by:
(A) A motion of no-confidence in the Lok Sabha
(B) Impeachment by the Parliament
(C) An order of the Supreme Court
(D) A resolution passed by the State Legislative Assemblies

122. Under which article is the President required to cause to be laid before both Houses of Parliament the 'Annual Financial Statement' (Union Budget)?
(A) Article 110
(B) Article 112
(C) Article 114
(D) Article 116

123. Which committee is responsible for taking decisions on all higher-level appointments in the Cabinet Secretariat, Public Enterprises, and Banks?
(A) Political Affairs Committee
(B) Economic Affairs Committee
(C) Appointments Committee of the Cabinet
(D) Parliamentary Affairs Committee

124. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The President of India does not have absolute veto power over all bills passed by Parliament.
Reason (R): The President cannot exercise veto power over Constitutional Amendment Bills as mandated by the 24th Constitutional Amendment Act.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

125. The principle of collective responsibility implies that:
(A) The Cabinet is responsible only for collective decisions, not individual ministerial acts.
(B) All ministers are jointly responsible to the Lok Sabha for all acts of the government.
(C) The ministers must report their daily activities to the President collectively.
(D) Only Cabinet ministers bear the responsibility, excluding Ministers of State.

126. Consider the following statements about the Prime Minister's power regarding the Council of Ministers:
I. He can recommend any person to the President for appointment as a minister.
II. He allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers.
III. He can ask a minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss him in case of a difference of opinion.

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IV. His resignation does not affect the continuation of other ministers.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

127. If the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion against the Council of Ministers:

(A) Only the incumbent Prime Minister is required to resign from office.
(B) The President immediately dissolves the Lok Sabha without further procedure.
(C) The entire Council of Ministers must resign.
(D) Only the ministers belonging to the Lok Sabha are required to tender resignation.

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128. What is the minimum number of electors required as proposers and seconders for a candidate in the election of the Vice-President of India?

(A) 10 proposers and 10 seconders
(B) 20 proposers and 20 seconders
(C) 50 proposers and 50 seconders
(D) 100 proposers and 100 seconders

129. Which of the following constitutional articles deals exclusively with the duties of the Prime Minister as respects the furnishing of information to the President?

(A) Article 74
(B) Article 75
(C) Article 77
(D) Article 78

130. A state bill is reserved by the Governor of Rajasthan for the consideration of the President under Article 201. Which of the following best describes the President's powers regarding this bill (assuming it is not a money bill)?

(A) He can give assent, withhold assent, or direct the Governor to return it for state reconsideration.
(B) The President is constitutionally bound to grant assent if the State Legislature re-passes the bill following reconsideration.
(C) The President cannot withhold assent under Article 201 and is restricted to returning the bill a single time.
(D) The President must reach a final decision on the state bill within a strict constitutional deadline of 14 days.

in the performance of the powers and duties of the office of Vice-President on or before the date of such decision are not invalidated, ensuring administrative continuity.

42. (C) II and III only
The Constitution does not fix any specific salary for the Vice-President in that capacity. Instead, the Vice-President draws a regular salary as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. When acting as President, the Vice-President receives the salary, allowances, and privileges attached to the President of India, making statements II and III correct.

43. (A) 3, 4, 1, 2
The chronological order of tenure of these Prime Ministers of India is: V. P. Singh served from December 1989 to November 1990; Chandra Shekhar served from November 1990 to June 1991; P. V. Narasimha Rao served from June 1991 to May 1996; and H. D. Deve Gowda served from June 1996 to April 1997.

44. (B) The President of India
Under Article 75(1) of the Constitution of India, the Prime Minister is appointed directly by the President of India. By constitutional convention in a parliamentary democracy, the President invites the leader of the political party or coalition holding a majority of seats in the Lok Sabha to form the government as Prime Minister.

45. (C) One month
When no single party secures a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the President exercises situational discretion to appoint the leader of the largest party or coalition as Prime Minister. The President then typically grants the newly appointed Prime Minister a period of one month to seek and obtain a vote of confidence on the floor of the House.

46. (D) Inter-State Council
The Prime Minister of India serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Inter-State Council, established under Article 263 to foster cooperative federalism. Conversely, Zonal Councils are chaired by the Union Home Minister, while the Finance Commission and Election Commission are independent constitutional bodies whose chairpersons are appointed through designated statutory and constitutional mechanisms.

47. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Prime Minister occupies a central position as the head of the Council of Ministers. Because the Council cannot function without its leader, the resignation or death of an incumbent Prime Minister automatically dissolves the entire Council of Ministers, whereas the resignation or death of any other minister merely creates a vacancy that can be filled.

48. (A) To communicate all cabinet decisions on administration and legislation to the President.
Article 78 of the Constitution outlines the duties of the Prime Minister regarding communications with the President. It obligates the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to administrative affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation, ensuring proper executive coordination between the head of state and head of government.

49. (C) Chandra Shekhar
Before becoming Prime Minister, Morarji Desai served as Chief Minister of Bombay State, Charan Singh as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, and V. P. Singh as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. In contrast, Chandra Shekhar never held the office of Chief Minister of any state prior to assuming office as the Prime Minister of India in 1990.

50. (A) I, II and III
Under Article 74, cabinet advice reconsidered by ministers is binding on the President. The Prime Minister advises the President on key appointments and can recommend dissolving the Lok Sabha. However, statement IV is incorrect because the President cannot summon the Prime Minister to Parliament for questioning, as parliamentary questioning is governed solely by rules of the Houses.

51. (D) Lord Morley
Lord Morley famously described the Prime Minister as "primus inter pares" (first among equals) and the "keystone of the cabinet arch". This phrase emphasizes the central, controlling position that the Prime Minister holds within the cabinet system, directing cabinet proceedings, portfolio allocations, and major government policy decisions in a parliamentary democracy.

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Constitution". No other grounds, such as proved misbehaviour, incapacity, or loss of political confidence, serve as constitutional bases for initiating impeachment proceedings against the President within the Indian Parliament.

11. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
Impeachment begins with a 14-day notice signed by at least one-fourth of the members of the initiating House. Next, the resolution must pass in that House by a two-thirds majority of its total membership. The other House then investigates the charges, and upon passing the resolution by a two-thirds majority of its total membership, the President is removed.

12. (D) I, III and IV
The President holds office for five years and continues until a successor assumes office. Resignation must be addressed in writing to the Vice-President, who must immediately communicate it to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. Addressing the resignation to the Chief Justice of India is unconstitutional, making statement II incorrect while statements I, III, and IV are correct.

13. (D) Elected members of state legislative assemblies participate in the impeachment.
While elected members of state legislative assemblies participate in the election of the President, they do not take part in the impeachment process. Impeachment under Article 61 is a quasi-judicial procedure conducted solely by Parliament, involving nominated and elected members of both Houses of Parliament, whereas state assembly members have no role in this proceeding.

14. (B) Six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy
Article 62 of the Constitution mandates that an election to fill a vacancy in the office of the President caused by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise must be held as soon as possible and in no case later than six months from the date of the vacancy. The newly elected President holds office for a full five-year term.

15. (D) President
Article 77 of the Constitution of India explicitly mandates that all executive actions of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President. Additionally, orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the President must be authenticated in such manner as specified in rules made by the President.

16. (A) Advocate General of a State — Appointed by the President
Under Article 165 of the Constitution, the Advocate General of a State is appointed by the Governor of that respective State, not by the President of India. Conversely, the Comptroller and Auditor General, Chief Election Commissioner, and Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission are all constitutional authorities appointed directly by the President of India.

17. (D) Executive Powers
Declarations concerning Scheduled Areas and administration over Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas form part of the executive responsibility of the Union Government. Under the Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Constitution, the President possesses direct administrative executive authority to declare, adjust, or alter Scheduled Areas and oversee their administrative rules in consultation with governors.

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18. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Under Article 108 of the Constitution, the President can summon a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament to resolve a legislative deadlock. However, joint sittings apply only to ordinary bills and financial bills, whereas Money Bills and Constitutional Amendment Bills cannot be referred to a joint sitting, rendering the stated reason constitutionally false.

19. (C) II and III only
The President has the legislative power to dissolve the Lok Sabha and prorogue both Houses of Parliament, making statement I incorrect. Statement II is correct as 12 members are nominated to the Rajya Sabha. Statement III is correct because the President addresses Parliament at the start of the first session after general elections and each year.

20. (A) Dr. Zakir Husain, V. V. Giri, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, N. Sanjeeva Reddy
The chronological order of assumption of office for these Presidents of India is: Dr. Zakir Husain served as the third President (1967–1969), followed by V. V. Giri as the fourth President

(B) He can only give his assent or withhold his assent; he cannot return it.
(C) He must give his assent; he cannot withhold it or return it.
(D) He can refer it to the Supreme Court for advice.

99. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I
P. Discretionary power of President (no explicit constitutional provision)
Q. Pardoning power of President
R. Extent of executive power of the Union
S. Duties of Prime Minister
List II
1. Article 73
2. Article 78
3. Situational (Hung Parliament)
4. Article 72
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

100. Consider the following statements about the Vice-President of India:
I. He does not participate in the impeachment of the President.
II. While acting as President, he cannot preside over the Rajya Sabha.
III. If he wishes to resign, he must send his resignation to the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
IV. His election requires proportional representation by single transferable vote.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II and IV
(D) II, III and IV

101. If the post of both the President and the Vice-President falls vacant simultaneously, who discharges the functions of the President?
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Chief Justice of India
(C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(D) The senior-most judge of the Supreme Court

102. Which of the following Vice-Presidents of India passed away while in office?
(A) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
(B) V. V. Giri
(C) Krishan Kant
(D) B. D. Jatti

103. In the context of the President's rule (Article 356), the President can assume to himself all or any of the functions of the State Government. He acts on the receipt of a report from whom?
(A) The Chief Minister of the State
(B) The Governor of the State
(C) The Chief Justice of the High Court
(D) The State Legislature

104. Which of the following is NOT an executive power of the President of India?
(A) Appointing the Governors of States
(B) Administering Union Territories through administrators appointed by him
(C) Appointing the Prime Minister
(D) Presiding over the meetings of the Union Cabinet

105. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The President of India can be impeached for "violation of the Constitution".
Reason (R): The Constitution of India explicitly defines the phrase "violation of the Constitution" in Article 61.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

106. Which of the following best describes the "suspensive veto" of the President of India?
(A) Keeping a legislative bill pending indefinitely without taking action.
(B) Completely withholding official presidential assent from a bill.
(C) Returning a non-Money Bill for reconsideration.
(D) Rejecting a bill outright on grounds of constitutional invalidity.

107. The Constitution specifies that the total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total number of members of the House of the People. What is the current maximum number of ministers mathematically possible assuming the maximum strength of Lok Sabha (550)?

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31. (B) Persons serving the Union or State, including Supreme Court and High Court judges.
Under Article 360 of the Constitution, during a Financial Emergency, the President can issue directions requiring the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of the State or Union, including judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, notwithstanding normal salary guarantees.

32. (C) The President of India has no constitutional discretion; he only has situational discretion.
Unlike the Governor of a state, who possesses explicit constitutional discretion, the President of India has no constitutional discretion granted by the text. The President exercises only situational discretion in situations such as appointing a Prime Minister in a hung parliament, dismissing a ministry after a lost vote, or dissolving the Lok Sabha.

33. (D) United Kingdom
The Indian Constitution adopted the British parliamentary system of government, where the head of state holds nominal, ceremonial executive authority while the Prime Minister leads the government as the real executive. This parliamentary cabinet arrangement directly mirrors the Westminster system established in the United Kingdom, adapting it to a republican framework in India.

34. (C) Must be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha
Under Article 66(3) of the Constitution, to be eligible for election as Vice-President, a candidate must be a citizen of India, at least 35 years old, and qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States), not the Lok Sabha. Qualifications for the Lok Sabha apply to presidential candidates instead.

35. (B) Both elected and nominated members of both Houses of Parliament
Article 66(1) provides that the Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament. Unlike the presidential election, this electoral college includes both elected and nominated members of Parliament, but completely excludes members of State Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils across all Indian states.

36. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Constitutional provisions regarding the Vice-President are mapped as follows: Article 63 mandates that there shall be a Vice-President of India; Article 64 states the Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States; Article 65 details acting as President; and Article 66 prescribes the election process for the Vice-President.

37. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under Article 65(1) and Article 97 of the Constitution, when the Vice-President acts as or discharges the functions of the President, he ceases to perform the duties of Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. This rule prevents a single official from simultaneously exercising top executive functions and presiding over legislative sessions, avoiding structural conflicts of interest.

38. (D) I, III and IV
The Vice-President can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by a majority of all the then members and agreed to by the Lok Sabha, following a 14-day notice. No formal impeachment is required, nor does the Constitution specify any grounds for removal, rendering statement II false while statements I, III, and IV are correct.

39. (D) The President of India
Under Article 67(a) of the Constitution of India, the Vice-President may resign from office at any time before completing the five-year term by writing under his hand addressed to the President of India. Upon receipt and acceptance of this resignation letter by the President, the office of the Vice-President officially falls vacant.

40. (B) Six months
When the office of the President becomes vacant due to resignation, removal, death, or otherwise, the Vice-President acts as President until a new President assumes office. Under Article 62(2), an election to fill the presidential vacancy must be held within a maximum period of six months from the occurrence of the vacancy.

41. (D) They are not invalidated and continue to remain in full force.
Under Article 71(2) of the Constitution, if the election of a person as Vice-President is declared void by the Supreme Court, acts done by him

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(1969–1974), Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed as the fifth President (1974–1977), and Neelam Sanjiva Reddy as the sixth President of India (1977–1982).

21. (C) A bill to amend the Constitution under Article 368
Prior recommendation of the President is required for introducing Money Bills, bills altering state boundaries or names, and bills affecting taxation in which states are interested. However, Constitutional Amendment Bills introduced under Article 368 do not require the prior recommendation or sanction of the President before being introduced in either House of Parliament.

22. (D) The President keeps the bill pending indefinitely without taking any official action.
In the exercise of a Pocket Veto, the President neither ratifies, rejects, nor returns a bill passed by Parliament, but simply keeps the bill pending for an indefinite period. Because the Constitution does not prescribe any time limit within which the President must act on a bill, this inaction effectively prevents the bill from becoming law.

23. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Under Article 72, Commutation involves substituting a lighter form of punishment for a harsher one. Remission reduces the duration of a sentence without changing its essential character. Respite means awarding a lesser sentence owing to special facts like pregnancy or physical disability. Reprieve implies a temporary stay on the execution of a sentence, especially death.

24. (A) I, II and III
Article 72 empowers the President to grant pardons for sentences by Court Martial, death sentences, and offenses against Union laws. This executive power is independent of the judiciary. However, statement IV is incorrect because the President exercises pardoning power on the binding advice of the Union Cabinet, not through personal, unguided discretion.

25. (C) The President can pardon court-martial sentences, whereas the Governor lacks this power.
The pardoning powers of the President under Article 72 and the Governor under Article 161 differ in two major aspects: the President can grant pardon in cases of punishment awarded by a Court Martial, whereas the Governor has no such authority. Furthermore, only the President possesses the power to grant a complete pardon in death penalty cases.

26. (B) 6 months and 6 weeks
Under Article 123, an ordinance promulgated by the President must be laid before Parliament when it reassembles and ceases to operate six weeks after reassembly. Since the maximum gap between two parliamentary sessions is six months, the maximum statutory life of an ordinance in the absence of parliamentary action is six months and six weeks.

27. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The legislative power of the President to promulgate ordinances is extraordinary and not a parallel legislative power because it can be exercised only when either House or both Houses of Parliament are not in session. Since laws can ordinarily be made only by Parliament, ordinance creation is restricted to emergency recess periods, validating the reason.

28. (D) R.C. Cooper case
In the landmark R.C. Cooper vs. Union of India case (1970), also known as the Bank Nationalisation case, the Supreme Court ruled that the satisfaction of the President in promulgating an ordinance under Article 123 can be challenged in court on grounds of bad faith or mala fide exercise of power, establishing judicial review over ordinances.

29. (D) I, II and III
The President exercises vital financial powers under the Constitution: Money Bills can be introduced only with prior presidential recommendation, no demand for a grant can be made except on presidential recommendation, advances can be drawn from the Contingency Fund of India for unforeseen expenditure, and a Finance Commission is constituted every five years to distribute revenues.

30. (A) Article 352
Article 352 empowers the President to declare a National Emergency when the security of India or any part of its territory is threatened by war, external aggression, or armed rebellion. Such a proclamation can be made only after receiving the written decision of the Union Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister.

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52. (C) 42nd Amendment Act of 1976
The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 amended Article 74(1) to make the advice tendered by the Union Council of Ministers explicitly binding upon the President of India. Later, the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 permitted the President to return advice once for reconsideration, but made the reconsidered advice strictly binding.

53. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The Prime Minister serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of NITI Aayog, the National Integration Council, and the National Water Resources Council. However, Zonal Councils established under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 are not chaired by the Prime Minister; instead, the Union Home Minister acts as the common Chairperson for all Zonal Councils.

54. (B) 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha
The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 added clause (1A) to Article 75, limiting the total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Union Council of Ministers. It specifies that the cabinet size shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha (House of the People), rather than Parliament as a whole.

55. (B) The Lok Sabha
Under Article 75(3) of the Constitution, the Union Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha (the popular lower house of Parliament). This fundamental parliamentary principle means that all ministers stand or fall together; if the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion, the entire Council of Ministers must resign from office.

56. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Under Article 75(2), ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President, representing individual responsibility. However, the President exercises this power of removal only on the advice of the Prime Minister, not at absolute personal discretion. Thus, while ministers are individually responsible to the President, the reason stated is constitutionally false.

57. (D) Parliamentary Secretaries
The Union Council of Ministers consists of three recognized statutory categories: Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State (with independent charge or attached to cabinet ministers), and Deputy Ministers. Parliamentary Secretaries, who assist senior ministers with parliamentary duties, are not recognized as a formal category of ministers within the Union Council of Ministers framework in India.

58. (A) I and II only
Before taking office, a Union Minister is administered the oath of office and secrecy by the President. The oath of secrecy binds the minister from revealing official matters except in the discharge of duties. However, statement III is incorrect because the format for this oath is provided in the Third Schedule of the Constitution, not the Second.

59. (C) He can serve for six months, within which he must become a Member of Parliament.
Article 75(5) of the Constitution allows a person who is not a member of either House of Parliament to be appointed as a Minister. However, that person must secure membership in either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha within six consecutive months from appointment; otherwise, he ceases to be a Minister upon expiration of six months.

60. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
The administrative hierarchy and political influence within the Union Executive orders as follows: the Prime Minister occupies the top position as head of government, followed by Cabinet Ministers who head key ministries, Ministers of State who hold independent charge or assist cabinet ministers, and Deputy Ministers who perform subordinate administrative and parliamentary duties.

61. (A) Presidential orders for public acts do not require a minister's counter-signature.
In India, there is no constitutional provision for the legal responsibility of a minister. Unlike Britain, where presidential or royal orders must be counter-signed by a minister who remains legally responsible in court for illegal executive acts, public acts of the President in India do not require counter-signature by any minister.

62. (D) I, II, III and IV
The Council of Ministers is a wide body, whereas the Cabinet is a smaller inner council that formulates major national policies. The term 'Cabinet' was absent in the original constitutional text and was inserted later. The

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dissolves the entire Council of Ministers, rendering I, II, and III correct.

127. (C) The entire Council of Ministers must resign.
When the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion against the Council of Ministers, it demonstrates that the government has lost parliamentary majority support. Under the rule of collective responsibility, all ministers, including those who are members of the Rajya Sabha, must resign together from the executive government immediately.

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128. (B) 20 proposers and 20 seconders
Under the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 (as amended), a candidate contesting the election for the office of Vice-President of India must have nomination papers subscribed by at least 20 electors as proposers and at least 20 electors as seconders from within the designated vice-presidential electoral college.

129. (D) Article 78
Article 78 of the Constitution exclusively defines the duties of the Prime Minister regarding the furnishing of information to the President. It obligates the Prime Minister to communicate all cabinet decisions on government administration and legislation, and supply any administrative information that the President may call for.

130. (A) He can give assent, withhold assent, or direct the Governor to return it for state reconsideration.
Under Article 201, when a Governor reserves a state bill for presidential consideration, the President can grant assent, withhold assent, or direct the Governor to return the bill to the state legislature for reconsideration. Unlike ordinary parliamentary bills under Article 111, the President is not bound to assent even if the state legislature re-passes the bill.

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from private legal practice. However, because the Attorney General represents the Union Government, restrictions are placed on private briefs, such as prohibiting defense of accused persons in criminal prosecutions without government permission, making assertion false and reason true.

74. (B) He cannot defend accused persons in criminal cases without Union Government permission.
While the Attorney General is allowed private legal practice, specific restrictions are imposed to prevent conflicts of interest. The Attorney General cannot advise or hold a brief against the Government of India, nor defend accused persons in criminal prosecutions without obtaining prior permission from the Government of India.

75. (D) He exercises full ministerial powers over his assigned ministry without a Cabinet Minister above him.
A Minister of State with Independent Charge heads a ministry or department independently without reporting to a Cabinet Minister. Such ministers exercise full administrative and executive authority over their assigned portfolios. They attend Cabinet meetings only when specifically invited for discussions concerning matters related to their respective ministries or departments.

76. (B) The President is a constitutional head bound by Council of Ministers advice.
In Samsher Singh v. State of Punjab (1974), a seven-judge bench of the Supreme Court held that the President and Governors are constitutional heads of executive power. The President must act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, upholding the constitutional requirement that nominal executive powers yield to real cabinet advice.

77. (D) S.R. Bommai case (1994)
In the landmark S.R. Bommai vs. Union of India case (1994), the Supreme Court ruled that a Presidential proclamation under Article 356 imposing President's Rule is subject to judicial review. The Court declared that the dissolution of a state legislative assembly before parliamentary approval is unconstitutional and open to judicial intervention.

78. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
The chronological sequence for an ordinance begins with its promulgation by the President during parliamentary recess. Next, Parliament reassembles for its legislative session. From the date of reassembly, a six-week timeline begins. If Parliament does not approve the ordinance within these six weeks, the ordinance automatically lapses and ceases operation.

79. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The legal principles match these landmark judicial cases: Epuru Sudhakar (2006) established judicial review over pardoning powers; U.N. Rao (1971) held the Council of Ministers must exist after Lok Sabha dissolution; D.C. Wadhwa (1987) declared repromulgation of ordinances unconstitutional; and S.R. Bommai (1994) enabled judicial review of President's Rule.

80. (B) The President can return advice once to the Council of Ministers for reconsideration.
The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 introduced a vital constitutional check by modifying Article 74(1). It granted the President the authority to return advice tendered by the Council of Ministers once for reconsideration. However, if the Council of Ministers sends back the advice after reconsideration, the President is bound to accept it.

81. (D) The President is De jure (nominal) executive, and the Prime Minister is De facto (real) executive.
In the Indian constitutional framework, executive authority is split between two roles. The President serves as the De jure (nominal) executive and formal head of state, in whose name all executive actions are executed. The Prime Minister serves as the De facto (real) executive and head of government who exercises actual authority.

82. (B) Collective Responsibility
The doctrine of collective responsibility under Article 75(3) mandates that the Cabinet acts as a single, cohesive unit. If a minister disagrees with a decision made by the Cabinet and is unwilling to defend it publicly or in Parliament, that minister is constitutionally required to resign from the Council of Ministers.

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Cabinet enforces collective responsibility, making all four statements accurate representations of Indian executive governance.

63. (C) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
The word 'Cabinet' was not part of the original Constitution of India. It was inserted into Article 352 in 1978 by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act. Article 352 defines the Cabinet as the Council consisting of the Prime Minister and other Ministers of Cabinet rank appointed under Article 75.

64. (D) Its decisions are advisory and can be unilaterally overturned by the Prime Minister.
The Cabinet is the supreme decision-making, policy-formulating, and executive body in India's administrative framework. Cabinet decisions bind all ministers under the principle of collective responsibility. The Prime Minister leads the Cabinet but cannot unilaterally overturn formal Cabinet decisions without modifying official executive policy through consensus or established cabinet proceedings.

65. (A) Kitchen Cabinet
The 'Kitchen Cabinet' or 'Inner Cabinet' is an informal, extra-constitutional body comprising the Prime Minister and a small circle of influential colleagues, trusted advisors, or personal associates. It assists the Prime Minister in deliberating on crucial political decisions rapidly, though it remains outside the formal constitutional structure of government.

66. (C) They are extra-constitutional in emergence.
Cabinet Committees are extra-constitutional bodies created under the Rules of Business to reduce the Cabinet's workload and facilitate quick policy decisions. They are set up by the Prime Minister according to emerging needs, not explicitly mandated by Article 77 or appointed by the President, and non-Cabinet ministers can also be included in them.

67. (D) Political Affairs Committee
The Political Affairs Committee of the Cabinet is frequently referred to as the 'Super-Cabinet' because it deals with all major domestic, international, and foreign policy matters. Headed by the Prime Minister, it exercises dominant political influence and oversees critical governmental policy formulations across all ministries and executive departments.

68. (D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
Standing Cabinet Committees handle specific executive functional areas. While the Prime Minister heads most key cabinet committees—such as Political Affairs, Economic Affairs, and Appointments—the Parliamentary Affairs Committee is typically chaired by the Union Home Minister or Senior Cabinet Minister, making the assertion false while the reason reflects general leadership practice.

69. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Key Cabinet Committees are headed by top executive functionaries: the Political Affairs Committee, Economic Affairs Committee, and Appointments Committee of the Cabinet are chaired directly by the Prime Minister; whereas the Parliamentary Affairs Committee, which coordinates parliamentary business and government legislation, is chaired by the Union Home Minister of India.

70. (D) I, II and III
Article 76 establishes the Attorney General of India as the highest law officer in the country. Appointed by the President, the Attorney General must meet Supreme Court judge eligibility criteria. The officer possesses right of audience in all courts across India to represent the Union Government, rendering all three statements correct.

71. (C) Not fixed by Constitution; holds office during President's pleasure.
Under Article 76 of the Constitution, the tenure of office of the Attorney General of India is not fixed by the constitutional text. The Attorney General holds office during the pleasure of the President and receives such remuneration as the President may determine, without any fixed statutory or constitutional retirement age.

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72. (D) Article 88
Article 88 of the Constitution explicitly grants the Attorney General of India the right to speak in, and take part in the proceedings of, either House of Parliament, their joint sittings, and any parliamentary committee of which named a member, but specifies that this right does not confer any entitlement to vote.

73. (D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
The Attorney General of India is not a full-time government servant and is not debarred

to the Rajya Sabha from Rajasthan contests one of these 10 designated upper house state seats in Parliament.

94. (B) The Prime Minister
Under the Indian parliamentary framework, the Prime Minister exercises exclusive authority over allocating and reshuffling portfolios among ministers. Although the President formally appoints ministers and assigns their departments under Article 75, this action is taken entirely on the binding advice and recommendation of the Prime Minister, who leads the government.

95. (B) II and III only
The office of Deputy Prime Minister is not mentioned in Article 75 or anywhere else in the Constitution, making it an extra-constitutional post created for political alignment. A Deputy Prime Minister holds the same cabinet rank as a regular Cabinet Minister, rendering statement I false while statements II and III are correct.

96. (B) 25 years
To be appointed as Prime Minister, a person must be a member of either House of Parliament. Under Article 84 of the Constitution, the minimum age required to become a member of the Lok Sabha is 25 years. Therefore, an individual who is a member of Lok Sabha can become Prime Minister at 25.

97. (B) That cabinet debates remain private to maintain government unity.
The oath of secrecy taken by Union Ministers ensures that cabinet deliberations, discussions, and internal disagreements remain strictly confidential. Keeping cabinet proceedings private allows ministers to express opinions freely during policymaking while projecting absolute official unity publicly under the constitutional principle of collective responsibility after decisions are formally finalized.

98. (B) He can only give his assent or withhold his assent; he cannot return it.
Under Article 111, when a Money Bill is presented to the President, he may either give assent or withhold assent, but he cannot return it for parliamentary reconsideration. Conventionally, the President gives assent to a Money Bill because it is introduced in Parliament with his prior recommendation.

99. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Constitutional linkages for executive functions map as follows: discretionary power in hung parliaments is situational; pardoning power is codified under Article 72; the extent of executive power of the Union is defined in Article 73; and the duties of the Prime Minister toward the President are prescribed under Article 78.

100. (B) II and IV only
The Vice-President is elected by proportional representation with a single transferable vote. While acting as President, the Vice-President cannot perform duties as Chairman of Rajya Sabha. Statement I is false because the Vice-President does not participate in presidential impeachment, and III is false because resignation goes to the President.

101. (B) The Chief Justice of India
Under the President (Discharge of Functions) Act, 1969, if the offices of both the President and the Vice-President fall vacant simultaneously, the Chief Justice of India discharges the functions of the President. If the Chief Justice is unavailable, the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court performs these presidential functions.

102. (C) Krishan Kant
Shri Krishan Kant, who served as the tenth Vice-President of India from August 1997 until his death in July 2002, holds the distinction of being the only Vice-President of India to have passed away while in office. Other Vice-Presidents completed their official constitutional terms or resigned to assume presidency.

103. (B) The Governor of the State
Under Article 356 of the Constitution, President's Rule can be imposed in a state if the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of the state or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on under constitutional provisions.

104. (D) Presiding over the meetings of the Union Cabinet
The executive powers of the President include appointing State Governors, administrators for Union Territories, and the Prime Minister. However, presiding over meetings of the Union Cabinet is not a power of the President; cabinet meetings are presided over exclusively by the

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Prime Minister as head of government in a parliamentary system.

105. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false. Article 61 states that the President can be impeached for "violation of the Constitution". However, the Constitution of India nowhere defines or clarifies what constitutes a "violation of the Constitution". Therefore, while the assertion correctly states the ground for impeachment, the reason claiming explicit definition is constitutionally false.

106. (C) Returning a non-Money Bill for reconsideration.
The President exercises a suspensive veto when returning a non-Money Bill to Parliament for reconsideration. If Parliament passes the bill again, with or without amendments, and presents it to the President, the President is constitutionally bound to grant assent, thereby temporarily suspending rather than completely killing the proposed legislation.

107. (C) 82
The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act mandates that the total number of ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha. Taking a maximum Lok Sabha strength of 550 members, 15% equals 82.5, which rounds down mathematically to a maximum limit of 82 ministers, including the Prime Minister.

108. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Executive designations map as follows: the Prime Minister is the Real Executive (De facto) and Head of Government; the President is the Nominal Executive (De jure) and Head of State. This structural distribution of power reflects the constitutional balance of executive authority within India's parliamentary framework of democratic public governance.

109. (A) I and II only
Under Article 88 and Article 105, the Attorney General can be named a member of parliamentary committees and enjoys privileges and immunities available to Members of Parliament. However, statement III is incorrect because Article 88 explicitly denies the Attorney General the right to vote in Parliament under any circumstance.

110. (C) The Attorney General of India
Article 76(2) specifies that it is the duty of the Attorney General of India to give advice to the Government of India upon legal matters, and perform other duties of a legal character, referred or assigned by the President, acting as the primary legal advisor to the Central Government.

111. (B) Cabinet Committees
Cabinet Committees are extra-constitutional organizational structures created under the Rules of Business to streamline decision-making, manage heavy administrative workloads, and facilitate detailed policy evaluation. In contrast, the Council of Ministers, Supreme Court, and Finance Commission are formal constitutional bodies explicitly established by specific articles of the Constitution of India.

112. (C) Commanding a majority in the Lok Sabha.
Under the conventions of the parliamentary system of government, the fundamental criterion for appointment as Prime Minister by the President is commanding the confidence of a majority in the Lok Sabha. The appointee must demonstrate majority support on the floor of the popular lower house of Parliament during floor tests.

113. (A) They hold office during the pleasure of the President.
Article 75(2) of the Constitution sets out the principle of individual responsibility, stating that ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President. This means the President can remove a minister at any time, though this power is exercised strictly on the advice and recommendation of the Prime Minister.

114. (A) He cannot vote on a Lok Sabha no-confidence motion.
A Prime Minister who is a member of the Rajya Sabha can participate in proceedings and speak in both Houses of Parliament. However, under parliamentary voting rules, members can vote only in the House to which they belong. Consequently, such a Prime Minister cannot vote on a no-confidence motion in the Lok Sabha.

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115. (D) The President of India
Article 75(2) establishes that ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President. Regardless of parliamentary constituency or house membership, a Cabinet Minister tenders resignation directly to the President of India. The Prime Minister may request such resignation,

but formal acceptance remains the constitutional function of the President of India.

116. (B) 42nd Amendment
The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 amended Article 74(1) of the Constitution to explicitly declare that the President shall act in accordance with the aid and advice tendered by the Council of Ministers. This amendment legally institutionalized the President's status as a nominal executive bound by cabinet counsel.

117. (B) Pardon removes sentence and conviction; Commutation substitutes a lighter penalty.
Under Article 72, a 'Pardon' completely absolves the offender by removing both the punishment and the conviction, placing the person in the position as if the offense was never committed. In contrast, 'Commutation' merely substitutes a lighter form of punishment in place of the original heavier sentence imposed.

118. (B) II and III only
The Vice-President acts as President during temporary absence, illness, death, resignation, or removal of the President. Statement I is incorrect because illness is included. While acting as President, the Vice-President ceases to perform duties of the Rajya Sabha Chairman, and the maximum acting tenure is six months, validating statements II and III.

119. (C) Both (A) and (B)
In both the Kehar Singh case (1989) and the Epuru Sudhakar case (2006), the Supreme Court ruled that the executive pardoning power of the President and Governors under Articles 72 and 161 is subject to judicial review if exercised arbitrarily, in bad faith, or on extraneous and irrelevant considerations.

120. (D) State Legislative Assemblies participate in this election.
The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament through proportional representation by single transferable vote using secret ballot. Members of State Legislative Assemblies do not participate in the vice-presidential election, distinguishing it from the presidential election process in democratic India.

121. (B) Impeachment by the Parliament
Under Article 61 of the Constitution, the President of India can be removed from office before the expiration of the five-year term only through the formal procedure of impeachment by Parliament for "violation of the Constitution". No court order, state resolution, or simple no-confidence motion can remove the President.

122. (B) Article 112
Article 112 of the Constitution mandates that the President shall, in respect of every financial year, cause to be laid before both Houses of Parliament the 'Annual Financial Statement', commonly referred to as the Union Budget. This statement details estimated receipts and expenditures of the Government of India.

123. (C) Appointments Committee of the Cabinet
The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet, chaired by the Prime Minister, decides on all top-level appointments in the central secretariat, public sector undertakings, public sector banks, and armed forces commands. It ensures effective central control and administrative efficiency in key government leadership positions across the Union administration.

124. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The President does not possess absolute veto power over every bill passed by Parliament. Under the 24th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971, Article 368 was amended to make Presidential assent mandatory for Constitutional Amendment Bills, depriving the President of veto power over such legislation and rendering both statements true and causally linked.

125. (B) All ministers are jointly responsible to the Lok Sabha for all acts of the government.
The principle of collective responsibility enshrined in Article 75(3) means that all ministers are jointly responsible to the Lok Sabha for all decisions and policies of the government. They function as a unified team, supporting cabinet decisions publicly or resigning if unable to reconcile personal opinions with government policy.

126. (A) I, II and III
As head of the Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister recommends appointment of ministers, allocates portfolios, and can demand a minister's resignation or advise the President to dismiss him. However, statement IV is false because the Prime Minister's resignation automatically

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in 2019.
III. The voting age for Lok Sabha elections was reduced from 21 to 18 years by the 61st Amendment Act.
IV. A candidate must be at least 30 years of age to be elected to the Lok Sabha.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

10. Under Article 82 of the Constitution, what is the primary function of the Delimitation Commission established after a census?
(A) To readjust seat allocations and territorial constituencies in the Lok Sabha
(B) To determine the eligibility criteria for candidates contesting national parliamentary elections
(C) To audit campaign expenditure statements submitted by all recognized political parties
(D) To oversee administrative appointment procedures for the Chief Election Commissioner

11. What is the normal tenure of the Lok Sabha from the date appointed for its first meeting?
(A) 4 years
(B) 5 years
(C) 6 years
(D) Until the ruling party loses its majority

12. During the operation of a National Emergency, the tenure of the Lok Sabha can be extended by Parliament by law for a maximum period of how much time at once?
(A) 3 months
(B) 6 months
(C) 1 year
(D) 2 years

13. Which constitutional authority possesses the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha prior to the completion of its normal tenure?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Chief Election Commissioner
(C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(D) The Chief Justice of India

14. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Lok Sabha can be dissolved before the expiration of its normal five-year term.
Reason (R): The President of India exercises the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha entirely at their own discretion without requiring the advice of the Council of Ministers.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

15. What happens to a Bill that is pending in the Lok Sabha when the House is dissolved?
(A) It is transferred to the Rajya Sabha.
(B) It is kept in abeyance until the new Lok Sabha is constituted.
(C) It is automatically referred to a Joint Sitting of both Houses.
(D) It lapses entirely.

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16. The Lok Sabha possesses the exclusive authority over which of the following financial procedures?
(A) Discussing the Annual Financial Statement
(B) Initiating a Constitutional Amendment Bill
(C) Voting on the demands for grants
(D) Passing an Ordinary Bill

17. In the context of legislative powers, what is the maximum duration for which the Rajya Sabha can delay the passage of a Money Bill?
(A) 14 days
(B) 30 days
(C) 3 months
(D) 6 months

18. Who among the following has the final authority to certify whether a particular Bill is a Money Bill or not?
(A) The Finance Minister
(B) The President of India
(C) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

19. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (Legislative Concept)
P. Special procedure in respect of Money Bills
Q. Definition of "Money Bills"
R. Annual financial statement (Budget)
S. Appropriation Bills
List II: (Article of the Constitution)
1. Article 109

CHAPTER 10
Parliament of India

1. Under which Article of the Constitution of India is the bicameral structure of the Union Parliament explicitly established?
(A) Article 74
(B) Article 79
(C) Article 80
(D) Article 81

2. Which of the following best describes the fundamental rationale for adopting a bicameral legislature at the national level in India?
(A) To ensure that all legislation is delayed as much as possible
(B) To allow the President to nominate a majority of members
(C) To bypass the directly elected representatives during emergencies
(D) To provide representation to the States and act as a revising chamber

3. In the context of the Indian Parliament, which entity is considered an integral part of the Parliament despite not being a member of either House?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Chief Justice of India
(C) The Vice-President of India
(D) The Attorney General of India

4. Consider the following statements regarding the bicameral structure of the Indian Parliament:
I. The bicameral legislature at the Centre was first introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919.
II. The Rajya Sabha represents the people of India as a whole, while the Lok Sabha represents the States.
III. The framers of the Constitution adopted the parliamentary system based primarily on the British pattern.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

5. How does the sovereignty of the Indian Parliament differ fundamentally from that of the British Parliament?
(A) The Indian Parliament operates within the bounds of a written Constitution and judicial review.
(B) The Indian Parliament is fully sovereign and its laws cannot be subjected to judicial review.
(C) The Indian Parliament does not require the Head of State's assent for constitutional amendments.
(D) The British Parliament operates under a strict federal structure unlike India.

6. How many territorial constituencies are allocated to the State of Rajasthan for representation in the Lok Sabha?
(A) 20
(B) 25
(C) 30
(D) 33

7. What is the current maximum permissible strength of the Lok Sabha following the enactment of the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) 545
(B) 550
(C) 552
(D) 543

8. The allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to the various states is currently frozen based on the population data of which Census year?
(A) 1971
(B) 1991
(C) 2001
(D) 2011

9. Consider the following statements regarding the composition of the Lok Sabha:
I. Seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes based on their population ratios.
II. The provision for nominating two members of the Anglo-Indian community was repealed

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83. (C) Parliament
Under Article 75(6) of the Constitution of India, the salaries and allowances of the Prime Minister and other Ministers are determined periodically by Parliament by law. Until Parliament makes such provision, they receive salaries specified in the Second Schedule, ensuring direct legislative control over all executive ministerial remunerations and official allowances.

84. (C) I and III only
The Attorney General is assisted by law officers including the Solicitor General and Additional Solicitor Generals. However, Article 76 mentions only the Attorney General of India. The office of the Solicitor General is statutory rather than constitutional, created to assist the Attorney General without direct constitutional establishment, making statement II incorrect.

85. (B) The entire Council of Ministers must resign.
The principle of collective responsibility dictates that the Council of Ministers operates as an indivisible political entity. If the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion against any single minister, it signifies loss of confidence in the entire government, forcing the resignation of the entire Council of Ministers led by the Prime Minister.

86. (D) Must have completed 35 years of age
Article 76 states that the Attorney General must be qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. Supreme Court qualifications include citizenship and five years as High Court judge or ten years as High Court advocate. The Constitution prescribes no minimum age requirement of 35 years for Supreme Court judges or the Attorney General.

87. (B) Article 74
Article 74(1) of the Constitution mandates that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President, who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice, cementing the nominal position of the presidential office.

88. (B) II, III and IV
The President appoints apex judges, seeks advisory opinions from the Supreme Court under Article 143, and decides MP disqualification issues in consultation with the Election Commission. However, statement I is incorrect because the President cannot return a Constitutional Amendment Bill for parliamentary reconsideration; presidential assent is mandatory under Article 368.

89. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
A caretaker government functions primarily to avoid administrative vacuum following dissolution of the Lok Sabha and is expected to avoid major controversial policy decisions. However, constitutional precedent dictates that the President remains bound by ministerial advice provided the government retains authority to manage routine public administration, making both statements true independently.

90. (B) Prime Minister
Under Article 78 of the Constitution, the Prime Minister serves as the essential channel of communication between the Cabinet and the President. It is the constitutional duty of the Prime Minister to inform the President regarding all cabinet decisions concerning the administrative affairs of the Union and legislative proposals brought before Parliament.

91. (B) Strict separation of executive and legislative powers.
A parliamentary system is characterized by executive-legislative harmony and interdependence rather than strict separation of powers. Ministers are members of legislature, drawn directly from Parliament, and collectively responsible to the lower house. Strict separation of powers between executive and legislative branches is a feature of the presidential system, not the parliamentary system.

92. (D) Narendra Modi (in 2014)
Indira Gandhi (1966), H. D. Deve Gowda (1996), and Manmohan Singh (2004) were members of the Rajya Sabha or not in Parliament when appointed Prime Minister, securing membership later. Narendra Modi was elected directly as a Member of the Lok Sabha from Varanasi in 2014 prior to assuming office as Prime Minister.

93. (A) 10
Under the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India, allocation of seats in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) to the state of Rajasthan is fixed at 10 seats. A minister seeking election

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2. Article 110
3. Article 112
4. Article 114

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

20. Which of the following statements correctly highlights a unique power of the Lok Sabha compared to the Rajya Sabha?
(A) Only the Lok Sabha can initiate formal impeachment proceedings against the President of India.
(B) Only the Lok Sabha can pass a binding resolution authorizing the creation of new All-India Services.
(C) A motion of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
(D) Only the Lok Sabha can approve the statutory proclamation of a National Emergency across the country.

21. How many members are elected to represent the State of Rajasthan in the Rajya Sabha?
(A) 9
(B) 10
(C) 11
(D) 15

22. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution details the allocation of seats in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) to the States and Union Territories?
(A) First Schedule
(B) Third Schedule
(C) Fourth Schedule
(D) Sixth Schedule

23. The President of India nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha from among persons having special knowledge or practical experience in which of the following fields?
(A) Law, Medicine, Engineering, and Journalism
(B) Literature, Science, Art, and Social Service
(C) Sports, Cinema, Literature, and Defense
(D) Economics, Public Administration, Science, and Social Service

24. Which of the following represents the correct descending order of the given States based on their number of allocated seats in the Rajya Sabha?
(A) Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Bihar
(B) Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Bihar
(C) Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu
(D) Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Tamil Nadu

25. Members of the Rajya Sabha representing the States are elected by whom?
(A) Directly by adult citizens voting in territorial constituencies of the respective states
(B) By the sitting members of the Lok Sabha elected from that particular state
(C) By representatives chosen by local government bodies within the respective state
(D) By elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies

26. Article 249 of the Constitution grants the Rajya Sabha the special power to authorize the Parliament to make laws concerning a matter enumerated in which list?
(A) The State List
(B) The Union List
(C) The Concurrent List
(D) The Residuary List

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27. What specific majority is required in the Rajya Sabha to pass a valid resolution under Article 249?
(A) A simple majority of members present and voting
(B) An absolute majority of the total membership of the House
(C) A majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting
(D) A majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House

28. For what initial duration does a resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha under Article 249 remain in force?
(A) Three months
(B) Six months
(C) One year
(D) Until it is revoked by the Lok Sabha

29. Arrange the following steps associated with the application of Article 249 in the correct sequential order:
1. Parliament enacts a legislation on the

specified State List subject.
2. Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by two-thirds of members present and voting.
3. The resolution expires upon the completion of one year unless renewed.
4. The law ceases to have effect after six months from the expiration of the resolution.

Which combination of the above sequence is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

30. Which of the following is an exclusive power of the Rajya Sabha similar in nature to Article 249, but deals with the creation of new administrative services?
(A) Article 312
(B) Article 315
(C) Article 324
(D) Article 352

31. The Rajya Sabha is described as a permanent body. What proportion of its members retire at the expiration of every second year?
(A) One-half
(B) One-third
(C) One-fourth
(D) Two-thirds

32. What is the fixed term of office for an individual member elected to the Rajya Sabha for a full term?
(A) 4 years
(B) 5 years
(C) 6 years
(D) There is no fixed term; they serve at the pleasure of the President

33. The constitutional provision that the Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution is mentioned in which Article?
(A) Article 80
(B) Article 81
(C) Article 83
(D) Article 85

34. Consider the following statements regarding the permanence of the Rajya Sabha:
I. The term of an individual member is explicitly prescribed as six years within the text of the Constitution itself.
II. A member elected in a bye-election serves only for the remainder of the term of the vacancy they fill.
III. Retiring members of the Rajya Sabha are eligible for re-election any number of times.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

35. Which specific legislation empowers the Parliament to fix the term of office for members of the Rajya Sabha?
(A) The Representation of the People Act, 1951
(B) The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951
(C) The Representation of the People Act, 1950
(D) The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959

36. Who fixes the date for the election of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Chief Election Commissioner
(C) The President of India
(D) The outgoing Speaker

37. To whom must the Speaker of the Lok Sabha address their letter of resignation if they wish to vacate the office?
(A) The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(B) The President of India
(C) The Prime Minister
(D) The Chief Justice of India

38. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha has a "casting vote" in the House. Under what circumstances is this vote exercised?
(A) During the initial voting on a Constitutional Amendment Bill
(B) During the election of the President of India
(C) Whenever a Money Bill is introduced
(D) Only in the case of an equality of votes to resolve a tie

39. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha:
I. The Speaker presides over a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
II. The Speaker decides the questions of disqualification of a member of the Lok Sabha arising on the ground of defection.
III. The Speaker's decision on whether a Bill is a

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Money Bill is final.
IV. The Speaker automatically becomes the chairman of all parliamentary committees.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

40. What is the primary function of the Pro-tem Speaker in the Lok Sabha?
(A) To preside over the House during a joint sitting convened by the President of India
(B) To act as an official liaison between the ruling coalition party and opposition leaders
(C) To administer oaths to new members and conduct the election of the Speaker
(D) To evaluate and certify Money Bills until a permanent Speaker is officially elected

41. Who determines the date for the election of the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Prime Minister
(C) The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
(D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

42. What is the institutional relationship between the Deputy Speaker and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
(A) The Deputy Speaker is independent of the Speaker and directly responsible to the House.
(B) The Deputy Speaker is administratively subordinate to the Speaker and must follow all direct executive orders issued by them.
(C) The Deputy Speaker serves primarily as the Speaker's designated personal agent whenever the Speaker is presiding over the House.
(D) The Deputy Speaker holds the ultimate authority to review and overrule all procedural decisions taken by the Speaker on Money Bills.

43. According to parliamentary conventions and rules, what special privilege does the Deputy Speaker hold regarding parliamentary committees?
(A) They are constitutionally barred from serving as a voting member on any standing or ad hoc parliamentary committee.
(B) Upon appointment to a parliamentary committee, they automatically become its chairman.
(C) They are legally required to serve as the ex-officio chairman of the parliamentary Public Accounts Committee.
(D) They serve continuously as the designated ex-officio chairman of the standing Estimates Committee of Parliament.

44. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Deputy Speaker performs the duties of the Speaker's office when it is vacant or when the Speaker is absent from a sitting of the House.
Reason (R): While presiding over the House, the Deputy Speaker has the same powers as the Speaker and no appeal lies against their rulings.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

45. Since the 11th Lok Sabha (1996), a convention has been largely followed regarding the political affiliation of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker. What is this convention?
(A) The Speaker comes from the ruling party and the Deputy Speaker from the opposition.
(B) Both the Speaker and Deputy Speaker are required by convention to belong strictly to the principal ruling party.
(C) Both the Speaker and Deputy Speaker are customarily chosen exclusively from recognized minority opposition parties.
(D) The Deputy Speaker is invariably selected from among non-party nominated members sitting in the Lok Sabha.

46. Who serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
(A) The senior-most member of the Rajya Sabha
(B) The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
(C) The Vice-President of India
(D) A person elected specifically for the role by the members of the Rajya Sabha

47. Unlike the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is not a member of the House. What is a key consequence of this regarding voting?

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(B) 22 members: 15 from Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha
(C) 15 members: all from the Lok Sabha
(D) 20 members: 10 from each House

83. The Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings is appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members drawn from which House?
(A) The Lok Sabha only
(B) The Rajya Sabha only
(C) Either House based on seniority
(D) Always a nominated member of either House

84. Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of the initial establishment of the given Parliamentary Financial Committees in India?
(A) Estimates Committee, Public Accounts Committee, Committee on Public Undertakings
(B) Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee, Committee on Public Undertakings
(C) Committee on Public Undertakings, Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee
(D) Public Accounts Committee, Committee on Public Undertakings, Estimates Committee

85. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Committee on Public Undertakings?
(A) To examine major government policy distinct from commercial principles.
(B) To thoroughly examine the detailed annual financial reports and balance sheets of public sector undertakings.
(C) To review and evaluate audit reports submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor General on public undertakings.
(D) To assess whether public undertakings are efficiently managed in accordance with sound commercial practices.

86. During a normal sitting of the Lok Sabha, the parliamentary day typically begins with which procedural device?
(A) The Zero Hour
(B) The Call Attention Motion
(C) The Half-an-Hour Discussion
(D) The Question Hour

87. In the context of Question Hour, what differentiates a "Starred Question" from an "Unstarred Question"?
(A) A starred question requires a formal written answer laid on the table, where supplementaries cannot follow.
(B) A starred question requires an oral answer, allowing supplementary questions.
(C) A starred question is addressed exclusively to private members rather than sitting cabinet ministers.
(D) A starred question deals strictly with financial budget allocations and revenue demands.

88. An "Unstarred Question" laid before the House receives which type of response from the concerned Minister?
(A) An oral response delivered directly on the floor of the House, followed by immediate open debate.
(B) An oral ministerial statement delivered during Zero Hour before formal legislative business starts.
(C) A written answer laid on the table, with no supplementary questions permitted.
(D) An immediate policy intervention and clarification statement delivered by the Prime Minister.

89. Arrange the following stages of daily business in the Lok Sabha in their usual sequential order of occurrence during a normal sitting:
1. Zero Hour
2. Question Hour
3. Regular Legislative/Government Business

Which combination of the above sequence is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 3, 1

90. A "Short Notice Question" is one that relates to a matter of urgent public importance. What is the prescribed notice period to ask such a question?
(A) Less than 10 days
(B) Exactly 15 days
(C) Not less than 21 days
(D) A minimum of 30 days

91. The "Zero Hour" in the Indian parliamentary procedure is notable because it is:
(A) An explicit procedural provision directly borrowed from the parliamentary practice of the British House of Commons.
(B) An informal device to raise matters without

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56. During the legislative procedure for an Ordinary Bill, what constitutes the "First Reading" in the House?
(A) The detailed clause-by-clause scrutiny and consideration of the Bill by the whole House
(B) The formal debate followed by final voting on the passage of the Bill as a whole
(C) The introduction of the Bill and its publication in the Gazette
(D) The immediate reference of the provisions of the Bill to a Joint Select Committee

57. In which stage of the passage of a Bill does the House undertake a detailed, clause-by-clause discussion and voting on amendments?
(A) First Reading
(B) Second Reading
(C) Third Reading
(D) Presidential Assent and Gazette Notification Stage

58. At the stage of the "Third Reading" of a Bill, what is the scope of debate permitted for the members?
(A) Debate restricted to supporting or rejecting the Bill as a whole.
(B) Comprehensive line-by-line debate focused on introducing fresh amendments to individual clauses.
(C) Specialized debate restricted exclusively to examining the overarching constitutional validity of the Bill.
(D) Procedure where no general debate is allowed and the House must immediately proceed to final voting.

59. Consider the following statements concerning the passage of an Ordinary Bill:
I. An ordinary bill can be introduced in either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha.
II. It can be introduced by a Minister as well as by a private member.
III. The President can return an ordinary bill for reconsideration of the Parliament.
IV. If the Parliament passes the bill again with or without amendments, the President can still withhold assent.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

60. When an Ordinary Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament is presented to the President, under Article 111, the President exercises a suspensive veto by:
(A) Withholding assent permanently
(B) Returning the Bill for reconsideration of the Houses
(C) Sending the Bill to the Supreme Court for judicial review
(D) Pocketing the Bill without taking any action

61. Which of the following conditions is mandatory for the introduction of a Money Bill in the Parliament?
(A) It requires the prior recommendation of the President.
(B) It must be introduced in the Rajya Sabha first.
(C) It can be introduced by any private member.
(D) It requires the prior approval of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

62. According to Article 110, a Bill is deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains provisions dealing exclusively with which of the following?
(A) The imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties
(B) The demand or payment of fees for licenses
(C) The abolition, remission, alteration, or regulation of any tax
(D) The imposition or alteration of a tax by a local authority for local municipal purposes

63. If the Rajya Sabha returns a Money Bill to the Lok Sabha with recommendations, what is the required course of action for the Lok Sabha?
(A) It is constitutionally required to accept all suggested recommendations to successfully pass the Bill.
(B) It must immediately request the President to convene a joint sitting of both Houses to resolve differences.
(C) It must formally petition the President's executive intervention to resolve the parliamentary disagreement.
(D) It may accept or reject any of the recommendations.

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64. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Rajya Sabha has restricted powers concerning a Money Bill.
Reason (R): A Money Bill cannot be rejected

or amended by the Rajya Sabha, and must be returned within 14 days.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

65. What is the fundamental difference between a Money Bill under Article 110 and a Financial Bill Category-I under Article 117(1)?
(A) A Financial Bill Category-I does not require any prior recommendation of the President before introduction, unlike a standard Money Bill.
(B) Category-I contains Article 110 matters plus general law, and Rajya Sabha may amend or reject it.
(C) A Financial Bill Category-I can originate in either the Rajya Sabha or the Lok Sabha, whereas a Money Bill can originate only in the Lok Sabha.
(D) A Financial Bill Category-I is completely immune from joint sitting provisions under Article 108, whereas a Money Bill can be sent to a joint sitting.

66. Under Article 108 of the Constitution, who possesses the authority to summon a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament to resolve a legislative deadlock?
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(C) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(D) The President of India

67. Which officer presides over a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament in the absence of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
(A) The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(B) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(C) The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(D) The seniormost Union Cabinet Minister

68. A joint sitting of Parliament cannot be convened for which of the following categories of Bills?
(A) Ordinary Bills and Financial Bills
(B) Ordinary Bills and Constitution Amendment Bills
(C) Money Bills and Constitution Amendment Bills
(D) Financial Bills and Money Bills

69. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (Historical Joint Sitting)
P. Dowry Prohibition Bill
Q. Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill
R. Prevention of Terrorism Bill (POTA)
List II: (Year of Passage)
1. 1961
2. 1978
3. 2002
4. 1956
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1

70. What is the quorum required to constitute a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament?
(A) One-tenth of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha only
(B) One-tenth of the total number of members of the two Houses
(C) One-fifth of the total number of members of the two Houses
(D) One-half of the total number of members of the two Houses

71. The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of the Indian Parliament consists of a maximum of how many members?
(A) 15 members
(B) 22 members
(C) 30 members
(D) 45 members

72. Which of the following best describes the primary function of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC)?
(A) To estimate and approve the detailed annual budget allocations proposed for the upcoming financial year.
(B) To draft comprehensive fresh taxation legislation in direct consultation with the Finance Ministry.
(C) To examine audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
(D) To directly supervise and oversee the day-to-day administrative affairs of all Public Sector Undertakings.

73. By an established parliamentary convention since 1967, the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee is invariably selected from:
(A) The ruling party

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(B) The nominated members of the Rajya Sabha
(C) The senior-most members of the ruling alliance
(D) The opposition in the Lok Sabha

74. Consider the following statements regarding the Public Accounts Committee (PAC):
I. It was set up first in 1921 under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919.
II. A Minister is strictly prohibited from being elected as a member of the Committee.
III. Its members are drawn equally from the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

75. The term of office for the members of the Public Accounts Committee is typically:
(A) 1 year
(B) 2 years
(C) 3 years
(D) Co-terminus with the life of the Lok Sabha

76. Which of the following is the largest parliamentary committee in terms of the number of members?
(A) The Public Accounts Committee
(B) The Estimates Committee
(C) The Committee on Public Undertakings
(D) The Business Advisory Committee

77. The Estimates Committee is unique among the major financial committees because its membership consists of:
(A) 30 members exclusively from the Lok Sabha
(B) Equal representation from both Houses
(C) 22 members from Lok Sabha and 8 from Rajya Sabha
(D) 15 members exclusively from the Rajya Sabha

78. What is the core mandate of the Estimates Committee of the Parliament?
(A) To conduct exhaustive post-mortem legal and financial audits of all expenditures already incurred by executive departments.
(B) To independently investigate specific high-profile cases of administrative corruption, financial irregularities, and public scams.
(C) To report on economies and policy improvements consistent with budget estimates.
(D) To systematically evaluate and certify the overarching constitutional validity of all newly proposed taxation laws.

79. Consider the following statements regarding the Estimates Committee:
I. It was established in post-independence India on the recommendation of John Mathai in 1950.
II. It examines the budget estimates only after they have been voted upon by the Parliament.
III. The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker invariably from the ruling party.
IV. A Minister cannot be elected as a member of the Committee.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

80. Why is the Estimates Committee sometimes informally described as a "continuous economy committee"?
(A) Because it continuously monitors daily national stock market trends to safeguard public investments across sectors.
(B) Because its members sit permanently in continuous session throughout the entire calendar year without formal adjournment.
(C) Because it suggests policy alternatives to bring efficiency and economy in administration.
(D) Because it holds statutory powers to immediately order the Reserve Bank of India to freeze executive fund releases.

81. The Committee on Public Undertakings (CoPU) was created in 1964 on the recommendation of which of the following committees?
(A) The Santhanam Committee
(B) The Krishna Menon Committee
(C) The Sarkaria Commission
(D) The Kothari Commission

82. Which of the following statements correctly describes the composition of the Committee on Public Undertakings?
(A) 30 members: 20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha

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(A) The Chairman retains the full right to vote in the first instance on all ordinary legislative matters like any member.
(B) The Chairman is completely prohibited from casting a vote under any circumstances, even during an equality of votes.
(C) The Chairman is permitted to exercise a vote exclusively when the House considers Constitutional Amendment Bills.
(D) The Chairman votes only in case of an equality of votes to break a tie.

48. If a resolution for the removal of the Vice-President is under consideration in the Rajya Sabha, what is the status of the Chairman?
(A) They must immediately vacate office and tender a formal resignation to the President of India.
(B) They retain the right to preside over the House during the debate but are strictly forbidden from speaking.
(C) They cannot preside over the House, but may speak and participate in proceedings.
(D) They retain all ex-officio powers to preside over sittings and exercise a normal vote in the first instance.

49. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (Office)
P. Speaker of Lok Sabha
Q. Chairman of Rajya Sabha
R. Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
S. Pro-tem Speaker
List II: (Method of Appointment/Election)
1. Elected by the members of Lok Sabha
2. Ex-officio role assumed by the Vice-President
3. Elected by the members of Rajya Sabha
4. Appointed by the President of India
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

50. When the Vice-President acts as the President of India or discharges the functions of the President, who performs the duties of the office of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(C) The senior-most minister in the Union Cabinet
(D) The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

51. According to the Constitution, what is the maximum permissible gap between the last sitting of one session of Parliament and the first sitting of the next session?
(A) 3 months
(B) 6 months
(C) 9 months
(D) 12 months

52. Which parliamentary term refers to the termination of a session of the House, rather than merely an interruption of a daily sitting?
(A) Adjournment
(B) Quorum
(C) Prorogation
(D) Dissolution

53. An "adjournment sine die" terminates a sitting of Parliament for an indefinite period. Who has the authority to declare an adjournment sine die?
(A) The Presiding Officer of the respective House
(B) The President of India
(C) The Prime Minister
(D) The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs

54. Consider the following statements regarding the sessions of Parliament:
I. The power to summon each House of Parliament is vested in the President.
II. Prorogation of the House does not cause the pending bills to lapse.
III. Dissolution applies equally to both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

55. What does the term "Lame-duck session" refer to in parliamentary parlance?
(A) A special parliamentary session convened exclusively for the presentation and voting of the annual Money Bill.
(B) The final session of an outgoing Lok Sabha after a new one is elected.
(C) A formal sitting of the House during which opposition members collectively boycott all parliamentary proceedings.
(D) An emergency parliamentary session conducted without delivering the customary opening address by the President.

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prior notice.
(C) A formal procedural mechanism codified explicitly within the written Rules of Procedure of the Lok Sabha.
(D) A specialized hourly block dedicated solely to debating and passing critical Constitutional Amendment Bills.

92. Since which year has the Zero Hour been in existence in the Indian parliamentary proceedings as an Indian innovation?
(A) 1950
(B) 1962
(C) 1975
(D) 1985

93. When does the Zero Hour typically commence during a daily sitting of the Parliament?
(A) Immediately before the commencement of the daily Question Hour session.
(B) Right after Question Hour until the regular agenda starts.
(C) At the conclusion of the legislative day after all listed government business is fully completed.
(D) Exclusively during the late evening sitting of the House after the afternoon recess.

94. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Matters of urgent public importance can be raised by members during the Zero Hour without providing any formal prior notice.
Reason (R): The Zero Hour is clearly defined and governed by strict regulations within the formal Rules of Procedure of the Lok Sabha.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

95. Which of the following best characterizes the binding nature of the Minister's response during Zero Hour?
(A) The concerned Minister is constitutionally obligated to deliver an immediate oral reply on the floor.
(B) The Minister must submit a comprehensive written reply to the House Secretariat within 24 hours.
(C) The raised issue is automatically referred to a parliamentary committee if left unanswered.
(D) A Minister is not bound to respond to matters raised during Zero Hour.

96. A motion of No-Confidence against the Council of Ministers can be introduced only in the:
(A) Rajya Sabha
(B) Joint sitting of Parliament
(C) Lok Sabha
(D) Supreme Court of India

97. Article 75 of the Constitution provides the bedrock principle for the No-Confidence Motion. What is this principle?
(A) The doctrine of strict separation of powers between the legislature and executive.
(B) Collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha.
(C) The direct individual responsibility of each minister to the President of India.
(D) The absolute executive supremacy and overriding authority of the Prime Minister.

98. How many members of the Lok Sabha must stand in support to secure the admission of a No-Confidence Motion in the House?
(A) 10 members
(B) 25 members
(C) 50 members
(D) 100 members

99. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (Type of Motion)
P. No-Confidence Motion
Q. Censure Motion
R. Adjournment Motion
S. Privilege Motion
List II: (Key Characteristic)
1. Can be moved against an individual minister for a specific policy failure
2. Needs to state no reasons for its adoption; targets the entire Council
3. Seeks to raise a definite matter of urgent public importance
4. Moved when a minister breaches parliamentary rights by withholding facts
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

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100. If a No-Confidence Motion is successfully passed by the Lok Sabha, what is the constitutionally mandated outcome?
(A) The President is impeached.
(B) The Rajya Sabha must be dissolved.
(C) The Council of Ministers must resign immediately.
(D) The Chief Justice of India assumes executive control.

101. What is the primary purpose of moving an Adjournment Motion in the Parliament?
(A) To draw attention to an urgent matter of public importance.
(B) To suspend the daily sitting of the House until the next working day due to lack of quorum.
(C) To formally terminate the ongoing session of Parliament upon order of the President.
(D) To intentionally delay the final vote on a pending Money Bill introduced by government.

102. An Adjournment Motion involves an element of censure against the government. Consequently, which House is permitted to make use of this device?
(A) The Rajya Sabha only
(B) Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
(C) Only the State Legislative Assemblies
(D) The Lok Sabha only

103. Which parliamentary device is specifically an Indian innovation that allows a member to call the attention of a Minister to a matter of urgent public importance and request an authoritative statement?
(A) Motion of Thanks
(B) Calling Attention Motion
(C) Adjournment Motion
(D) Half-an-Hour Discussion on public matters

104. Consider the following statements regarding the restrictions on an Adjournment Motion:
I. It should not cover more than one matter.
II. It should not raise a question of privilege.
III. It can revive discussion on a matter that has been discussed in the same session.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

105. According to parliamentary rules, if an Adjournment Motion is admitted, the discussion on it must last for at least how much time?
(A) 1 hour
(B) 2 hours and 30 minutes
(C) 4 hours
(D) The entire remaining day

106. The Anti-Defection Law was embedded into the Constitution by adding the Tenth Schedule through which Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(C) 52nd Amendment Act, 1985
(D) 91st Amendment Act, 2003

107. Under the Tenth Schedule, a nominated member of a House becomes subject to disqualification if they join any political party after the expiry of what period from the date they take their seat?
(A) 1 month
(B) 3 months
(C) 6 months
(D) 1 year

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108. Which constitutional authority is empowered to make the final decision on questions of disqualification of members on the ground of defection?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Presiding Officer of the respective House
(C) The Chief Election Commissioner
(D) The Supreme Court of India

109. Consider the following statements regarding the Anti-Defection Law:
I. A member voluntarily giving up membership of their political party is liable for disqualification.
II. A member voting contrary to the direction issued by their party whip incurs disqualification.
III. The exemption from disqualification in case of a split (one-third members) was deleted by the 91st Amendment Act, 2003.
IV. The law currently exempts defection if at least two-thirds of the members of a legislative party merge with another party.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

110. In the landmark case of Kihoto Hollohan v. Zachillhu (1992), the Supreme Court ruled that the decision of the Presiding Officer under the Tenth Schedule is:
(A) Final, binding, and completely immune from any form of judicial intervention or review.
(B) Legally valid only after formal ratification by the Election Commission of India.
(C) Subject to judicial review by High Courts and the Supreme Court.
(D) Purely advisory in nature and subject to mandatory approval by the President.

111. Which Article of the Constitution explicitly grants special privileges and immunities to the members of Parliament and its committees?
(A) Article 74
(B) Article 105
(C) Article 110
(D) Article 123

112. Under parliamentary privileges, a member of Parliament enjoys immunity from arrest in civil cases during the session of the House and for a period of how many days before and after such session?
(A) 14 days
(B) 30 days
(C) 40 days
(D) 60 days

113. What is the scope of the freedom of speech privilege granted to a Member of Parliament within the House?
(A) Legal immunity restricted solely to statements and votes concerning financial bills and budgets.
(B) Court immunity regarding anything said or any vote given in Parliament.
(C) Conditional immunity from judicial proceedings requiring prior written approval of the Speaker.
(D) Broad protection against civil defamation suits, while remaining fully liable to criminal prosecution.

114. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Members of Parliament cannot claim immunity from arrest in criminal cases even during an ongoing session of the Parliament.
Reason (R): The parliamentary privilege of freedom from arrest applies exclusively to civil cases.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

115. Which of the following authorities, despite being an integral part of the Parliament, does NOT enjoy the parliamentary privileges stipulated under Article 105?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(C) The Attorney General of India
(D) The Union Ministers

116. To be officially recognized as the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, the leader's party must have secured at least what fraction of the total strength of the House?
(A) One-fifth
(B) One-tenth
(C) One-third
(D) One-fourth

117. The Leader of the Opposition in Parliament enjoys statutory recognition and gets salary, allowances, and facilities equivalent to that of a:
(A) Cabinet Minister
(B) Minister of State
(C) Deputy Minister
(D) Supreme Court Judge

118. The Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha plays a crucial role in ensuring accountability by being a mandatory member of the selection committees for which of the following appointments?
(A) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG)
(B) The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(C) The Chief of the Army Staff of the Indian Armed Forces
(D) The Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation

119. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (Parliamentary Role/Term)
P. Leader of the House
Q. Leader of the Opposition
R. Whip

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responsible to the House alone, performing all duties and exercising full authority when presiding over sittings of the lower national legislature.

43. (B) Upon appointment to a parliamentary committee, they automatically become its chairman.
Under parliamentary regulations and established conventions, the Deputy Speaker possesses a unique privilege regarding parliamentary committees. If the Deputy Speaker is nominated or appointed as a member of any parliamentary committee, the Deputy Speaker automatically becomes the designated chairman of that committee by virtue of office in the lower house structure.

44. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Both statements are accurate factual assertions, but the second does not serve as the logical explanation for the first. The Deputy Speaker performs the duties of the Speaker during vacancy or absence because the Constitution explicitly establishes this functional succession, while conferring identical powers whenever presiding over sittings of the legislative house.

45. (A) The Speaker comes from the ruling party and the Deputy Speaker from the opposition.
Since the 11th Lok Sabha in 1996, a consensus convention has been maintained regarding the top presiding posts. Under this parliamentary understanding, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is chosen from the principal ruling party or coalition, while the Deputy Speaker is selected from the opposition political party to promote democratic balance.

46. (C) The Vice-President of India
Under Article 64 and Article 89 of the Constitution, the Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha). By virtue of holding the executive office of Vice-President, the individual automatically assumes the responsibility of presiding over sittings of the upper house in the national parliament.

47. (D) The Chairman votes only in case of an equality of votes to break a tie.
Although the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is not an elected member of the House, the presiding powers align with standard parliamentary procedure. The Chairman cannot vote in the first instance on any measure but holds and exercises a casting vote strictly in the event of an equality of votes to resolve ties.

48. (C) They cannot preside over the House, but may speak and participate in proceedings.
When a resolution for the removal of the Vice-President is under consideration in the Rajya Sabha, the Chairman cannot preside over the sitting. However, the Chairman retains the constitutional right to be present, speak, and participate in the proceedings, though without the right to vote on the resolution in the upper house.

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49. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The officers of Parliament are designated through distinct selection methods. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is elected by Lok Sabha members. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha is an ex-officio post held by the Vice-President. The Deputy Chairman is elected by Rajya Sabha members, while the Pro-tem Speaker is appointed by the President.

50. (D) The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
When the Vice-President acts as President or discharges presidential functions, the office of Chairman of the Rajya Sabha becomes temporarily vacant for that period. Under Article 91, the duties of the Chairman are performed by the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha during such executive presidential transitions in the upper house proceedings.

51. (B) 6 months
Article 85(1) of the Constitution mandates that the President shall summon each House of Parliament to meet at such time and place as deemed fit. However, the constitutional rule requires that six months shall not intervene between the last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next.

52. (C) Prorogation
Prorogation refers to the termination of an ongoing session of Parliament by an executive order issued by the President under Article 85(2)(a). Unlike an adjournment which merely suspends a daily sitting, prorogation terminates the session itself, though pending bills and

128. A formal resolution seeking the removal of the Vice-President of India from office can be initiated:
(A) Only in the Lok Sabha
(B) In either House of Parliament
(C) Only in the Rajya Sabha
(D) Only by the Supreme Court

129. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Disagreement between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha over a Constitutional Amendment Bill cannot be resolved by convening a joint sitting.
Reason (R): Article 368 requires that a Constitutional Amendment Bill must be passed by both Houses separately with the requisite special majority.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

130. While both Houses must approve the proclamation of a National Emergency within one month, the power to pass a resolution demanding its revocation rests exclusively with the:
(A) President in his sole discretion
(B) Rajya Sabha
(C) Inter-State Council
(D) Lok Sabha

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63. (D) It may accept or reject any of the recommendations.
When the Rajya Sabha returns a Money Bill with suggested amendments, the Lok Sabha possesses complete discretion to accept or reject any or all recommendations. If the Lok Sabha rejects all recommendations, the Money Bill is deemed passed by both Houses in the original form passed by the Lok Sabha under financial rules.

64. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Rajya Sabha has restricted powers over Money Bills under Article 109. It cannot amend or reject a Money Bill and must return it to the Lok Sabha within 14 days. Thus, both statements are true, and the reasoning accurately explains the constitutional restrictions imposed on the upper house regarding financial legislation.

65. (B) Category-I contains Article 110 matters plus general law, and Rajya Sabha may amend or reject it.
A Financial Bill Category-I under Article 117(1) contains provisions of Article 110 alongside general legislative matters. While it requires prior presidential recommendation and originates only in Lok Sabha like a Money Bill, the Rajya Sabha enjoys full power to amend or reject it through standard ordinary legislative procedures in upper legislative chamber.

66. (D) The President of India
Article 108 of the Constitution empowers the President of India to notify and summon a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament to resolve a legislative deadlock. A deadlock occurs when a bill passed by one House is rejected by the other, or Houses disagree on amendments after six months of parliamentary deadlock.

67. (A) The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
Under Article 118(4) of the Constitution, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over a joint sitting. In the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides. If the Deputy Speaker is also absent, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha assumes the presiding role for joint proceedings.

68. (C) Money Bills and Constitution Amendment Bills
The joint sitting mechanism under Article 108 applies exclusively to Ordinary Bills and Financial Bills. A joint sitting cannot be convened for Money Bills because Lok Sabha has final authority, nor for Constitutional Amendment Bills because Article 368 mandates separate passage by each House with a special majority in national legislative process.

69. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3
In Indian parliamentary history, joint sittings under Article 108 have occurred three times to resolve legislative deadlocks. The Dowry Prohibition Bill was passed in a joint sitting in 1961, the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill in 1978, and the Prevention of Terrorism Bill (POTA) in 2002 by joint parliamentary session approval.

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70. (B) One-tenth of the total number of members of the two Houses
Under Article 108(3) of the Constitution, the quorum to constitute a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament is one-tenth of the total number of members of both Houses combined. In the absence of this minimum required attendance, the presiding officer must adjourn or suspend the joint sitting until quorum is met.

71. (B) 22 members
The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) is a paramount financial committee of Parliament consisting of a maximum of 22 members. Of these 22 members, 15 are elected by the Lok Sabha and 7 are elected by the Rajya Sabha from amongst their respective members using proportional representation by single transferable vote each year.

72. (C) To examine audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
The primary role of the Public Accounts Committee is to perform legislative oversight on executive expenditure. It examines the annual audit reports submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) regarding government accounts, appropriations, and public undertakings to ensure financial propriety and prevent legislative waste in government spending operations.

10. (A) To readjust seat allocations and territorial constituencies in the Lok Sabha
Under Article 82 of the Constitution, Parliament enacts a Delimitation Act after every decennial census. The primary function of the resulting Delimitation Commission is to readjust the allocation of seats and redefine the territorial limits of constituencies across States to ensure balanced voter representation in the lower house of Parliament in the country.

11. (B) 5 years
The normal tenure of the Lok Sabha is five years, calculated from the date appointed for its first meeting following general elections. Upon the completion of this five-year period, the lower house automatically stands dissolved unless it is dissolved earlier by executive presidential order or extended during an operational National Emergency.

12. (C) 1 year
While a proclamation of National Emergency under Article 352 is in operation, the normal term of five years of the Lok Sabha may be extended by Parliament by law. Such an extension can be granted for a period not exceeding one year at a time, for any length of time during emergency operations.

13. (A) The President of India
The constitutional authority to dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiration of its normal five-year term rests exclusively with the President of India. The President exercises this power under Article 85 on the binding advice of the Prime Minister and the Union Council of Ministers, provided they hold parliamentary majority support.

14. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
The Lok Sabha can be dissolved prior to completing its five-year term, making the assertion correct. However, the President does not dissolve the House at sole personal discretion. The President acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, except when the government loses majority support in the lower house.

15. (D) It lapses entirely.
Dissolution of the Lok Sabha ends the existing house and causes all pending business to lapse. Specifically, any legislative Bill pending in the Lok Sabha at the time of dissolution lapses completely, regardless of whether it originated in the Lok Sabha or was transmitted to it by the Rajya Sabha during that term.

16. (C) Voting on the demands for grants
The Lok Sabha holds exclusive financial authority over voting on demands for grants. Under the constitutional framework, after the general discussion on the budget concludes, demands for grant expenditures are submitted solely to the lower house, which possesses the power to assent, refuse, or reduce any demanded government grant amount submitted by executive.

17. (A) 14 days
In financial matters, the Rajya Sabha exercises limited powers regarding Money Bills. Once a Money Bill is passed by the Lok Sabha and transmitted to the upper house, the Rajya Sabha must return it within a maximum period of 14 days with or without recommendations, failing which it is deemed passed.

18. (D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
The Speaker of the Lok Sabha holds final and conclusive authority to determine whether a legislative proposal constitutes a Money Bill under Article 110 of the Constitution. When a Money Bill is transmitted to the Rajya Sabha or presented to the President, it carries the Speaker's mandatory signed certification verifying its status.

19. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The constitutional provisions governing financial business map directly to specific articles. Article 109 details special procedures regarding Money Bills, Article 110 defines Money Bills, Article 112 mandates presentation of the Annual Financial Statement, and Article 114 governs Appropriation Bills authorizing withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India for executive spending.

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20. (C) A motion of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
Under Article 75, the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible strictly to the Lok Sabha. Consequently, a motion of no-confidence against the government can be introduced and voted upon exclusively in the Lok Sabha. Passing such a motion forces the immediate resignation of

ANSWERS

1. (B) Article 79
Article 79 of the Constitution of India explicitly establishes the Parliament for the Union, which consists of the President and two Houses, namely the Council of States and the House of the People. This provision formally codifies the bicameral system at the national level, defining the structural framework of the Indian legislature.

2. (D) To provide representation to the States and act as a revising chamber
A bicameral national legislature in India serves two fundamental democratic purposes. First, the upper chamber provides federal representation to the constituent States and Union Territories. Second, it functions as a sober revising chamber, preventing hasty or ill-considered legislation by reviewing bills passed by the directly elected lower house with thorough deliberation and scrutiny.

3. (A) The President of India
Under the Indian constitutional scheme, the President of India is an integral component of the Union Parliament alongside the two Houses. Although the President does not sit or participate in parliamentary debates like ordinary members, no legislative bill passed by both Houses can become an enforceable law without receiving executive presidential assent.

4. (B) I and III only
Bicameralism at the Centre was introduced in India by the Government of India Act, 1919. The framers of the Constitution adopted the parliamentary executive model largely based on British Westminster traditions. The Lok Sabha represents the people directly, whereas the Rajya Sabha represents the States and Union Territories of the Indian Union.

5. (A) The Indian Parliament operates within the bounds of a written Constitution and judicial review.
Unlike the British Parliament which possesses absolute legislative sovereignty, the Indian Parliament is a limited authority operating within a written Constitution. Parliamentary powers in India are circumscribed by federal division of subjects, fundamental rights guaranteed to citizens, and judicial review exercised by the independent higher judiciary to invalidate unconstitutional legislative enactments.

6. (B) 25
In accordance with the statutory and constitutional provisions regarding national parliamentary representation, territorial constituencies are allocated to each Indian State in direct proportion to its relative population. Under the existing framework, the State of Rajasthan is allocated twenty-five seats in the Lok Sabha, elected through universal adult suffrage across the state.

7. (B) 550
The maximum permissible strength of the Lok Sabha stands at 550 members following the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2019. This amendment discontinued the special provision for nominating two members from the Anglo-Indian community, leaving 530 representatives for the States and up to 20 representatives for the Union Territories in the lower house.

8. (A) 1971
The allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to various States remains frozen based on population figures from the 1971 Census. First instituted by the 42nd Amendment and subsequently extended by the 84th Amendment in 2001, this freeze aims to encourage family planning measures without reducing political representation for performing States.

9. (A) I, II and III
Seats in the Lok Sabha are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes based on population proportions. The Anglo-Indian nomination was removed by the 104th Amendment, while the 61st Amendment reduced the voting age to 18 years. Candidates contesting Lok Sabha elections must be at least 25 years old, not 30 years.

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maintain continuity, one-third of its members retire automatically upon the expiration of every second year. Fresh elections and presidential nominations are held every two years to fill the resulting vacant parliamentary seats in the upper house.

32. (C) 6 years
While the Constitution does not explicitly fix the term of members of the Rajya Sabha, it authorized Parliament to do so. Under the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Parliament fixed the term of office for a member of the Rajya Sabha at six years for a complete regular term in the house.

33. (C) Article 83
Article 83 of the Constitution deals with the duration of Houses of Parliament. Article 83(1) explicitly states that the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) shall not be subject to dissolution, establishing its character as a permanent legislative body whose members retire in rotation every two years as per statutory legislative framework.

34. (B) II and III only
The individual tenure of six years for Rajya Sabha members is set by statutory law rather than directly inside the text of the Constitution. A member elected in a bye-election serves only for the remaining term of that vacancy, and retiring members remain fully eligible for re-election indefinitely for subsequent tenure terms.

35. (A) The Representation of the People Act, 1951
The Constitution left the determination of the term of office for Rajya Sabha members to Parliament. Pursuant to this authority, Parliament enacted Section 154 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, which explicitly defined the six-year term of office for members chosen to the upper house in regular rotational election cycles.

36. (C) The President of India
According to Rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the date for the election of the Speaker is fixed by the President of India. Following the President's notification, the Secretary-General issues formal notices to all elected members informing them of the scheduled election date officially.

37. (A) The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
Under Article 94 of the Constitution, a member holding office as Speaker of the Lok Sabha may resign at any time from office by writing under their hand addressed to the Deputy Speaker. Conversely, if the Deputy Speaker resigns, the resignation letter is addressed to the Speaker of the lower parliamentary house.

38. (D) Only in the case of an equality of votes to resolve a tie
The Presiding Officer of the Lok Sabha does not vote in the first instance during proceedings to maintain institutional neutrality. However, under Article 100(1) of the Constitution, the Speaker possesses and exercises a casting vote strictly in the case of an equality of votes to resolve a tie and break a deadlock.

39. (A) I, II and III
The Speaker presides over joint sittings, decides disqualifications under Tenth Schedule, and certifies Money Bills. However, the Speaker is not the chairman of all parliamentary committees; the Speaker appoints chairmen for various committees, presiding directly only over specific ones like the Business Advisory Committee and Rules Committee in the lower legislative house.

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40. (C) To administer oaths to new members and conduct the election of the Speaker
When a new Lok Sabha is constituted, the President appoints a Pro-tem Speaker, usually the senior-most member of the House. The primary duties of the Pro-tem Speaker are to administer oaths or affirmations to newly elected members and to enable and conduct the election of the permanent Speaker of the lower house.

41. (D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
Unlike the date of election for the Speaker which is determined by the President, the date for electing the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha is fixed by the Speaker under Rule 8 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha for smooth conduct of parliamentary legislative proceedings.

42. (A) The Deputy Speaker is independent of the Speaker and directly responsible to the House.
The Deputy Speaker is not subordinate to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. The Deputy Speaker holds an independent constitutional office, is elected directly by the House, and is directly

S. Shadow Cabinet

List II: (Description)

1. Directs party members to attend and vote as per party line
2. Typically the Prime Minister or a nominated minister
3. An alternative cabinet formed by the opposition to shadow the government
4. Leader of the largest opposition party meeting the quorum

(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

120. The concept of a "Shadow Cabinet" is a unique institution of the cabinet system primarily originating from which country?
(A) United States of America
(B) France
(C) United Kingdom
(D) Germany

121. In parliamentary procedure, what does the term "Guillotine" refer to?
(A) The forcible physical eviction of a persistently disruptive member by the Marshal on Speaker's orders.
(B) The immediate constitutional dissolution of the Lok Sabha by the President prior to term completion.
(C) The compulsory formal resignation of the entire Council of Ministers following a floor defeat.
(D) Voting on undiscussed clauses or demands due to time constraints.

122. How many Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) currently exist to assist the Parliament in examining grants, bills, and policies?
(A) 12
(B) 18
(C) 24
(D) 30

123. What is the primary objective of establishing the Departmentally Related Standing Committees in the Indian Parliament?
(A) To effectively bypass the legislative scrutiny of the Rajya Sabha on ordinary legislative bills.
(B) To enhance Executive accountability to Parliament, especially in financial matters.
(C) To function as an executive body empowered to review and veto Cabinet policy decisions.
(D) To evaluate and recommend periodic reductions in the financial compensation of Members of Parliament.

124. Matters which cannot be raised during Question Hour, Half-an-Hour discussion, or via an Adjournment Motion can be raised by a member in the Lok Sabha under which procedural rule?
(A) Rule 377
(B) Rule 193
(C) Rule 184
(D) Rule 110

125. Over recent decades, the productivity of the Indian Parliament has often been affected by persistent disruptions. Which of the following is NOT an officially recognized procedural mechanism, but rather a disruptive tactic used by members?
(A) Rushing into the Well of the House
(B) Point of Order
(C) Calling Attention Motion
(D) Short Duration Discussion under Rule 193

126. In which of the following scenarios do the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha enjoy strictly equal constitutional powers?
(A) Voting on and passing individual Demands for Grants submitted by executive ministries.
(B) Introduction and initial consideration of a Money Bill under Article 110.
(C) Passage of Constitutional Amendment Bills.
(D) Passing resolutions recommending the creation of new All-India Services under Article 312.

127. Which of the following is a special, exclusive power enjoyed only by the Rajya Sabha and not by the Lok Sabha?
(A) Approving the executive proclamation of a National Emergency issued under Article 352.
(B) Initiating formal constitutional impeachment charges against the President of India.
(C) Passing an address recommending the removal of a Judge of the Supreme Court of India.
(D) Recommending creation of new All-India Services under Article 312.

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motions do not lapse as a consequence of prorogation in the house.

53. (A) The Presiding Officer of the respective House
Adjournment sine die means terminating a sitting of Parliament without assigning a fixed day for the next meeting. The authority to declare an adjournment sine die resides exclusively with the Presiding Officer of the respective House, namely the Speaker in Lok Sabha or the Chairman in Rajya Sabha during daily legislative business.

54. (A) I and II only
The President possesses the constitutional power to summon each House of Parliament, and prorogation does not cause pending bills to lapse. However, dissolution applies exclusively to the Lok Sabha because the Rajya Sabha is a permanent body not subject to dissolution. Therefore, only the first two statements are correct under constitutional law.

55. (B) The final session of an outgoing Lok Sabha after a new one is elected.
In parliamentary terminology, a "lame-duck session" denotes the final session of an outgoing Lok Sabha conducted after a new Lok Sabha has already been elected. The sitting members of the outgoing Lok Sabha who fail to secure re-election in the new general elections are colloquially referred to as "lame ducks" in legislative practice.

56. (C) The introduction of the Bill and its publication in the Gazette
The First Reading of an Ordinary Bill involves the formal introduction of the proposed legislation in either House of Parliament and its subsequent publication in the Official Gazette. At this initial stage, no debate or voting on the provisions of the bill takes place within the legislative chamber during parliamentary legislative proceedings.

57. (B) Second Reading
The Second Reading is the most crucial and detailed stage in the passage of a Bill. During this consideration stage, the House undertakes a clause-by-clause discussion, where each clause is scrutinized, amendments are moved by members, debated, and voted upon individually before being adopted into the bill text for parliamentary approval process.

58. (A) Debate restricted to supporting or rejecting the Bill as a whole.
During the Third Reading of a Bill, the debate is strictly confined to arguments for either accepting or rejecting the Bill in its entirety. No fresh amendments to individual clauses are allowed at this stage, and the House votes on whether the legislative measure as a whole should be passed by majority.

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59. (A) I, II and III
An ordinary bill can originate in either House and be introduced by ministers or private members. The President can return it for reconsideration under Article 111. However, if Parliament passes the returned bill again with or without amendments, the President is constitutionally bound to give assent and cannot withhold it under constitutional rules.

60. (B) Returning the Bill for reconsideration of the Houses
Under Article 111 of the Constitution, when an Ordinary Bill is presented to the President, a suspensive veto is exercised by returning the Bill to Parliament for reconsideration. If Parliament passes the Bill again with or without amendments, the President must assent, thereby suspending the Bill's passage only temporarily in executive review.

61. (A) It requires the prior recommendation of the President.
Under Article 117(1) of the Constitution, a Money Bill cannot be introduced in Parliament except on the prior recommendation of the President. Furthermore, every Money Bill must originate exclusively in the Lok Sabha and can only be introduced by a Minister, classification defining it as a government bill in lower legislative chamber.

62. (C) The abolition, remission, alteration, or regulation of any tax
Article 110 of the Constitution defines a Money Bill as one dealing exclusively with matters such as tax imposition, abolition, remission, alteration, or regulation. Matters involving general fines, license fees, or local taxation imposed by municipal authorities are explicitly excluded from the constitutional definition of a Money Bill in parliamentary fiscal framework.

the Prime Minister and the cabinet from central government.

21. (B) 10
Seats in the Rajya Sabha are allocated to each State on the basis of population strength as prescribed in the Fourth Schedule. Under this constitutional arrangement, the State of Rajasthan is allocated ten seats in the Rajya Sabha, elected by the members of its legislative assembly using single transferable vote proportional system.

22. (C) Fourth Schedule
The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India specifies the precise allocation of seats in the Council of States to every State and Union Territory possessing representation. Seat allocation is broadly proportional to population, ensuring federal representation of regional units within the upper house of the national parliament in a federal union.

23. (B) Literature, Science, Art, and Social Service
Under Article 80 of the Constitution, the President nominates 12 distinguished individuals to the Rajya Sabha. These nominated members must possess special knowledge or practical experience specifically in four distinct domains: Literature, Science, Art, and Social Service, bringing specialized non-political expertise into upper house legislative deliberations for national policy formulation and guidance.

24. (A) Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Bihar
Seat distribution in the Rajya Sabha reflects population hierarchy among States. Uttar Pradesh holds the highest representation with 31 seats, followed by Maharashtra with 19 seats. Tamil Nadu possesses 18 seats, while Bihar holds 16 seats. Thus, the correct descending order of representation is Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Bihar.

25. (D) By elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies
Representatives of each State in the Rajya Sabha are elected indirectly by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State. The election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ensuring appropriate representation for political groups within the assembly state legislature.

26. (A) The State List
Article 249 empowers the Rajya Sabha to authorize Parliament to make laws regarding matters listed in the State List. As a federal body representing the States, the upper house can pass a resolution declaring that parliamentary legislation on a specified State List subject is necessary in national interest for national development goals.

27. (C) A majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting
Under Article 249, a resolution enabling Parliament to legislate on a State List subject must be supported by a special majority in the Rajya Sabha. Specifically, it requires a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting in the upper house to be validly adopted in national interest.

28. (C) One year
A resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha under Article 249 authorizing parliamentary legislation on a State List subject remains in force for an initial period not exceeding one year. Parliament can re-extend the validity of the authorization for additional periods of up to one year at a time through fresh resolutions.

29. (B) 2, 1, 3, 4
The sequential application of Article 249 begins when the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting. Parliament then enacts law on the specified subject. The resolution expires after one year, and the enacted law ceases effect six months after resolution expiration under constitutional provisions.

30. (A) Article 312
Article 312 provides an exclusive federal power to the Rajya Sabha regarding administrative services. If the Rajya Sabha declares by resolution supported by two-thirds of members present and voting that it is necessary in national interest, Parliament is empowered by law to create one or more new All-India Services for common administrative administration.

31. (B) One-third
The Rajya Sabha is a continuous legislative chamber that is not subject to dissolution. To

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73. (D) The opposition in the Lok Sabha
Although the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee was initially chosen from the ruling party, a firm parliamentary convention was established in 1967. Since then, the Speaker invariably appoints the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee from amongst the opposition members in the Lok Sabha to maintain impartial scrutiny over government spending.

74. (A) I and II only
The Public Accounts Committee was set up in 1921 under the Government of India Act 1919. Ministers are strictly barred from being members. However, its composition is not drawn equally from both Houses, as 15 members come from Lok Sabha and only 7 from Rajya Sabha, making statement III incorrect and invalid.

75. (A) 1 year
The term of office for members elected to the Public Accounts Committee is one year. Elections are conducted annually using proportional representation by single transferable vote, allowing continuous parliamentary oversight over public expenditure while providing opportunities for different representatives to serve on the financial committee during each parliamentary annual session period.

76. (B) The Estimates Committee
The Estimates Committee is the largest standing committee of the Indian Parliament. It consists of 30 members, all of whom are drawn exclusively from the Lok Sabha. In comparison, the Public Accounts Committee and Committee on Public Undertakings have 22 members each, drawing representation from both legislative chambers in the Union Parliament.

77. (A) 30 members exclusively from the Lok Sabha
The Estimates Committee is unique among major financial committees because its membership comprises 30 members drawn exclusively from the Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha has no representation on this committee, preserving the lower house's exclusive constitutional primacy in dealing with budgetary demands, estimates, and financial grants in national government budgeting.

78. (C) To report on economies and policy improvements consistent with budget estimates.
The core mandate of the Estimates Committee is to examine government expenditure estimates and report on potential economies, organizational improvements, and administrative efficiencies consistent with the policy underlying the estimates. It suggests alternative policies to bring efficiency and economy in the general administration of Union government departments in national financial operations.

79. (D) I, II, III and IV
All four statements are correct. The Estimates Committee was established in 1950 on John Mathai's recommendation, examines estimates after budget voting, has its chairman appointed by the Speaker from the ruling party, and strictly debars ministers from election to prevent conflicts of interest between executive and legislative roles in parliamentary oversight.

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80. (C) Because it suggests policy alternatives to bring efficiency and economy in administration.
The Estimates Committee is informally described as a "continuous economy committee" because its examination of budget estimates continues throughout the financial year. It constantly investigates administrative structures and methods, suggesting alternative policy frameworks and efficiency measures to promote financial economy across various executive ministries and departments in public expenditure management.

81. (B) The Krishna Menon Committee
The Committee on Public Undertakings was established in 1964 following the recommendations of the Krishna Menon Committee. Created to expand parliamentary control over state-owned commercial entities, it monitors financial performance, governance, and management efficiency across various public sector enterprises established under Union government jurisdiction for improved corporate accountability and transparency.

82. (B) 22 members: 15 from Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha
The Committee on Public Undertakings consists of 22 members. Of these 22 members, 15 are elected by the Lok Sabha and 7 are elected by the Rajya Sabha from amongst their members through proportional representation by means

28. In the context of judicial functioning, what distinguishes 'Judicial Activism' from 'Judicial Overreach'?
(A) Judicial activism is an unconstitutional doctrine, whereas judicial overreach represents a universally recognized and valid constitutional principle.
(B) Activism proactively protects rights, while overreach usurps legislative or executive functions.
(C) Judicial activism applies strictly to proceedings in High Courts, while judicial overreach applies exclusively to rulings of the Supreme Court of India.
(D) Judicial activism requires a larger constitutional bench, whereas judicial overreach is typically committed by a single judge sitting in chambers.

29. Which of the following is a major criticism often leveled against the excessive use of Public Interest Litigation?
(A) Judicial interference in policy decisions reserved for the executive.
(B) It drastically and unnecessarily reduces the overall administrative workload of subordinate courts across the country.
(C) It causes a significant shift of institutional focus away from the primary enforcement of fundamental rights.
(D) It severely limits and restricts democratic access to affordable justice for poor and uneducated citizens.

30. A PIL can be filed under Article 32 in the Supreme Court and under which Article in the High Courts?
(A) Article 136
(B) Article 227
(C) Article 226
(D) Article 141

31. When comparing the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court with that of a High Court, which of the following is correct?
(A) The Supreme Court can issue writs for any legal purpose whatsoever, while High Courts can issue writs exclusively for Fundamental Rights violations.
(B) Both the Supreme Court and High Courts share completely identical territorial jurisdiction across all states for issuing constitutional writs.
(C) The Supreme Court's writ jurisdiction under the Constitution is entirely discretionary, unlike the mandatory writ jurisdiction of High Courts.
(D) High Courts issue writs for fundamental and legal rights; the Supreme Court issues writs only for fundamental rights.

32. What is the primary purpose of introducing the E-Courts project in the Indian judicial system?
(A) To replace existing physical court buildings entirely with virtual courts for all judicial trials.
(B) To allow automated artificial intelligence systems to deliver final judgments in petty offenses.
(C) To enhance judicial efficiency and accessibility using digital technology.
(D) To completely bypass established statutory procedural codes in all pending criminal trials.

33. The National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) is an initiative aimed at:
(A) Managing and auditing the national pension and provident funds of all judicial officers.
(B) Creating a national database of pending and disposed cases.
(C) Tracking the daily administrative movements and official travel of Supreme Court judges.
(D) Digitizing all historical pre-independence legal documents and colonial trial archives.

34. In the context of the Supreme Court's effort to address pendency of cases, what is a "Lok Adalat"?
(A) A special constitutional bench constituted by the Chief Justice to hear complex legal questions.
(B) A fast-track criminal court specifically designated for trying elected representatives and corrupt politicians.
(C) A statutory advisory committee composed of senior lawyers reviewing outdated colonial statutes.
(D) An alternative forum for amicable settlement of pending or pre-litigation disputes.

35. Which landmark Supreme Court judgment laid down guidelines against sexual harassment of women at the workplace, originating from a PIL filed by a social worker in Rajasthan?
(A) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
(B) Shah Bano case
(C) Nirbhaya case

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notice requirements in lower and upper legislative parliamentary chambers.

93. (B) Right after Question Hour until the regular agenda starts.
The Zero Hour typically begins immediately after the conclusion of Question Hour around 12 noon, earning it the informal name "Zero Hour." It spans the gap between the end of Question Hour and the commencement of regular listed government legislative business scheduled for the day in daily parliamentary house proceedings.

94. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
During Zero Hour, members can raise urgent public issues without prior notice. However, Zero Hour is an informal device and is not codified or mentioned anywhere in the written Rules of Procedure of the Lok Sabha. Thus, the assertion is true, but the reason is completely false under current constitutional rules.

95. (D) A Minister is not bound to respond to matters raised during Zero Hour.
Because Zero Hour is an informal procedural device not governed by formal rules, a Minister is not constitutionally or procedurally bound to respond to matters raised during this period. However, ministers may choose to take note of raised issues or deliver voluntary statements at their discretion on the parliamentary house floor.

96. (C) Lok Sabha
A motion of No-Confidence can be introduced and moved exclusively in the Lok Sabha. This device stems from Article 75 of the Constitution, which specifies that the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the directly elected lower house, rather than to the Rajya Sabha or judiciary in executive oversight mechanism.

97. (B) Collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha.
Article 75(3) establishes the fundamental principle of collective responsibility, stipulating that the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. This means the ministry holds office only as long as it enjoys majority confidence in the lower house, forming the foundation of parliamentary democracy in the Indian constitutional governance.

98. (C) 50 members
Under Rule 198 of the Rules of Procedure in Lok Sabha, a motion of No-Confidence requires the support of at least 50 members who must stand in their places when called upon by the Speaker. Without this threshold support, the Speaker refuses leave to move the motion in the lower legislative house.

99. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
The mapping of motions matches their distinct features. A No-Confidence motion targets the Council of Ministers without needing specific reasons. A Censure motion targets specific policies of ministers. An Adjournment motion raises urgent public matters, while a Privilege motion addresses breaches of parliamentary privilege by ministers in lower house legislative procedures.

100. (C) The Council of Ministers must resign immediately.
If a motion of No-Confidence is passed by a simple majority in the Lok Sabha, the Council of Ministers must immediately resign from office. Passing this motion indicates that the executive has lost the confidence of the directly elected lower house, leading to government fall or new elections under constitutional mandated rules.

101. (A) To draw attention to an urgent matter of public importance.
The primary purpose of an Adjournment Motion is to interrupt standard parliamentary business to draw attention to a definite, urgent matter of public importance requiring immediate consideration. Admitting such a motion allows open debate on urgent governmental omissions or administrative failures needing immediate national attention during daily lower house proceedings session.

102. (D) The Lok Sabha only
Because an Adjournment Motion contains an implicit element of censure against government administration, it can be introduced and utilized exclusively in the Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha is barred from using this motion, as the Council of Ministers is not collectively responsible to the upper house under Indian constitutional framework rules.

103. (B) Calling Attention Motion
The Calling Attention Motion is an Indian parliamentary innovation introduced in 1954. It enables a member, with prior permission of the Presiding Officer, to call the attention of a

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(B) The President of India is strictly bound to accept the opinion given by the court.
(C) The advisory opinion given under Article 143 constitutes binding law on all courts.
(D) The Supreme Court may decline to give its opinion on public importance references.

10. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Supreme Court of India is the guarantor and defender of the Fundamental Rights.
Reason (R): Article 32 gives the Supreme Court original and exclusive jurisdiction to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

11. Which of the following writs is issued by the Supreme Court to prevent an inferior court from exceeding its jurisdiction?
(A) Mandamus
(B) Prohibition
(C) Certiorari
(D) Quo Warranto

12. The scope of judicial review in India is primarily based on which of the following principles?
(A) Due process of law
(B) Procedure established by law
(C) Conventions of parliamentary sovereignty
(D) Unwritten constitutional precedents

13. Consider the following statements regarding Judicial Independence in India:
I. The salaries and allowances of Supreme Court judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
II. The conduct of judges in the discharge of their duties cannot be discussed in Parliament except upon a motion for their removal.
III. Supreme Court judges are allowed to practice law in lower courts after retirement.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

14. The 'Collegium System' for the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court was created by:
(A) An Act of Parliament
(B) A Constitutional Amendment
(C) The judgments of the Supreme Court itself
(D) The recommendations of the Law Commission

15. In which case did the Supreme Court hold that the consultation process for judicial appointments requires a plurality of judges forming a Collegium?
(A) First Judges Case (1981)
(B) Third Judges Case (1998)
(C) Fourth Judges Case (2015)
(D) Second Judges Case (1993)

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16. The National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) was introduced through which Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) 97th Amendment Act
(B) 98th Amendment Act
(C) 99th Amendment Act
(D) 100th Amendment Act

17. Select the correct sequence of steps involved in the removal (impeachment) of a Supreme Court judge:
(A) Presidential Order → Investigation Committee → Motion signed by MPs → Voting in Parliament
(B) Motion signed by MPs → Investigation Committee → Voting in Parliament → Presidential Order
(C) Investigation Committee → Motion signed by MPs → Presidential Order → Voting in Parliament
(D) Motion signed by MPs → Voting in Parliament → Investigation Committee → Presidential Order

18. What is the primary significance of the Supreme Court being a "Court of Record" under Article 129?
(A) It maintains official records of all constitutional cases filed by state governments.
(B) It supervises and maintains administrative records of all High Courts across India.
(C) It is constitutionally mandated to electronically record all of its proceedings.
(D) Its records have evidentiary value and it can punish for its contempt.

114. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Both statements are true and the reason correctly explains the assertion. Parliamentary privilege granting immunity from arrest applies exclusively to civil proceedings. It does not extend to criminal offences, preventive detention, or security detentions, allowing law enforcement agencies to arrest members in criminal cases even during sessions under standard penal laws.

115. (A) The President of India
Although the President of India is an integral component of Parliament under Article 79, the President does not enjoy parliamentary privileges under Article 105. Article 105 privileges extend specifically to members of Parliament, Union Ministers, and the Attorney General who participate in parliamentary house proceedings under national constitutional law framework provisions.

116. (B) One-tenth
To be formally recognized as Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, the leader's party must hold at least one-tenth of the total strength of the House. This requirement aligns with the minimum quorum rule needed to constitute a sitting of the lower parliamentary house under parliamentary statutory rules framework.

117. (A) Cabinet Minister
Under the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977, statutory recognition was accorded to the Leader of Opposition in both Houses. The Leader of Opposition receives salary, allowances, and executive facilities equivalent to those provided to a sitting Cabinet Minister of the Union in government hierarchy structure.

118. (D) The Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation
The Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha is a mandatory member of high-level selection committees tasked with recommending statutory appointments. Specifically, the Leader serves on selection panels for key positions, including the Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Central Vigilance Commissioner, and Chief Information Commissioner in Union administration.

119. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The descriptions map directly to parliamentary roles. The Leader of the House is typically the Prime Minister or designated minister. The Leader of Opposition leads the largest qualifying opposition party. The Whip directs party voting discipline, while Shadow Cabinet represents an opposition oversight mechanism developed in parliamentary systems in constitutional democratic governance.

120. (C) United Kingdom
The Shadow Cabinet is an institutional device originating from the British Westminster parliamentary system. Formed by the main opposition party, shadow ministers mirror actual government cabinet portfolios to examine policies, hold executive ministers accountable, and offer an alternative government ready to take office if power shifts in democratic parliamentary political governance.

121. (D) Voting on undiscussed clauses or demands due to time constraints.
In parliamentary procedure, the term "Guillotine" refers to putting all remaining undiscussed clauses of a bill or financial demands for grants to immediate vote when the time allocated for debate expires. This device ensures timely completion of legislative business, even if detailed discussion could not take place on the house floor.

122. (C) 24
There are currently 24 Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) in the Indian Parliament. First created in 1993 and expanded in 2004, 16 committees function under the Lok Sabha and 8 under the Rajya Sabha, covering all executive ministries to ensure detailed scrutiny of legislation and expenditure in Union government administrative operations.

123. (B) To enhance Executive accountability to Parliament, especially in financial matters.
The primary objective of Departmentally Related Standing Committees is to enhance executive accountability to Parliament, particularly in financial and legislative matters. They examine demands for grants, scrutinize bills referred by presiding officers, and consider annual reports of ministries without taking over executive administrative responsibilities in national governance and legislative decision making.

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of single transferable vote, maintaining multi-party and bi-cameral oversight over public sector administrative bodies.

83. (A) The Lok Sabha only
The Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings is appointed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha exclusively from amongst the members of the committee who are drawn from the Lok Sabha. A member belonging to the Rajya Sabha cannot be appointed as Chairman of this financial committee under current parliamentary rules.

84. (B) Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee, Committee on Public Undertakings
The chronological order of establishment begins with the Public Accounts Committee, set up in 1921. The Estimates Committee was established post-independence in 1950, followed by the Committee on Public Undertakings in 1964. Thus, the correct sequence is Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee, and Committee on Public Undertakings in parliamentary administrative history.

85. (A) To examine major government policy distinct from commercial principles.
The Committee on Public Undertakings is barred from examining major government policy matters distinct from commercial principles. Its mandate focuses on evaluating financial accounts, CAG audit reports, and efficiency under sound business practices, but non-commercial government policy matters remain beyond its statutory scope of examination under established parliamentary committee procedure rules.

86. (D) The Question Hour
During a normal sitting of the Lok Sabha, the parliamentary day typically starts with the Question Hour, occupying the first hour of every sitting. Members put questions to government ministers regarding executive policies, administrative decisions, and public affairs, making it a critical mechanism for legislative oversight in lower house proceedings.

87. (B) A starred question requires an oral answer, allowing supplementary questions.
In Question Hour, a Starred Question is distinguished by an asterisk mark. It requires an oral answer delivered directly on the floor of the House by the concerned Minister. Because the response is oral, members are permitted to ask supplementary questions arising directly from the Minister's reply during daily parliamentary sittings.

88. (C) A written answer laid on the table, with no supplementary questions permitted.
An Unstarred Question requires a written answer from the concerned Minister. The written response is printed and formally laid on the table of the House. Consequently, no oral reply is delivered on the floor, and no supplementary questions can be asked by members following the written statement in parliamentary procedure rules.

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89. (B) 2, 1, 3
During a standard legislative sitting in the Lok Sabha, business follows a fixed sequence. The sitting begins with Question Hour from 11 AM to 12 PM, followed immediately by Zero Hour. Once Zero Hour concludes, the House proceeds to regular legislative agenda and listed government business for that parliamentary sitting day.

90. (A) Less than 10 days
A Short Notice Question relates to a matter of urgent public importance and is asked with a notice period shorter than the standard ten clear days required for ordinary questions. If the concerned Minister agrees to answer it, an oral response is given in the House during Question Hour proceedings session.

91. (B) An informal device to raise matters without prior notice.
The Zero Hour is an informal mechanism unique to Indian parliamentary practice. Unlike Question Hour, Zero Hour is not mentioned in the written Rules of Procedure. It provides members an opportunity to raise matters of urgent public importance without submitting prior notice to the Secretariat or Presiding Officer during daily legislative sittings.

92. (B) 1962
Zero Hour is an Indian parliamentary innovation that has been operational since 1962. It emerged informally when members felt the need to raise pressing matters of urgent public importance immediately after Question Hour, without obtaining prior permission or adhering to formal

CHAPTER 11

Supreme Court of India and Public Interest Litigation

1. Who is authorized by the Constitution of India to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Parliament by law
(C) The Chief Justice of India
(D) The Law Commission of India

2. What was the sanctioned strength of the Supreme Court of India, including the Chief Justice, when it was inaugurated in 1950?
(A) 7
(B) 8
(C) 10
(D) 11

3. Which of the following is not a constitutional qualification to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court of India?
(A) Must have attained the age of 35 years
(B) Must be a citizen of India
(C) Must have been a judge of a High Court for at least five years
(D) Must be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President

4. Which of the following statements regarding the tenure of a Supreme Court judge is correct?
(A) They hold office until they attain the age of 62 years.
(B) They are appointed for a fixed term of six years.
(C) They hold office until they attain the age of 65 years.
(D) They hold office during the pleasure of the President.

5. According to established convention and practice since 1993, how is the Chief Justice of India appointed?
(A) The senior-most judge of the Supreme Court is appointed as the Chief Justice.
(B) The President selects the most meritorious judge based on the Law Minister's advice.
(C) The outgoing Chief Justice conducts an election among sitting judges.
(D) The Parliament passes a resolution to appoint the Chief Justice.

6. Under Article 131 of the Constitution, the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court does not extend to which of the following disputes?
(A) Between the Government of India and one or more States
(B) Between two or more States
(C) Between the Government of India and a State on one side and another State on the other
(D) A dispute arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty or covenant

7. The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in civil matters is primarily dealt with under which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 132
(B) Article 133
(C) Article 134
(D) Article 136

8. In criminal matters, an appeal lies to the Supreme Court without a certificate from the High Court if the High Court has:
(A) Acquitted the accused person on appeal from a sentence of a lower court
(B) Confirmed the sentence of death awarded to the accused by a trial court
(C) Reversed an acquittal and sentenced the accused to death
(D) Awarded a sentence of rigorous imprisonment for ten years on appeal

9. Under Article 143, the President of India can seek the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court. Which of the following statements is true regarding this jurisdiction?
(A) The Supreme Court is bound to give its advisory opinion on all matters referred to it.

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124. (A) Rule 377
Under Rule 377 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, members can raise important public matters that cannot be raised during Question Hour, Half-an-Hour discussions, or through motions like Adjournment or Calling Attention, ensuring that constituency and urgent public issues receive attention in daily parliamentary proceedings.

125. (A) Rushing into the Well of the House
Rushing into the Well of the House is an unparliamentary disruptive tactic used by protesting members to obstruct proceedings. Unlike Points of Order, Calling Attention Motions, or Short Duration Discussions under Rule 193, it is not an officially recognized procedural mechanism under the written rules of the House during legislative session sittings.

126. (C) Passage of Constitutional Amendment Bills.
The Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha enjoy equal constitutional powers regarding the passage of Constitutional Amendment Bills under Article 368. Every amendment bill must be passed by each House separately by a special majority, and no joint sitting can be convened in case of disagreement between the two Houses over amendment bills.

127. (D) Recommending creation of new All-India Services under Article 312.
Under Article 312 of the Constitution, the Rajya Sabha possesses the exclusive power to recommend the creation of one or more new All-India Services. If the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution supported by two-thirds of members present and voting, Parliament is constitutionally empowered to create such services by law for administrative efficiency.

128. (C) Only in the Rajya Sabha
Under Article 67(b) of the Constitution, a formal resolution seeking the removal of the Vice-President of India from office can be initiated exclusively in the Rajya Sabha. It must be passed by an effective majority in the Rajya Sabha and agreed to by a simple majority in the Lok Sabha for removal.

129. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason correctly explains the assertion. Article 368 mandates that a Constitutional Amendment Bill must be passed by both Houses separately by special majority. Because separate passage is compulsory, the joint sitting mechanism under Article 108 cannot resolve deadlocks over amendment bills in parliament.

130. (D) Lok Sabha
Although both Houses of Parliament must approve a proclamation of National Emergency within one month, the power to pass a resolution demanding its revocation rests exclusively with the Lok Sabha. Under Article 352(8), if one-tenth of Lok Sabha members give written notice, a special sitting must be held to disapprove the emergency.

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19. Under Article 141, the law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India. Does this binding nature apply to the Supreme Court itself?
(A) No, the Supreme Court is not bound by its own decisions and may overrule them.
(B) Yes, the Supreme Court is strictly bound by its own previous decisions.
(C) Yes, but only for decisions made by benches of five or more judges.
(D) No, but only the President can exempt the Supreme Court from its previous decisions.

20. Match the landmark cases in List I with their key subject matter in List II:
List I: Landmark Cases
P. Kesavananda Bharati case
Q. SR Bommai case
R. Vishaka case
S. MC Mehta case
List II: Key Subject Matter
1. Guidelines against sexual harassment at workplace
2. Environmental protection and absolute liability
3. Basic Structure Doctrine
4. Federalism and use of Article 356
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

21. Which power is specifically utilized by the Supreme Court when it punishes someone for scandalizing the court or lowering its authority?
(A) Criminal contempt power
(B) Appellate power
(C) Civil contempt power
(D) Advisory power

22. Under the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968, the committee constituted to investigate the charges against a Supreme Court judge consists of:
(A) The Prime Minister of India, the Union Law Minister, and the Chief Justice of India
(B) Two sitting Supreme Court judges along with one Chief Justice of a High Court
(C) Three senior-most sitting judges serving in the Supreme Court of India
(D) A Supreme Court judge, a High Court Chief Justice, and an eminent jurist

23. The concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) originated and primarily developed in which country?
(A) United Kingdom
(B) United States
(C) Republic of India
(D) Commonwealth of Australia

24. Who among the following is considered a pioneer of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the Indian judicial system?
(A) Justice Y. V. Chandrachud
(B) Justice Hans Raj Khanna
(C) Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer
(D) Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah

25. The relaxation of 'Locus Standi' is the fundamental basis of PIL. What does 'Locus Standi' mean?
(A) The physical location and geographical jurisdiction of the highest appellate court
(B) The strict procedural timeline prescribed by law for filing a judicial appeal
(C) The standard of documentary evidence required in constitutional dispute matters
(D) The legal right of a party to bring an action before a court

26. Consider the following statements regarding Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India:
I. It can be filed only in the Supreme Court and not in the High Courts.
II. It is meant for the enforcement of fundamental rights of marginalized sections.
III. Letters or telegrams addressed to the court can be treated as writ petitions under PIL.
IV. The principle of res judicata does not strictly apply to PILs involving continuing public injury.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

27. The landmark PIL case 'Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India' primarily dealt with which issue?
(A) Rights of undertrial prisoners
(B) Eradication of bonded labour
(C) Environmental pollution in the Ganges
(D) Protection of women from domestic violence

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Minister to an urgent public matter and request an official statement explaining government position and actions taken on the floor of house.

104. (A) I and II only
An Adjournment Motion must strictly relate to a single definite matter and cannot raise privilege questions. Furthermore, it cannot revive discussion on a matter already discussed in the same session. Thus, statements I and II are correct restrictions, while statement III represents an incorrect assertion under rules of lower house procedure.

105. (B) 2 hours and 30 minutes
Under parliamentary procedure rules, when an Adjournment Motion is admitted by the Speaker, discussion on the motion must last for at least two hours and thirty minutes. This mandatory duration ensures sufficient time for members to debate the urgent public matter before taking a vote in lower house legislative proceedings session.

106. (C) 52nd Amendment Act, 1985
The Anti-Defection Law was incorporated into the Constitution of India by the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1985, which added the Tenth Schedule. This law sets parameters and disqualification conditions for political defection by legislators to ensure parliamentary stability and curb opportunistic party switches across Union and State legislative bodies in India.

107. (C) 6 months
Under paragraph 2(3) of the Tenth Schedule, a nominated member of a House becomes subject to disqualification if they join any political party after the expiry of six months from taking their seat. However, if they join within the initial six months, no disqualification is incurred under statutory anti-defection constitutional rules.

108. (B) The Presiding Officer of the respective House
Under the Tenth Schedule, questions of disqualification arising from political defection are decided by the Presiding Officer of the respective House, namely the Speaker in Lok Sabha or Legislative Assemblies, and the Chairman in Rajya Sabha or Legislative Councils holding quasi-judicial authority when making binding disqualification determinations under anti-defection law.

109. (D) I, II, III and IV
All four statements are correct under anti-defection provisions. Voluntary resignation from party membership and voting against party whip incur disqualification. The 91st Amendment Act of 2003 deleted the split exception while retaining the merger rule requiring at least two-thirds members of a legislative party to merge for exemption from political disqualification.

110. (C) Subject to judicial review by High Courts and the Supreme Court.
In Kihoto Hollohan v. Zachillhu (1992), the Supreme Court held that the Presiding Officer acts as a tribunal when deciding disqualification under Tenth Schedule. Consequently, decisions are subject to judicial review by High Courts and the Supreme Court against infirmities like mala fides or perversity under constitutional judicial review authority standards.

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111. (B) Article 105
Article 105 of the Constitution explicitly grants special privileges, immunities, and powers to members of Parliament and parliamentary committees. Key privileges include freedom of speech inside the House, immunity from court proceedings regarding parliamentary speeches or votes, and freedom from arrest in civil matters during sessions for independent performance of duties.

112. (C) 40 days
Under parliamentary privileges derived from statutory codes and conventions, a member of Parliament cannot be arrested in civil cases during a parliamentary session, as well as during the 40 days before its commencement and 40 days after its conclusion, ensuring uninterrupted attendance for legislative duties in national legislative house assembly sessions.

113. (B) Court immunity regarding anything said or any vote given in Parliament.
Under Article 105(2) of the Constitution, members of Parliament possess complete judicial immunity regarding anything said or any vote given in Parliament or its committees. No court can entertain civil or criminal legal proceedings against a member for statements or votes cast inside the parliamentary chamber during performance of official duties.

(D) Rupan Deol Bajaj v. K. P. S. Gill case

36. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Supreme Court struck down the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) Act.
Reason (R): The Court held that NJAC compromised the independence of the judiciary, which is a basic feature of the Constitution.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

37. Which Article of the Constitution confers on the Supreme Court the power to grant special leave to appeal from any judgment or order made by any court or tribunal in India?
(A) Article 136
(B) Article 132
(C) Article 142
(D) Article 134

38. The doctrine of "Complete Justice" allows the Supreme Court to pass any decree or order necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it. Which Article grants this power?
(A) Article 141
(B) Article 143
(C) Article 144
(D) Article 142

39. Consider the following statements regarding the appointment of Ad-hoc Judges to the Supreme Court:
I. They can be appointed by the Chief Justice of India when there is a lack of quorum to hold or continue a session.
II. Prior consent of the President is required for their appointment.
III. Any distinguished jurist can be appointed as an ad-hoc judge.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

40. Who can appoint a retired judge of the Supreme Court to sit and act as a judge of the Supreme Court at any time?
(A) The President of India acting independently without consulting the judiciary
(B) The Parliament of India through a joint resolution passed by special majority
(C) The Chief Justice of India with presidential consent
(D) The Union Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister of India

41. In the context of the Supreme Court of India, what is a 'Constitution Bench'?
(A) A full court bench comprising all sitting judges of the Supreme Court of India.
(B) A specialized bench dealing exclusively with executive orders and statutory rules.
(C) A joint judicial bench presided over by the President of India in times of emergency.
(D) A bench of five or more judges deciding constitutional interpretation issues.

42. Which of the following subjects does NOT fall under the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?
(A) Appeals by special leave against the decision of an armed forces tribunal
(B) Appeals in civil cases involving a substantial question of law
(C) Appeals in criminal cases where a High Court has awarded a death sentence
(D) Inter-state river water disputes originally filed directly in the Supreme Court

43. Arrange the following Chief Justices of India in chronological order of their appointment:
I. N. V. Ramana
II. Ranjan Gogoi
III. S. A. Bobde
IV. D. Y. Chandrachud
(A) II, III, I, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) II, I, III, IV

44. What happens when the Chief Justice of India is unable to perform the duties of their office due to absence or otherwise?
(A) The Law Minister of India temporarily assumes all administrative functions of the Chief Justice.
(B) The President appoints another Supreme Court judge as Acting Chief Justice.

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63. What is the fundamental difference between 'Judicial Activism' and 'Judicial Restraint'?
(A) Activism encourages courts to strictly follow established legal precedents, while restraint encourages creating entirely new public policies.
(B) Activism drastically limits public interest litigations, while restraint actively encourages and promotes public interest litigations.
(C) Activism means judges act as state prosecutors during trials, while restraint means they function exclusively as defense counsels.
(D) Activism means taking a proactive role, whereas restraint advocates deferring to elected branches.

64. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the contempt power of the Supreme Court:
(A) Civil contempt means willful disobedience to any judgment, decree, direction, or order of a court.
(B) Criminal contempt includes the publication of any matter which scandalizes or tends to lower the authority of any court.
(C) The Supreme Court cannot punish individuals for contempt of High Courts.
(D) Fair and accurate reporting of judicial proceedings does not amount to contempt.

65. Consider the following statements regarding the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (Article 143):
I. The President can refer to the Court either a question of law or a question of fact of public importance.
II. The Supreme Court's opinion under Article 143 is binding on the President.
III. The President can refer disputes arising out of pre-Constitution treaties to the Supreme Court for advisory opinion.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

66. Under the Constitution, the power to make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court vests in:
(A) The Parliament of India through statutory enactments
(B) The President of India acting on executive advice
(C) The Union Ministry of Law and Justice independently
(D) The Supreme Court with presidential approval

67. The writ of Quo Warranto can be issued to:
(A) Inquire into the legality of a claim to public office
(B) Direct a non-performing public authority to perform its mandatory statutory duty
(C) Prevent an inferior court or tribunal from exceeding its territorial jurisdiction
(D) Secure the immediate physical release of a person held under illegal detention

68. What was the core legal issue debated in the 'Third Judges Case' (In Re Special Reference 1 of 1998)?
(A) The total constitutional abolition and replacement of the Collegium system
(B) The structural introduction of the National Judicial Appointments Commission
(C) The scope of consultation and Collegium composition
(D) Raising the mandatory retirement age of serving Supreme Court judges

69. The 'Basic Structure' doctrine implies that:
(A) Parliament cannot alter basic features via Article 368.
(B) The President of India holds an absolute veto over any constitutional amendment bill.
(C) The Supreme Court possesses the unilateral power to rewrite any part of the Constitution.
(D) Fundamental Rights guaranteed to citizens can never be suspended during a national emergency.

70. How many times has a judge of the Supreme Court of India been successfully impeached and removed from office?
(A) Once
(B) Twice
(C) Three times
(D) Never

71. Which of the following committees/commissions is historically associated with recommendations for judicial reforms and addressing case pendency in India?
(A) Kothari Commission
(B) Malimath Committee
(C) Sarkaria Commission
(D) Mandal Commission

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involves a substantial question of law of general importance. This provision is governed by:
(A) Article 133
(B) Article 132
(C) Article 134
(D) Article 135

54. Which of the following is not considered a valid ground for the removal of a judge of the Supreme Court of India?
(A) Proved misbehaviour
(B) Incapacity
(C) Giving a judgment against the Central Government
(D) Both A and B are the only valid grounds

55. The Supreme Court's power to review its own judgments is found in Article 137. This review is usually heard:
(A) By a single judge sitting alone in private chambers
(B) By the bench that delivered the judgment
(C) By the President of India on judicial advice
(D) By a full constitutional bench of nine judges

56. What is a "Curative Petition" in the context of Supreme Court procedures?
(A) A statutory petition filed to cure clerical and drafting errors in lower court judgments.
(B) A special petition filed by medical doctors seeking immunity from clinical negligence.
(C) A final remedy post-review petition dismissal to prevent miscarriage of justice.
(D) An extraordinary petition that allows the executive branch to overturn judicial orders.

57. Which landmark Supreme Court judgment conceptualized the use of a "Curative Petition"?
(A) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
(B) S.P. Gupta v. Union of India
(C) T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka
(D) Rupa Ashok Hurra v. Ashok Hurra

58. The doctrine of "Locus Standi" was strictly applied in traditional litigation. How did the Supreme Court modify it for Public Interest Litigation (PIL)?
(A) It allowed public-spirited citizens to represent marginalized people unable to approach the court.
(B) The court declared that the doctrine of locus standi is no longer required for filing any ordinary civil suit.
(C) The court ruled that only the Attorney General for India can file representative public interest cases for citizens.
(D) The court made it strictly mandatory for litigants to pay a heavy security deposit before filing any public interest petition.

59. Which of the following categories of cases is generally NOT entertained as a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) according to Supreme Court guidelines?
(A) Bonded labour matters
(B) Landlord-tenant disputes
(C) Neglected children
(D) Petitions from riot victims

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60. The Supreme Court established the principle of "Absolute Liability" for enterprises engaged in hazardous or inherently dangerous industries in which famous case?
(A) Bhopal Gas Tragedy Case
(B) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak case)
(C) Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India
(D) Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of UP

61. In the context of federalism, which judgment of the Supreme Court strongly asserted that federalism is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution and laid down strict guidelines for the imposition of President's Rule (Article 356)?
(A) S. R. Bommai v. Union of India
(B) L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India
(C) I. R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu
(D) State of Rajasthan v. Union of India

62. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Supreme Court of India is the highest court of appeal in the country.
Reason (R): The Constitution strictly prohibits any special tribunals or quasi-judicial bodies from functioning outside the Supreme Court's appellate jurisdiction.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

118. In the landmark case 'Shreya Singhal v. Union of India', the Supreme Court struck down Section 66A of the Information Technology Act. This case is a prominent example of:
(A) Original federal jurisdiction exercised under Article 131
(B) General appellate jurisdiction in civil dispute matters
(C) Advisory jurisdiction exercised upon presidential reference
(D) Judicial review protecting free speech

119. A defining feature of a PIL compared to a traditional adversarial suit is:
(A) It strictly requires the petitioner to have a direct personal legal interest in the outcome.
(B) It is non-adversarial and collaborative for public welfare.
(C) It can only be fought and adjudicated strictly using traditional private law principles.
(D) It completely restricts the court from appointing independent fact-finding commissions.

120. Which of the following describes the doctrine of 'Prospective Overruling' adopted by the Supreme Court of India in the Golaknath case?
(A) An overruled law remains completely valid and operative for all past as well as future transactions.
(B) The court can only make laws for future disputes and is barred from interpreting past enactments.
(C) The new legal rule applies only to future cases, leaving past decisions intact.
(D) The court cannot overrule its past judicial precedents under any legal circumstance whatsoever.

121. To tackle the heavy backlog of cases, the 'Fast Track Courts' were originally established based on the recommendations of which Finance Commission?
(A) 10th Finance Commission
(B) 11th Finance Commission
(C) 12th Finance Commission
(D) 13th Finance Commission

122. During an internal administrative crisis in the Supreme Court in 2018, four senior-most judges held a press conference. What was their primary grievance related to?
(A) Issues in Collegium functioning and Master of Roster role
(B) Proposed reductions in their judicial salaries, allowances, and retirement pensions
(C) Structural delays in the national implementation of the NJAC framework
(D) Proposed administrative plans for shifting the Supreme Court physical premises

123. The Supreme Court's jurisdiction over 'Inter-State Water Disputes':
(A) Is completely exclusive, original, and final under Article 131 of the Constitution.
(B) Is excluded under Article 262, though limited review powers remain.
(C) Can strictly only be invoked by citizens through filing a formal PIL petition.
(D) Can only be heard and decided by a full constitutional bench of nine judges.

124. What is the meaning of 'Amicus Curiae', a term frequently used in PILs and complex Supreme Court cases?
(A) An official opponent or legal enemy of the court
(B) A friend of the court aiding proceedings
(C) The principal original petitioner who files a PIL
(D) The main defending state government authority

125. The Supreme Court has declared the 'Right to Free Legal Aid' as a fundamental right implicit under which Article?
(A) Article 21
(B) Article 14
(C) Article 19
(D) Article 25

126. A 'Review Petition' filed in the Supreme Court must typically be filed within how many days of the pronouncement of the judgment or order?
(A) 15 days
(B) 30 days
(C) 60 days
(D) 90 days

127. Which principle ensures that a person cannot be tried and punished for the same offence more than once, and is heavily safeguarded by the Supreme Court?
(A) Ex post facto law
(B) Self-incrimination
(C) Habeas Corpus
(D) Double Jeopardy

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72. Match the writs in List I with their literal meanings in List II:
List I: Writs
P. Habeas Corpus
Q. Certiorari
R. Quo Warranto
S. Mandamus
List II: Literal Meanings
1. To be certified
2. By what authority
3. We command
4. To have the body of
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

73. Which of the following is a leading Supreme Court case that shaped Fundamental Rights jurisprudence regarding the right to privacy?
(A) A. D. M. Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla case
(B) Shreya Singhal v. Union of India case
(C) Indira Sawhney v. Union of India case
(D) K. S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India

74. Which major feature differentiates the Supreme Court of India from the House of Lords (as the highest court previously in the UK) or the US Supreme Court?
(A) It has a broader jurisdiction covering civil, criminal, and constitutional appeals.
(B) The Indian Supreme Court is strictly prohibited from reviewing or altering its own past judgments.
(C) The Indian Supreme Court lacks original jurisdiction in disputes between federal units.
(D) The judges of the Indian Supreme Court are directly elected by members of the general public.

75. A High Court judge can be appointed as a Supreme Court judge if they have served in a High Court for at least:
(A) 3 years
(B) 5 years
(C) 7 years
(D) 10 years

76. In which case did the Supreme Court famously observe that "Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are the two wheels of the chariot of the Constitution"?
(A) Golaknath v. State of Punjab
(B) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
(C) Shankari Prasad v. Union of India
(D) Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan

77. The Supreme Court's order in the Navtej Singh Johar case (2018) is considered a landmark judgment because it:
(A) Decriminalized consensual same-sex acts under Section 377.
(B) Fully upheld the constitutional validity of the national Aadhaar scheme.
(C) Unconstitutionally scrapped the instant religious practice of Triple Talaq.
(D) Allowed the entry of women of all age groups into the Sabarimala temple shrine.

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78. Consider the following statements regarding the e-Courts project phase II in India:
I. It involves the computerization of district and subordinate courts.
II. It includes the introduction of virtual courts for traffic challans.
III. It completely replaces physical hearings with online hearings for all criminal trials.
IV. It provides case status and judgments online via the e-Courts web portal.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

79. Under the Supreme Court Rules, a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) relating to environmental issues is typically placed before:
(A) A single-judge chamber
(B) The President's Secretariat
(C) The National Human Rights Commission
(D) A special Green Bench

80. The 99th Constitutional Amendment Act and the NJAC Act were struck down by a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court by a majority of:
(A) 3:2
(B) 4:1
(C) 5:0
(D) They were struck down by a single judge.

81. Which Supreme Court judgment is commonly referred to as the 'Mandal Commission case' which established the 50% ceiling on reservations?
(A) M. Nagaraj v. Union of India
(B) Indira Sawhney v. Union of India
(C) Ashok Kumar Thakur v. Union of India

(D) State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan

82. Select the correct sequential order of the evolution of the Collegium system through judicial pronouncements:
(A) SP Gupta case → Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association case → In re Special Reference 1 of 1998
(B) Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association case → SP Gupta case → In re Special Reference 1 of 1998
(C) In re Special Reference 1 of 1998 → SP Gupta case → Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association case
(D) SP Gupta case → In re Special Reference 1 of 1998 → Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association case

83. The salaries, allowances, and pensions of the judges of the Supreme Court are:
(A) Charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and are non-votable
(B) Voted upon by the Parliament every year in the budget
(C) Charged on the Contingency Fund of India
(D) Paid by the respective State Governments where they previously served

84. Which of the following powers allows the Supreme Court to transfer a case pending in one High Court to another High Court?
(A) Original Constitutional Jurisdiction
(B) Appellate Court Jurisdiction
(C) Power under Article 139A
(D) Special Leave to Appeal jurisdiction

85. Who represents the Government of India in all cases in the Supreme Court in which the Government of India is concerned?
(A) The Attorney General for India
(B) The Union Minister of Law and Justice
(C) The Cabinet Secretary
(D) The Chief Election Commissioner

86. Which of the following is considered an example of 'Judicial Overreach' by its critics rather than mere Judicial Activism?
(A) Broadly expanding the fundamental definition of 'Life' under Article 21.
(B) Mandating the exclusive use of CNG fuel in public transport in Delhi to curb urban air pollution.
(C) Striking down unconstitutional statutory laws that violate guaranteed fundamental rights.
(D) Directing highway liquor bans and setting distance limits.

87. Under which Article does the Constitution explicitly state that all authorities, civil and judicial, in the territory of India shall act in aid of the Supreme Court?
(A) Article 141
(B) Article 144
(C) Article 142
(D) Article 143

88. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has led to a significant increase in the pendency of cases in the Supreme Court.
Reason (R): PIL allows almost any individual to approach the court for public causes, sometimes resulting in frivolous and vexatious petitions.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

89. A distinguished jurist can be appointed directly as a judge of the Supreme Court. How many distinguished jurists have been appointed to the Supreme Court under this provision to date?
(A) Zero
(B) One
(C) Three
(D) Five

90. The concept of Judicial Review in the Indian Constitution is heavily influenced by the constitution of which country?
(A) United States
(B) United Kingdom
(C) Dominion of Canada
(D) Republic of Ireland

91. Consider the following statements regarding the writ of Habeas Corpus:
I. It can be issued against both public authorities and private individuals.
II. It is a vital instrument to safeguard the right to personal liberty under Article 21.
III. It cannot be issued if the detention is lawful according to procedure established by law.

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Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

92. In the event of a conflict between a central law and a state law regarding a subject in the Concurrent List, what is the general stance upheld by the Supreme Court?
(A) The state law universally overrides the central statutory law in all circumstances.
(B) Central law prevails unless the state law received Presidential assent.
(C) The Supreme Court immediately and automatically declares both laws unconstitutional.
(D) The jurisdictional dispute is referred directly to international tribunals for binding arbitration.

93. What is the minimum number of judges required to form a Constitution Bench to decide a case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution?
(A) Three
(B) Five
(C) Seven
(D) Nine

94. The Supreme Court's judgment in the ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla (1976) case, often termed the 'Habeas Corpus case', ruled that:
(A) Fundamental human rights guaranteed by Article 21 cannot be suspended under any national circumstances.
(B) The President has no constitutional power to declare an emergency without prior Supreme Court permission.
(C) Suspension of right to move court for Article 21 enforcement during emergency.
(D) All executive orders relating to preventive detention during emergency are completely unconstitutional.

95. Following the judgment in the ADM Jabalpur case, which constitutional amendment subsequently protected Article 20 and 21 from being suspended even during an emergency?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act
(B) 46th Amendment Act
(C) 52nd Amendment Act
(D) 44th Amendment Act

96. What does the term 'Suo Motu' mean in the context of Supreme Court powers?
(A) The discretionary power to assign complex constitutional cases to lower courts
(B) The constitutional power granted to the court to review its own past judgments
(C) Action taken by the court on its own initiative without a petition
(D) A formal writ petition filed directly by the State or Union Government

97. The concept of 'Continuing Mandamus' developed by the Supreme Court in PILs is used to:
(A) Issue a single comprehensive final order closing the judicial proceedings immediately.
(B) Monitor executive compliance by keeping the case open over time.
(C) Continuously impose contempt penalties on a person until they formally apologize in open court.
(D) Mandate subordinate lower courts to permanently stop hearing all similar pending matters.

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98. Match the PIL cases in List I with the subject matter or doctrine in List II:
List I: Cases
P. Parmanand Katara v. Union of India
Q. Mohini Jain v. State of Karnataka
R. D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal
S. Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corp.
List II: Subject Matter / Doctrine
1. Right to Education
2. Right to Livelihood
3. Guidelines for arrest and detention
4. Right to immediate medical aid
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

99. The practice of imposing "exemplary costs" in PILs by the Supreme Court is primarily intended to:
(A) Deter frivolous petitions filed under the guise of PIL.
(B) Generate additional non-tax revenue for the central government treasury.
(C) Pay the salaries and monthly allowances of the administrative court staff.
(D) Fund public legal aid services for economically underprivileged citizens.

(C) The senior-most judge automatically takes oath as the new permanent Chief Justice immediately.
(D) The Supreme Court suspends and ceases all judicial operations until the Chief Justice returns.

45. The power of Judicial Review in India allows the Supreme Court to:
(A) Declare legislative enactments and executive orders unconstitutional.
(B) Review and directly veto social policies framed by the Cabinet before implementation.
(C) Review and overrule international rulings delivered by the International Court of Justice.
(D) Direct and oversee the day-to-day routine administrative operations of state governments.

46. Match the Articles of the Constitution in List I with their respective provisions in List II:
List I: Articles of the Constitution
P. Article 124
Q. Article 129
R. Article 137
S. Article 143
List II: Provisions
1. Power of President to consult Supreme Court
2. Establishment and constitution of Supreme Court
3. Review of judgments or orders by the Supreme Court
4. Supreme Court to be a court of record
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

47. Which of the following writs is literally interpreted as "we command"?
(A) Habeas Corpus
(B) Prohibition
(C) Certiorari
(D) Mandamus

48. Against which of the following can a writ of Mandamus not be issued?
(A) A public official failing to perform a statutory duty
(B) An inferior court or tribunal
(C) The President of India or State Governors
(D) A local municipality

49. In which landmark case did the Supreme Court explicitly rule that the fundamental right to life under Article 21 includes the right to a speedy trial, laying an early foundation for PILs regarding undertrials?
(A) A. K. Gopalan v. State of Madras case
(B) Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar
(C) M. C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Leak case)
(D) Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration case

50. The concept of "Epistolary Jurisdiction" in the context of the Indian Supreme Court refers to:
(A) The exclusive power to adjudicate international maritime and admiralty disputes.
(B) The constitutional jurisdiction to interpret bilateral and international treaties.
(C) The inherent judicial power to refer commercial disputes to international arbitration.
(D) Treating letters or postcards to the court as formal writ petitions.

51. The "Collegium" for recommending the appointment of Supreme Court judges consists of the Chief Justice of India and how many senior-most judges of the Supreme Court?
(A) Four
(B) Two
(C) Three
(D) Five

52. Consider the following statements regarding the independence of the Supreme Court:
I. Parliament cannot curtail the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court.
II. The administrative expenses of the Supreme Court are voted upon by Parliament annually.
III. The retirement age of Supreme Court judges ensures security of tenure.
IV. The ban on practice after retirement prevents future conflict of interest.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

53. An appeal against an order made by a High Court in civil proceedings lies to the Supreme Court if the High Court certifies that the case

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109. Arrange the following landmark judgments related to the right to property and basic structure in chronological order of their pronouncement:
I. I.C. Golaknath v. State of Punjab
II. Shankari Prasad v. Union of India
III. Minerva Mills v. Union of India
IV. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
(A) II, I, IV, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, IV, I, III
(D) I, III, II, IV

110. Which statement accurately describes the Supreme Court's power regarding the transfer of criminal cases?
(A) The Supreme Court is constitutionally barred from transferring criminal trial cases across state lines.
(B) Only the President of India can order the administrative transfer of an ongoing criminal case.
(C) The Supreme Court can transfer criminal cases between states to ensure a fair trial.
(D) The transfer of a criminal case strictly requires prior consent from Chief Ministers of both states.

111. What was the central controversy that led to the creation of the Collegium system?
(A) Disputes regarding low salaries and retirement benefits of judges
(B) The introduction of the e-Courts project
(C) Delays in filling lower court vacancies
(D) Executive interference in judicial appointments and transfers

112. Identify the odd one out with respect to the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court:
(A) Dispute between the Government of India and a State Government
(B) Dispute between two or more States
(C) A dispute regarding the election of a Member of Parliament
(D) Dispute between the Union Government and several States

113. Under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, which of the following acts does NOT constitute contempt?
(A) Scandalizing or tending to lower the authority of any constitutional court
(B) Innocent publication without knowledge of pending proceedings
(C) Willful disobedience to any judgment, decree, direction, or order of court
(D) Prejudicing or interfering with the due course of any judicial proceeding

114. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Supreme Court can issue the writ of Certiorari to a lower court.
Reason (R): The writ of Certiorari is issued to quash an order already passed by an inferior court, tribunal, or quasi-judicial authority.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

115. A writ of Prohibition is available against:
(A) Judicial and quasi-judicial authorities
(B) Legislative bodies
(C) Private individuals
(D) Administrative authorities acting purely administratively

116. Which of the following former Chief Justices of India is widely recognized alongside Justice Krishna Iyer for laying the foundations of PIL jurisprudence in India?
(A) Justice K.G. Balakrishnan
(B) Justice A.S. Anand
(C) Justice P.N. Bhagwati
(D) Justice Y.K. Sabharwal

117. Consider the following statements regarding the removal of a Supreme Court judge:
I. A removal motion must be signed by at least 100 members in the Lok Sabha or 50 members in the Rajya Sabha.
II. The presiding officer of the House is bound to admit the motion once signed by the requisite number of members.
III. The special majority required is a majority of the total membership of that House and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

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100. Which of the following best describes the principle of 'Separation of Powers' as interpreted by the Supreme Court of India?
(A) Complete, rigid, and absolute separation between the executive, legislative, and judicial organs.
(B) A system where the judiciary holds absolute administrative power over the executive branch.
(C) Functional separation with checks and balances, not rigid division.
(D) A system where the legislature is supreme and its statutory laws cannot be judicially reviewed.

101. Which fundamental right was heavily interpreted and expanded through various PILs to include the right to clean air, clean water, and a healthy environment?
(A) Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21)
(B) Right to Equality (Article 14)
(C) Right to Freedom of Speech (Article 19)
(D) Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

102. Under Article 32, a person can approach the Supreme Court directly. However, the Supreme Court has often emphasized that a petitioner should normally first approach the High Court under Article 226. What is the primary reason for this?
(A) The Supreme Court completely lacks original jurisdiction to issue writs for fundamental rights.
(B) High Courts charge significantly lower statutory court fees for filing writ petitions.
(C) Article 32 has been amended and is no longer classified as a fundamental right.
(D) High Court writ jurisdiction under Article 226 is broader than Article 32.

103. In which case did the Supreme Court explicitly rule that the preamble is a part of the Constitution and can be amended, subject to the basic structure doctrine?
(A) Berubari Union Reference case
(B) Kesavananda Bharati case
(C) LIC of India case
(D) AK Gopalan case

104. Consider the following statements regarding the Chief Justice of India (CJI):
I. The CJI is the 'Master of the Roster' and has the privilege to allocate cases to different benches.
II. The CJI's role as Master of the Roster has never been contested in the Supreme Court.
III. The CJI is part of the selection committee for the Director of the CBI.
IV. The CJI can unilaterally amend the Constitution without parliamentary approval.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

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105. Which Supreme Court rule allows it to take up a matter to do "complete justice" even if no specific law covers the precise situation?
(A) Advisory powers under Article 143
(B) Appellate powers under Article 132
(C) Writ powers under Article 32
(D) Inherent powers under Article 142

106. What is the usual limitation period to file a Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Supreme Court against a judgment of a High Court?
(A) 30 days
(B) 60 days
(C) 90 days
(D) 120 days

107. The concept of "procedural due process" is American, while the Indian Constitution originally adopted "procedure established by law". The Supreme Court essentially blended them, requiring the procedure to be "just, fair, and reasonable" in which landmark case?
(A) Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras
(B) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
(C) State of Bombay v. F.N. Balsara
(D) P.A. Inamdar v. State of Maharashtra

108. The provision that a judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a special majority ensures:
(A) Judicial supremacy
(B) Judicial independence
(C) Judicial activism
(D) Judicial accountability to the executive

128. In the event the President of India and the Vice-President of India both vacate their offices simultaneously, who among the following discharges the functions of the President?
(A) The Prime Minister of India
(B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(C) The Chief Justice of India
(D) The Senior-most Governor of a State

129. The phrase "Justice delayed is justice denied" is often cited in the context of judicial pendency. The Supreme Court operates on approximately how many working days in a year?
(A) 190 to 200 days
(B) Exactly 250 calendar days
(C) Exactly 300 working days
(D) Exactly 365 full year days

130. Consider the following statements regarding recent digitization initiatives in the Supreme Court:
I. FASTER (Fast and Secured Transmission of Electronic Records) was launched to transmit court orders instantly to authorities.
II. SUPACE (Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court's Efficiency) is an AI tool introduced to assist judges with legal research.
III. Live-streaming of constitutional bench proceedings was initiated to promote transparency.
IV. The e-filing system has been completely scrapped due to cybersecurity concerns.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

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61. (A) S. R. Bommai v. Union of India
In S. R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994), a Constitution Bench held that federalism forms an integral part of the basic structure of the Constitution. The Court restricted arbitrary dismissals of state governments under Article 356, establishing that Presidential Proclamations are subject to judicial review and requiring floor tests to prove legislative majorities.

62. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
The Supreme Court stands as the ultimate appellate court in India, hearing constitutional, civil, and criminal appeals. However, specialized tribunals and quasi-judicial bodies exist across the country. While tribunal decisions are subject to High Court judicial review and Supreme Court special leave under Article 136, tribunals operate legitimately within the legal framework.

63. (D) Activism means taking a proactive role, whereas restraint advocates deferring to elected branches.
Judicial activism describes proactive judicial intervention to enforce rights and remedy governance failures when legislative or executive branches fail to act. Conversely, judicial restraint mandates that judges exercise caution, deferring policy-making and statutory interpretations to democratically elected legislative and executive organs unless clear constitutional violations occur during the legislative process.

64. (C) The Supreme Court cannot punish individuals for contempt of High Courts.
Article 129 designates the Supreme Court as a court of record possessing inherent constitutional power to punish for contempt of itself. Furthermore, judicial precedent establishes that as the apex court of the unified judiciary, the Supreme Court possesses jurisdiction to punish contempt committed against High Courts and subordinate courts across the nation.

65. (B) I and III only
Under Article 143, the President may refer questions of law or fact of public importance or pre-Constitution treaty disputes to the Supreme Court for advice. However, the advisory opinion rendered by the court is purely consultative and non-binding on the President, making statement II incorrect while statements I and III are correct.

66. (D) The Supreme Court with presidential approval
Article 145 of the Constitution authorizes the Supreme Court to make rules for regulating its practice and procedure, subject to statutory provisions enacted by Parliament. However, any rules framed by the Supreme Court under Article 145 require the approval of the President of India before coming into administrative force.

67. (A) Inquire into the legality of a claim to public office
Quo Warranto is a constitutional writ issued by superior courts to prevent illegal usurpation of a public office by an unauthorized claimant. The writ demands that the respondent show by what legal authority they hold office, ensuring public offices created by statute or Constitution are occupied solely by legally qualified individuals.

68. (C) The scope of consultation and Collegium composition
In Re Special Reference 1 of 1998, known as the Third Judges Case, President K. R. Narayanan sought an advisory opinion under Article 143. The Supreme Court clarified that "consultation" required the Chief Justice of India to consult a Collegium of four senior-most puisne judges, establishing binding judicial appointment procedures.

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69. (A) Parliament cannot alter basic features via Article 368.
Established in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Basic Structure Doctrine posits that while Parliament possesses broad powers under Article 368 to amend any constitutional provision, it cannot alter, damage, or destroy essential basic features such as federalism, secularism, judicial review, or democracy forming the fundamental core of the Constitution.

70. (D) Never
Although impeachment motions have been initiated against judges—such as Justice V. Ramaswami in 1993, where the motion failed in the Lok Sabha due to lack of voting majority—no judge of the Supreme Court of India has ever been successfully impeached and removed from office under Article 124(4) of the Constitution.

71. (B) Malimath Committee
The Malimath Committee, formally known as the Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice

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10. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
The Supreme Court functions as the defender and guarantor of Fundamental Rights under the Constitution. While Article 32 empowers citizens to move the apex court directly for enforcement through constitutional writs, this jurisdiction is original but not exclusive. High Courts share concurrent writ power under Article 226 for fundamental rights protection across their respective jurisdictions.

11. (B) Prohibition
The writ of Prohibition is a judicial order issued by a superior court to prevent a lower court or quasi-judicial tribunal from exceeding its statutory jurisdiction or usurping jurisdiction it does not legally possess. In contrast to Certiorari, which quashes existing orders, Prohibition operates reactively to stay ongoing unauthorized proceedings before judgment.

12. (B) Procedure established by law
Judicial review in India derives its constitutional boundary from Article 21's explicit expression "procedure established by law." While American jurisprudence relies on substantive "due process of law," Indian courts traditionally test legislative action against constitutional compliance and procedural fairness, though judicial interpretation has gradually incorporated principles of reasonableness and fundamental fairness into statutory procedural reviews.

13. (A) I and II only
Judicial independence is safeguarded by charging judges' salaries on the Consolidated Fund of India and prohibiting parliamentary discussion on judicial conduct except during removal motions under Article 121. To prevent post-retirement influence, Article 124(7) strictly debars retired Supreme Court judges from practicing law before any court or authority within Indian territory.

14. (C) The judgments of the Supreme Court itself
The Collegium system is an administrative creation of judicial jurisprudence rather than a product of statutory legislation or constitutional amendment. It evolved through landmark decisions, starting with the Second Judges Case in 1993 and refined by the Third Judges Case in 1998, establishing judicial primacy in appointing and transferring higher judiciary judges.

15. (D) Second Judges Case (1993)
In the landmark Second Judges Case (1993), formally known as Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association v. Union of India, the court overruled the First Judges Case. It held that "consultation" with the Chief Justice implies concurrence and established a Collegium comprising the Chief Justice and senior judges to make binding appointments.

16. (C) 99th Amendment Act
Parliament enacted the 99th Constitutional Amendment Act in 2014 alongside the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act to replace the judicial Collegium system. The amendment established a six-member commission comprising judicial, executive, and eminent persons to handle higher judicial appointments, which was subsequently struck down as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 2015.

17. (B) Motion signed by MPs → Investigation Committee → Voting in Parliament → Presidential Order
Under the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968, removing a judge begins with a signed motion by MPs in either House. Once admitted, a three-member investigation committee investigates the charges. If guilty findings emerge, both Houses vote on the address by a special majority, after which the President issues the formal removal order.

18. (D) Its records have evidentiary value and it can punish for its contempt.
Article 129 designates the Supreme Court as a Court of Record. This constitutional status grants its judgments, records, and proceedings perpetual evidentiary value, which cannot be questioned when produced before any subordinate court. Furthermore, this status empowers the apex court to punish instances of contempt of court committed against itself.

19. (A) No, the Supreme Court is not bound by its own decisions and may overrule them.
Article 141 declares that law declared by the Supreme Court binds all courts within India. However, the Supreme Court is not bound by its own previous rulings and retains the power to depart from or overrule them in the interest of public good, provided a bench of equal or larger strength hears the matter.

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20. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Kesavananda Bharati established the Basic Structure Doctrine; S.R. Bommai affirmed federalism and laid down principles for Article 356 proclamation; Vishaka provided guidelines against workplace sexual harassment; and M.C. Mehta established absolute liability in environmental law. Matching these cases with their landmark legal doctrines reflects essential constitutional and public law jurisprudence.

21. (A) Criminal contempt power
Under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, criminal contempt includes publishing any matter or doing an act that scandalizes, lowers court authority, prejudices judicial proceedings, or obstructs administration of justice. The Supreme Court exercises this power under Article 129 to punish actions calculated to undermine public confidence in the judicial institution.

22. (D) A Supreme Court judge, a High Court Chief Justice, and an eminent jurist
Section 3 of the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968 stipulates that when a removal motion is admitted, the presiding officer constitutes a three-member investigation committee. This statutory committee must consist of a sitting Supreme Court judge, a Chief Justice of a High Court, and an eminent jurist chosen to investigate the alleged grounds.

23. (B) United States
Public Interest Litigation originated in the United States during the late 1960s as "public interest law," designed to provide legal representation to unrepresented groups like minority populations and consumers. Indian jurisprudence adopted and expanded this concept during the late 1970s to widen access to justice for marginalized and socio-economically disadvantaged populations.

24. (C) Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer
Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, alongside Justice P. N. Bhagwati, served as a chief pioneer in founding Public Interest Litigation in India. Through landmark rulings such as the Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union case, Justice Krishna Iyer systematically liberalized traditional procedural rules to allow public-spirited citizens access to constitutional remedies for vulnerable groups.

25. (D) The legal right of a party to bring an action before a court
Locus Standi is a legal principle dictating that only an aggrieved person whose specific legal rights have been directly infringed has the standing to file a judicial petition. In public interest litigation, Indian courts relaxed this strict requirement, permitting public-spirited individuals or organizations to represent marginalized populations unable to approach courts.

26. (B) II, III and IV only
Public Interest Litigation can be filed in High Courts under Article 226 and the Supreme Court under Article 32. It serves to protect fundamental rights of disadvantaged groups, allows epistolary petitions like letters or telegrams to be entertained as writs, and relaxes strict res judicata application in matters involving continuing public grievances.

27. (B) Eradication of bonded labour
In Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India (1984), the Supreme Court entertained a letter regarding bonded laborers in stone quarries as a writ petition. The court issued far-reaching directives under Article 21 for identifying, releasing, and rehabilitating bonded laborers, reaffirming that forced labor violates constitutional human dignity and rights.

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28. (B) Activism proactively protects rights, while overreach usurps legislative or executive functions.
Judicial activism involves courts proactively interpreting law to safeguard fundamental rights and fill legislative voids when institutions fail. Conversely, judicial overreach occurs when the judiciary exceeds its constitutional boundaries by directly encroaching upon policy formulation, executive administration, or legislative functions, thereby violating the democratic principle of separation of powers.

29. (A) Judicial interference in policy decisions reserved for the executive.
A frequent critique of Public Interest Litigation concerns judicial overreach, wherein courts intervene in complex administrative and socio-economic policy matters reserved for executive governance. Critics argue that extensive PIL litigation often breaches the separation of powers doctrine, overburdening court dockets while

imposing policy choices lacking appropriate administrative expertise or democratic oversight.

30. (C) Article 226
Public Interest Litigation can be initiated before the Supreme Court under Article 32 for enforcing fundamental rights, or before any High Court under Article 226. High Courts possess broader writ jurisdiction under Article 226, permitting PIL petitions not only for fundamental rights enforcement but also for any other statutory or legal purpose.

31. (D) High Courts issue writs for fundamental and legal rights; the Supreme Court issues writs only for fundamental rights.
Under Article 32, the Supreme Court issues constitutional writs strictly for enforcing fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III. In contrast, High Courts exercise broader writ power under Article 226, granting remedies not only for fundamental rights violations but also for enforcing ordinary legal rights across their respective state territorial jurisdictions.

32. (C) To enhance judicial efficiency and accessibility using digital technology.
The E-Courts Integrated Mission Mode Project was conceptualized under the National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of Information and Communication Technology in the Indian Judiciary. Its primary purpose is transforming judicial administration by digitizing records, enabling e-filing, facilitating video hearings, and enhancing efficiency, transparency, and public access across courts nationwide.

33. (B) Creating a national database of pending and disposed cases.
The National Judicial Data Grid is an online portal developed under the e-Courts Project that acts as a comprehensive national repository containing case data from district courts and High Courts. It tracks real-time statistics regarding pending and disposed cases, promoting transparency, institutional accountability, and efficient case management across Indian judiciary.

34. (D) An alternative forum for amicable settlement of pending or pre-litigation disputes.
Lok Adalats are statutory alternative dispute resolution forums established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. They facilitate consensual, informal, and amicable settlements for pending court cases or pre-litigation disputes. Awards passed by Lok Adalats hold the legal status of a civil court decree, offering finality without appeal options.

35. (A) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
In Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997), a Public Interest Litigation filed by women's rights organizations following the Bhanwari Devi incident led the Supreme Court to formulate landmark guidelines against sexual harassment of women at workplaces, invoking international conventions like CEDAW in the absence of enacted domestic legislation.

36. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In the Fourth Judges Case (2015), the Supreme Court struck down the 99th Constitutional Amendment Act and the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act. The Court held that executive involvement in judicial appointments compromised judicial independence, which constitutes an unalterable basic feature of the Indian Constitution, thereby restoring the Collegium.

37. (A) Article 136
Article 136 confers extraordinary residual power upon the Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, sentence, or order in any cause or matter passed by any court or tribunal in India, excluding military courts. This discretionary appellate jurisdiction operates beyond standard statutory restrictions.

38. (D) Article 142
Article 142(1) empowers the Supreme Court to pass any decree or order necessary for doing "complete justice" in any cause or matter pending before it. Orders issued under this plenary constitutional power are enforceable throughout Indian territory, allowing the court to craft equitable remedies where statutory frameworks are silent.

39. (A) I and II only
Under Article 127, if a Supreme Court session lacks quorum, the Chief Justice of India, with prior presidential consent and consultation with the relevant High Court Chief Justice, can request a qualified High Court judge to serve

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82. (A) SP Gupta case → Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association case → In re Special Reference 1 of 1998
The Collegium system evolved through three key judicial decisions: S. P. Gupta v. Union of India (First Judges Case, 1981), Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association v. Union of India (Second Judges Case, 1993), and In re Special Reference 1 of 1998 (Third Judges Case, 1998), establishing judicial supremacy in appointments.

83. (A) Charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and are non-votable
Under Article 125 and Article 112(3)(d) of the Constitution, salaries, allowances, and pensions of Supreme Court judges are charged directly on the Consolidated Fund of India. Consequently, these financial allocations are non-votable by Parliament during annual budget debates, safeguarding judicial financial independence from legislative executive influence.

84. (C) Power under Article 139A
Introduced by the 42nd Amendment, Article 139A empowers the Supreme Court to transfer cases involving similar or identical questions of law pending before one or more High Courts to itself or between different High Courts, ensuring uniform application of law and preventing conflicting judicial interpretations across states.

85. (A) The Attorney General for India
Appointed under Article 76, the Attorney General for India serves as the chief legal advisor to the Central Government. Under Presidential rules, the Attorney General represents the Union Government in all litigation, references, and constitutional cases before the Supreme Court in which the Government of India is an interested party.

86. (D) Directing highway liquor bans and setting distance limits.
Directing a complete ban on liquor sales along national and state highways represents judicial overreach because it directly intervenes in commercial regulatory policy, tax administration, and local executive governance. Critics argue such orders bypass legislative policy choices, exceeding traditional constitutional limits governing rights protection and judicial review principles.

87. (B) Article 144
Article 144 of the Constitution explicitly mandates that all civil and judicial authorities throughout the territory of India shall act in aid of the Supreme Court. This constitutional provision ensures that executive officers, police, local authorities, and lower courts actively enforce orders, decrees, and directions passed by the apex court.

88. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Relaxing locus standi principles under Public Interest Litigation allowed citizens to petition courts on public issues. However, this accessibility led to numerous frivolous, commercially motivated, or politically driven petitions. The surge of such non-meritorious filings contributed significantly to mounting case pendency and judicial delay within the apex court.

89. (A) Zero
Although Article 124(3)(c) contains a constitutional provision allowing the appointment of an "an eminent jurist" directly as a Supreme Court judge in the President's opinion, this clause has never been utilized in practice. All appointments to the apex court have been made exclusively from High Court judges or senior advocates.

90. (A) United States
The concept of Judicial Review in India was heavily inspired by the constitutional framework of the United States. Indian constitution-makers incorporated judicial review to ensure that laws enacted by the legislature and executive actions remain strictly subservient to fundamental constitutional guarantees, maintaining judicial oversight over state power and legislation.

91. (D) I, II and III
Habeas Corpus is a vital constitutional writ safeguarding personal liberty under Article 21. Unlike other writs, it can be directed against both public state officials and private individuals holding someone illegally. However, if detention follows lawful judicial order or procedure established by law, Habeas Corpus cannot be granted.

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economically disadvantaged individuals lacking legal representation.

51. (A) Four
Following the Third Judges Case in 1998, the Supreme Court Collegium for recommending appointments of judges to the Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice of India alongside the four senior-most puisne judges of the Supreme Court. For High Court judge appointments, the Collegium comprises the CJI and two senior judges.

52. (B) I, III and IV only
Judicial independence is maintained because Parliament cannot curtail Supreme Court powers, judges enjoy security of tenure until sixty five, and post-retirement practice before courts is barred. However, administrative expenses are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and are non-votable by Parliament, making statement II incorrect while I, III, IV remain correct.

53. (A) Article 133
Article 133 deals with appellate jurisdiction in civil proceedings originating from High Courts. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court if the High Court certifies under Article 134A that the case involves a substantial question of law of general importance and requires determination by the highest judicial tribunal of the country.

54. (C) Giving a judgment against the Central Government
Article 124(4) specifies that a Supreme Court judge can be removed from office solely on two constitutionally recognized grounds: proved misbehaviour or incapacity. Delivering a judicial ruling against the Central Government or executive authority is an exercise of independent judicial duty and never constitutes a valid ground for impeachment or removal.

55. (B) By the bench that delivered the judgment
Under Supreme Court Rules framed pursuant to Article 137, a review petition is ordinarily considered in private chambers without oral arguments by the same bench of judges that delivered the original judgment or order, ensuring that judges who decided the matter re-examine it for errors apparent on the record.

56. (C) A final remedy post-review petition dismissal to prevent miscarriage of justice.
A Curative Petition represents the final judicial remedy available in the Supreme Court after a review petition has been dismissed. It was created to prevent abuse of court process and cure gross miscarriages of justice, requiring certification by a senior advocate confirming violation of natural justice principles or bench bias.

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57. (D) Rupa Ashok Hurra v. Ashok Hurra
In the landmark case Rupa Ashok Hurra v. Ashok Hurra (2002), a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court evolved the concept of Curative Petition. The court held that to prevent abuse of process and cure gross miscarriages of justice, it retains inherent powers under Article 142 to reconsider final judgments even after review dismissal.

58. (A) It allowed public-spirited citizens to represent marginalized people unable to approach the court.
Traditional litigation required Locus Standi, meaning only directly injured persons could file a lawsuit. In Public Interest Litigation, the Supreme Court liberalized this requirement by permitting any public-spirited individual or organization acting in good faith to move the court on behalf of marginalized, disadvantaged, or oppressed people who cannot seek relief independently.

59. (B) Landlord-tenant disputes
Supreme Court guidelines for entertaining Public Interest Litigation explicitly list matters that will not be heard as PILs, including private landlord-tenant disputes, employment grievances, admission to educational institutions, and personal disputes. These guidelines ensure PIL procedures are strictly reserved for broader public interest enforcement and vulnerable communities.

60. (B) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak case)
In M. C. Mehta v. Union of India (1987), following an oleum gas leak in Delhi, the Supreme Court established the doctrine of Absolute Liability. Replacing the traditional English rule in Rylands v. Fletcher, the court held hazardous industries unconditionally liable for damage caused, unmitigated by exceptions like negligence or force majeure.

ANSWERS

1. (B) The Parliament by law
Under Article 124(1) of the Constitution of India, the authority to determine and alter the numerical strength of judges in the apex court rests exclusively with Parliament. Initially established with eight judges including the Chief Justice, Parliament periodically enacts legislation, such as the Supreme Court Number of Judges Act, to expand judicial capacity.

2. (B) 8
When the Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on January 28, 1950, Article 124(1) fixed its total sanctioned judge strength at eight. This composition comprised one Chief Justice of India alongside seven puisne judges. Parliament was subsequently vested with the constitutional power to increase this numerical strength through statutory legislation as judicial workloads expanded.

3. (A) Must have attained the age of 35 years
Article 124(3) of the Constitution prescribes specific qualifications for judicial appointment to the apex court, including Indian citizenship, five years as a High Court judge, ten years as a High Court advocate, or being a distinguished jurist. Remarkably, the Constitution sets no minimum age requirement whatsoever for appointment as a Supreme Court judge.

4. (C) They hold office until they attain the age of 65 years.
Article 124(2) of the Constitution specifies that a judge of the Supreme Court holds office until reaching sixty five years of age. Unlike lower judicial offices, there is no fixed term measured in years. A judge may vacate office earlier by submitting a written resignation to the President or through constitutional impeachment procedures.

5. (A) The senior-most judge of the Supreme Court is appointed as the Chief Justice.
Following the Second Judges Case in 1993, a binding judicial convention was established governing the appointment of the Chief Justice of India. Under this practice, the outgoing Chief Justice recommends the senior-most puisne judge of the Supreme Court to the President, ensuring that seniority serves as the sole criterion for elevation to the top judicial office.

6. (D) A dispute arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty or covenant
Article 131 bestows exclusive original jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court to adjudicate legal disputes between the Union and states or among states themselves. However, the proviso to Article 131 explicitly excludes disputes arising from any pre-Constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, or engagement that remains in force, placing such matters beyond this specific original jurisdiction.

7. (B) Article 133
Article 133 of the Constitution governs the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court regarding civil matters originating from High Courts. An appeal lies under this provision if the High Court certifies under Article 134A that the case involves a substantial question of law of general importance needing adjudication by the apex court.

8. (C) Reversed an acquittal and sentenced the accused to death
Under Article 134(1) of the Constitution, a criminal appeal lies directly to the Supreme Court without requiring a High Court certificate if the High Court has reversed an order of acquittal on appeal and sentenced the accused person to death. This automatic right ensures strict appellate scrutiny in extreme criminal sentences.

9. (D) The Supreme Court may decline to give its opinion on public importance references.
Under Article 143(1), when the President refers a question of law or fact of public importance, the Supreme Court possesses discretion to decline answering if it deems fit. In contrast, under Article 143(2) regarding pre-Constitution treaties, the court is obligated to tender its opinion. Advisory opinions remain non-binding guidance.

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System (2003), submitted comprehensive recommendations for reforming judicial administration, improving police investigations, reducing pendency, and streamlining trial procedures in criminal cases, whereas other listed commissions focused on education, centre-state relations, or backward classes.

72. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Latin terms for constitutional writs reflect their precise judicial functions: Habeas Corpus translates to "to have the body of," Certiorari means "to be certified," Quo Warranto signifies "by what authority," and Mandamus expresses "we command." Matching these literal meanings accurately aligns with their established constitutional legal definitions.

73. (D) K. S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India
In Justice K. S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017), a nine-judge Constitution Bench unanimously ruled that the right to privacy is a fundamental right protected under Article 21 and Part III of the Constitution, overruling earlier judgments in M. P. Sharma and Kharak Singh cases.

74. (A) It has a broader jurisdiction covering civil, criminal, and constitutional appeals.
Unlike the Supreme Court of the United States, which primarily deals with federal constitutional matters, the Supreme Court of India possesses comprehensive integrated jurisdiction. It acts as the final court of appeal in constitutional, civil, and criminal matters originating from state High Courts, alongside original, advisory, and extraordinary writ powers.

75. (B) 5 years
Article 124(3) outlines the mandatory constitutional eligibility criteria for appointment as a Supreme Court judge. A candidate must be an Indian citizen and must have served as a judge of a High Court for at least five continuous years, or practiced as an advocate in High Courts for ten years.

76. (B) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
In Minerva Mills v. Union of India (1980), the Supreme Court struck down provisions of the 42nd Amendment. The court famously held that harmony and balance between Fundamental Rights (Part III) and Directive Principles (Part IV) constitute an essential feature of the basic structure, describing them as two wheels of a chariot.

77. (A) Decriminalized consensual same-sex acts under Section 377.
In Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India (2018), a Constitution Bench unanimously read down Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, decriminalizing consensual homosexual acts between adults. The court held that penalizing private consensual sexual conduct violates fundamental rights to equality, liberty, dignity, and privacy under Articles 14, 15, 19, and 21.

78. (A) I, II and IV only
Phase II of the e-Courts project focuses on computerizing lower courts, setting up virtual courts for traffic challans, and offering online access to case statuses via portals. However, it does not replace physical hearings across all criminal trials, making statement III incorrect while statements I, II, IV are correct.

79. (D) A special Green Bench
Under internal administrative practice and roster management established by the Supreme Court, public interest litigation matters concerning forestry, environmental degradation, wildlife conservation, and pollution control are systematically listed before dedicated specialized benches, often designated as Green Benches, to ensure expert, continuous judicial monitoring of environmental issues.

80. (B) 4:1
In the Fourth Judges Case (2015), a five-judge Constitution Bench struck down the 99th Constitutional Amendment Act and the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act by a 4:1 majority. Justice J. S. Khehar, Justice M. B. Lokur, Justice Kurian Joseph, and Justice A. K. Goel formed the majority, with Justice J. Chelameswar dissenting.

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81. (B) Indira Sawhney v. Union of India
In Indira Sawhney v. Union of India (1992), known as the Mandal Commission case, a nine-judge Constitution Bench upheld 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes in government jobs. The court established crucial legal principles, excluding the "creamy layer" from benefits and fixing a strict 50% ceiling on total reservations.

as an ad-hoc judge. Non-judicial distinguished jurists cannot be appointed under this provision.

40. (C) The Chief Justice of India with presidential consent
Article 128 enables the Chief Justice of India, at any time, with the prior consent of the President, to request a retired judge of the Supreme Court or Federal Court to sit and act as a judge of the apex court. The consenting retired judge receives allowances determined by presidential order.

41. (D) A bench of five or more judges deciding constitutional interpretation issues.
Under Article 145(3) of the Constitution, a Constitution Bench consists of at least five Supreme Court judges assembled to adjudicate matters involving substantial questions of law regarding constitutional interpretation or to hear advisory references submitted by the President under Article 143 of the Constitution of India.

42. (A) Appeals by special leave against the decision of an armed forces tribunal
Under Article 136(2), the Supreme Court's special leave appellate jurisdiction explicitly excludes any judgment, determination, sentence, or order passed by any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces. Military tribunal decisions are handled under separate statutory appeal mechanisms under specialized legislation.

43. (A) II, III, I, IV
Chronologically, Justice Ranjan Gogoi served as the 46th Chief Justice of India (2018–2019), succeeded by Justice S. A. Bobde as the 47th (2019–2021), then Justice N. V. Ramana as the 48th (2021–2022), and Justice D. Y. Chandrachud assumed office as the 50th Chief Justice in November 2022.

44. (B) The President appoints another Supreme Court judge as Acting Chief Justice.
Under Article 126 of the Constitution, when the office of Chief Justice of India is vacant or when the Chief Justice is unable to perform duties due to absence or otherwise, the President appoints another judge of the Supreme Court to discharge those duties as Acting Chief Justice of India.

45. (A) Declare legislative enactments and executive orders unconstitutional.
Judicial Review represents the constitutional authority of the judiciary to examine the validity of legislative enactments and executive actions. If statutes or administrative orders violate fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III or contravene constitutional provisions, the Supreme Court invalidates them as unconstitutional and legally void to maintain constitutional supremacy.

46. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Article 124 provides for the establishment and constitution of the Supreme Court; Article 129 designates it as a court of record with contempt powers; Article 137 confers power to review its own judgments; and Article 143 grants the President authority to consult the Supreme Court on public questions.

47. (D) Mandamus
Mandamus is a Latin term literally meaning "we command." This constitutional writ is issued by superior courts to compel a public official, statutory authority, lower court, or government body to perform an obligatory public or statutory duty that they have refused or failed to execute despite a legal demand.

48. (C) The President of India or State Governors
Under Article 361 of the Constitution, official immunity shields the President of India and State Governors from court proceedings for exercising their office powers and duties. Consequently, a writ of Mandamus cannot be issued against the President or Governors, nor can it lie against private individuals or non-statutory private entities.

49. (B) Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar
In Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar (1979), a series of public interest habeas corpus petitions highlighted the plight of thousands of undertrial prisoners languishing in Bihar jails. The Supreme Court ruled that the right to a speedy trial is an integral, fundamental component of life and personal liberty under Article 21.

50. (D) Treating letters or postcards to the court as formal writ petitions.
Epistolary Jurisdiction describes the judicial practice where courts treat informal communications, such as letters, postcards, or telegrams sent by citizens, as formal writ petitions under Article 32 or Article 226. Pioneer judges developed this procedural approach to broaden access to justice for socio-

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92. (B) Central law prevails unless the state law received Presidential assent.
Under Article 254(1), if state legislation conflicts with central law on a Concurrent List subject, central law prevails. However, under Article 254(2), if the state law was reserved for Presidential consideration and received Presidential assent, the state law prevails within that state, unless Parliament later enacts overriding legislation.

93. (B) Five
Article 145(3) mandates that the minimum number of Supreme Court judges required to hear and decide cases involving substantial questions of law as to constitutional interpretation, or advisory references made by the President under Article 143, is five. Such judicial panels are formally designated as Constitution Benches.

94. (C) Suspension of right to move court for Article 21 enforcement during emergency.
In ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla (1976), a majority bench ruled that during a Presidential Emergency proclaimed under Article 359, citizens lacked locus standi to move courts for enforcing Article 21 rights. This controversial ruling permitted detention without judicial scrutiny, marking a critical moment in Indian constitutional history.

95. (D) 44th Amendment Act
Following public outcry over the ADM Jabalpur ruling during Emergency, Parliament enacted the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act in 1978. The amendment altered Article 359, guaranteeing that enforcement of Article 20 (protection against conviction for offenses) and Article 21 (right to life and personal liberty) cannot be suspended during emergencies.

96. (C) Action taken by the court on its own initiative without a petition
Suo Motu is a Latin legal term meaning "on its own motion." In Indian judicial procedure, it refers to instances where the Supreme Court or High Courts initiate judicial proceedings independently based on media reports, letters, or public events, without waiting for a formal affected party or petitioner to file a lawsuit.

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97. (B) Monitor executive compliance by keeping the case open over time.
Continuing Mandamus is a specialized judicial remedy developed in public interest litigation. Rather than delivering a single final judgment, the court issues interim directives and keeps the petition pending over an extended period. This allows judges to periodically review executive compliance and ensure continuous enforcement of structural directives.

98. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Parmanand Katara established the right to immediate medical assistance for accident victims; Mohini Jain recognized the right to education as part of Article 21; D.K. Basu laid down strict procedural guidelines for custodial arrest and detention; and Olga Tellis affirmed that the right to life includes livelihood.

99. (A) Deter frivolous petitions filed under the guise of PIL.
To prevent misuse of Public Interest Litigation for personal gain, publicity, or political motives, the Supreme Court frequently imposes exemplary financial costs on bad-faith petitioners. These punitive costs penalize frivolous litigants, protect court time, and deter potential misuses of epistolary jurisdiction for non-genuine public causes.

100. (C) Functional separation with checks and balances, not rigid division.
Under Indian constitutional law, separation of powers is recognized as a basic feature. However, unlike the rigid separation found in the United States, India practices functional separation with institutional checks and balances. Each organ exercises distinct primary responsibilities while overseeing others to maintain equilibrium and prevent constitutional overreach.

101. (A) Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21)
Through extensive public interest litigation, particularly environmental cases championed by advocate M.C. Mehta, the Supreme Court expanded Article 21's guarantee of life and personal liberty. The court declared that living with human dignity encompasses rights to clean air, pollution-free water, ecological balance, and a healthy environment for citizens.

(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

41. As per Section 2(h) of the RTI Act, 2005, which of the following is NOT automatically considered a "Public Authority"?
(A) Any body established or constituted by or under the Constitution
(B) Any body established by any other law made by Parliament
(C) A Non-Governmental Organisation substantially financed directly or indirectly by funds provided by the appropriate Government
(D) A completely private unaided school established by a private trust without any government funds

42. Which section of the RTI Act, 2005 explicitly deals with the exemption from disclosure of information?
(A) Section 4
(B) Section 6
(C) Section 8
(D) Section 20

43. Consider the following statements regarding the Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2019:
Statement I: It amended the RTI Act of 2005 to fix the term of the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners at five years.
Statement II: It empowered the Central Government to prescribe the term of office, salaries, and allowances of the Information Commissioners.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

44. What is the overarching objective of the Right to Information Act, 2005?
(A) To enable individual citizens to directly sue government officials for alleged corrupt practices.
(B) To promote transparency, contain corruption, and hold government accountable to citizens.
(C) To establish an alternative parallel grievance redressal mechanism outside the judicial system.
(D) To mandatorily publish all internal cabinet deliberative processes directly on public websites.

45. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the Central Information Commission:
I. While inquiring, the Commission has the powers of a civil court in respect of summoning and enforcing the attendance of persons.
II. It has the power to require the discovery and inspection of documents.
III. It can examine any record to which the RTI Act applies, and no such record can be withheld from it on any grounds.
IV. It can sentence an erring Public Information Officer to rigorous imprisonment.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

46. Which of the following organizations is NOT listed in Schedule II of the RTI Act, 2005 (organizations largely exempt from the Act)?
(A) Research and Analysis Wing (RAW)
(B) Intelligence Bureau (IB)
(C) Central Board of Direct Taxes
(D) Border Security Force (BSF)

47. Under the RTI Act, 2005, if requested information relates to or has been supplied by a third party and has been treated as confidential by that third party, what is the duty of the Public Information Officer?
(A) Reject the RTI application outright on grounds of involving confidential third-party information.
(B) Provide the requested information immediately in order to promote maximum public transparency.
(C) Transfer the entire RTI application directly to the concerned third party for final disposition.
(D) Notify the third party within 5 days to invite submissions.

48. What is the normal time limit prescribed under the RTI Act, 2005 for a Public Information Officer (PIO) to provide the requested information?
(A) 15 days from the receipt of the request

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the Representation of the People Act, 1951, excluding them from Article 131.

113. (B) Innocent publication without knowledge of pending proceedings
Under Section 3 of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, a person is not guilty of contempt for publishing or distributing matter if, at the time of publication, they had no reasonable grounds to believe that judicial proceedings were pending. Innocent publication constitutes a valid statutory defense against criminal contempt charges.

114. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Certiorari is a constitutional writ issued by a superior court to correct jurisdictional errors, excess of authority, or violations of natural justice committed by lower courts, tribunals, or quasi-judicial bodies. Because Certiorari operates to quash an already passed invalid judicial or quasi-judicial order, Reason correctly explains the Assertion.

115. (A) Judicial and quasi-judicial authorities
The writ of Prohibition is preventive in nature and lies exclusively against judicial and quasi-judicial bodies to restrain them from exceeding their jurisdiction or acting contrary to principles of natural justice. It does not lie against legislative bodies, administrative authorities performing purely executive functions, or private individuals.

116. (C) Justice P.N. Bhagwati
Former Chief Justice of India P. N. Bhagwati, alongside Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, is recognized as a principal architect of Public Interest Litigation in India. Through landmark decisions in cases like S. P. Gupta and Bihar undertrials, Justice Bhagwati championed epistolary jurisdiction and relaxed locus standi to democratize legal remedies.

117. (B) I and III only
Under the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968, a removal motion requires signatures from 100 Lok Sabha or 50 Rajya Sabha members, followed by a special majority vote. However, the Speaker or Chairman is not bound to admit the motion and possesses discretionary power to accept or reject it, making statement II false.

118. (D) Judicial review protecting free speech
In Shreya Singhal v. Union of India (2015), the Supreme Court exercised judicial review to strike down Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000. The court held the provision unconstitutionally vague and overbroad, violating the right to freedom of speech and expression guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution.

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119. (B) It is non-adversarial and collaborative for public welfare.
Unlike traditional litigation, which features an adversarial contest between private opposing parties enforcing individual rights, Public Interest Litigation is non-adversarial, collaborative, and inquisitorial. The court, petitioners, and state authorities collaborate to address public grievances, enforce fundamental rights, and advance socio-economic justice for vulnerable groups across the nation.

120. (C) The new legal rule applies only to future cases, leaving past decisions intact.
Adopted from American jurisprudence in I. C. Golaknath v. State of Punjab (1967), Prospective Overruling dictates that a new judicial interpretation or declaration of invalidity applies exclusively to future cases and legal actions. Past transactions, finalized judgments, and settled matters under the old interpretation remain valid and undisturbed.

121. (B) 11th Finance Commission
Fast Track Courts were set up under the recommendations of the 11th Finance Commission (2000–2005) to clear massive pendency in subordinate courts, particularly long-pending sessions cases and undertrial matters. The Commission allocated dedicated financial grants to state governments to establish these specialized expedited judicial forums nationwide.

122. (A) Issues in Collegium functioning and Master of Roster role
In January 2018, four senior-most Supreme Court judges held an unprecedented press conference expressing concerns over judicial administration. Their primary grievances centered on the Chief Justice's selective exercise of 'Master of the Roster' powers in assigning sensitive constitutional cases to preferred junior benches and broader issues in Collegium functioning.

Central Government.
(D) To audit the receipts and expenditures of bodies substantially financed from Union or State revenues.

25. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below.
List I: (Constitutional Articles related to CAG)
P. Article 148
Q. Article 149
R. Article 150
S. Article 151
List II: (Subject Matter)
1. Audit Reports
2. Duties and Powers of the CAG
3. Form of accounts of the Union and the States
4. Appointment and Conditions of Service of CAG
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

26. Which of the following public corporations is NOT directly audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?
(A) Reserve Bank of India
(B) Damodar Valley Corporation
(C) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation
(D) Air India (before privatization)

27. Consider the following statements regarding the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India:
Statement I: The CAG audits the accounts of both the Central Government and the State Governments.
Statement II: The CAG is an officer of the Parliament and is answerable directly to the Parliament, not to the President.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

28. Which of the following statements correctly describes the relation between the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) and the Public Accounts Committee (PAC)?
(A) The CAG acts as the guide, friend, and philosopher of the Public Accounts Committee.
(B) The CAG is appointed directly by the Public Accounts Committee.
(C) The CAG works under the administrative control of the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.
(D) The CAG submits audit reports directly to the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

29. In 1976, a major reform was introduced in the financial administration of the Union Government regarding the duties of the CAG. What was it?
(A) Relieving CAG of Central Government accounting compilation duties.
(B) Empowering the CAG to conduct comprehensive environmental audits across states.
(C) Granting the CAG statutory power to audit major private sector corporations.
(D) Assigning direct responsibility to the CAG for auditing all local self-governments.

30. Select the correct sequence of steps involved in the processing of the CAG's audit report on the Union accounts.
1. The CAG submits the report to the President.
2. The Public Accounts Committee examines the report.
3. The President causes the report to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.
4. The PAC submits its findings to the Parliament.
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4

31. To whom does the Comptroller and Auditor General submit the audit reports relating to the accounts of a State in India?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Chief Minister of the State
(C) The Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly
(D) The Governor of the State

32. Which of the following grounds must be established for the removal of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?

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CHAPTER 12
Constitutional and Statutory Bodies of the Union

1. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India provides for the establishment of an independent Election Commission?
(A) Article 324
(B) Article 328
(C) Article 330
(D) Article 332

2. Regarding the composition of the Election Commission of India, which of the following statements is correct?
(A) It consists of a Chief Election Commissioner and four Election Commissioners.
(B) The number of Election Commissioners is fixed by the Constitution and cannot be changed.
(C) It has always been a multi-member body since its inception in 1950.
(D) The President fixes the number of Election Commissioners from time to time.

3. What is the primary procedure for the removal of the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) of India?
(A) In the same manner and on the same grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court
(B) By the President on the advice of the Council of Ministers
(C) By a resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha with a simple majority
(D) By the President on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of India

4. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Election Commission of India.
(A) Regional Commissioners can be appointed by the President in consultation with the Election Commission.
(B) The conditions of service of the Chief Election Commissioner cannot be varied to their disadvantage after appointment.
(C) The Constitution prescribes the specific educational qualifications required for the members of the Election Commission.
(D) Any other Election Commissioner can be removed only on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.

5. The Model Code of Conduct (MCC) issued by the Election Commission of India comes into force from which exact point in time?
(A) From the date the Election Commission announces the election schedule
(B) From the date of notification of the election by the President or Governor
(C) From the last date for the withdrawal of candidatures
(D) Exactly 30 days prior to the first phase of polling

6. Consider the following statements regarding the recognition of political parties in India:
Statement I: The Election Commission of India is the sole authority to register and recognize political parties as National or State parties.
Statement II: A registered political party can be deregistered by the Election Commission if it fails to win any seats in a general election.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

7. What is the prescribed term of office for the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners in India?
(A) 5 years or till they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
(B) 6 years or till they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
(C) 5 years or till they attain the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier
(D) 6 years or till they attain the age of 62 years,

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whichever is earlier

8. In the context of electoral governance in India, what does the term 'Model Code of Conduct' strictly define?
(A) A statutory set of rules passed by the Parliament to regulate electoral offenses.
(B) A constitutional mandate provided under Article 324 to ensure free and fair elections.
(C) Guidelines evolved through consensus among political parties to regulate conduct.
(D) A set of executive orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs during the election period.

9. Which of the following functions is NOT performed by the Election Commission of India?
(A) Preparation and periodic revision of electoral rolls
(B) Advising the President on matters relating to the disqualifications of members of Parliament
(C) Granting recognition to political parties and allotting election symbols to them
(D) Conducting elections to the offices of Panchayats and Municipalities

10. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the Election Commission of India:
I. It determines the territorial areas of the electoral constituencies based on the Delimitation Commission Act.
II. It has the power to cancel polls in the event of rigging or booth capturing.
III. It resolves all disputes relating to the election of the President and Vice-President.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

11. Which major technological integration was mandated by the Supreme Court of India to be used alongside Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) to enhance voter transparency?
(A) Totaliser Machines for aggregated tallying
(B) Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) system
(C) Biometric Voter Authentication technology
(D) Blockchain-based secure digital voting

12. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the Delimitation Commission's relationship with the Election Commission of India?
(A) The Delimitation Commission is a subordinate body working directly under the control of the Chief Election Commissioner.
(B) The Delimitation Commission is appointed by the President, and the Chief Election Commissioner is an ex-officio member of it.
(C) The Delimitation Commission replaces the Election Commission during the boundary-drawing phase.
(D) The Delimitation Commission acts as an appellate authority against the decisions of the Election Commission.

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13. Identify the correct pair regarding the electoral jurisdiction of constitutional bodies in India.
(A) Election Commission of India – State Legislative Councils
(B) State Election Commission – State Legislative Assemblies
(C) Election Commission of India – District Planning Committees
(D) State Election Commission – Cantonment Boards

14. Which of the following elections does the Election Commission of India NOT conduct?
(A) Election of the President of India
(B) Election of the Vice-President of India
(C) Election of Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(D) Election to the State Legislative Councils

15. Consider the following assertion and reason regarding the Election Commission of India:
Assertion (A): The Constitution has not debarred the retiring Election Commissioners from any further appointment by the Government.
Reason (R): The Election Commission of India is an advisory body and not an independent constitutional authority.
Select the correct option:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

16. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of independent India?

(A) T. N. Seshan
(B) K. V. K. Sundaram
(C) Sukumar Sen
(D) S. P. Sen Verma

17. Consider the following statements regarding election disputes in India:
Statement I: The Constitution explicitly bars the interference of courts in electoral matters under Article 329.
Statement II: The validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies cannot be questioned in any court.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

18. Under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968, which condition must a registered unrecognized political party fulfill in a State Assembly election to be recognized as a State Party?
(A) Secure at least 4% of the valid votes polled and win 1 seat
(B) Win at least 10% of the total seats in the Legislative Assembly
(C) Secure at least 8% of the valid votes polled, without the need to win any seat
(D) Secure at least 6% of the valid votes polled and win at least 2 seats

19. The office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is established under which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 148
(B) Article 149
(C) Article 150
(D) Article 151

20. Consider the following statements regarding the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India:
I. The CAG is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.
II. The CAG holds office for a term of six years or up to the age of 65 years.
III. The salary and other conditions of service of the CAG are determined by the Parliament.
IV. The administrative expenses of the office of the CAG are charged upon the Contingency Fund of India.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

21. In the context of the functioning of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, what does "propriety audit" essentially mean?
(A) Examining the wisdom, faithfulness, and economy of public expenditure.
(B) Auditing government accounts to ensure strict legal and regulatory compliance.
(C) Examining whether the expenditure conforms to the authority governing it.
(D) Auditing overall government receipts to detect and eliminate tax evasion.

22. After retirement or resignation, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is:
(A) Eligible for further employment under either the Government of India or any State Government.
(B) Eligible for appointment to executive posts like the Governor of a State only.
(C) Eligible for appointment as Chairperson or member of Union Public Service Commission.
(D) Ineligible for further office under Central or State governments.

23. Identify the correct statement concerning the relationship between the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) and the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) in India.
(A) The CAG acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.
(B) The PAC examines the CAG's audit reports laid before Parliament.
(C) The CAG prepares the annual Union budget while the PAC formally approves it.
(D) The PAC possesses authority to reject CAG reports and order fresh audits.

24. Which of the following is NOT a duty or power of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?
(A) To audit the accounts related to the Consolidated Fund of India.
(B) To audit all transactions of the Central and State governments related to debt.
(C) To compile and maintain the accounts of the

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123. (B) Is excluded under Article 262, though limited review powers remain.
Article 262 empowers Parliament to enact legislation barring the Supreme Court and other courts from exercising jurisdiction over inter-state river water disputes. Pursuant to this, Parliament passed the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956, establishing specialized tribunals and excluding original Supreme Court jurisdiction under Article 131, though Article 136 review persists.

124. (B) A friend of the court aiding proceedings
'Amicus Curiae' is a Latin legal term meaning "friend of the court." It refers to an independent advocate or expert appointed by the court to assist in complex public interest litigations or legal disputes. The amicus curiae provides impartial advice, legal research, and objective perspectives without representing any specific litigant.

125. (A) Article 21
In landmark rulings such as MH Hoskot and Hussainara Khatoon, the Supreme Court declared that the right to free legal aid for economically disadvantaged accused persons is an essential fundamental right implicit under Article 21's guarantee of life and personal liberty, reinforced by Directive Principle Article 39A.

126. (B) 30 days
Under Order XLVII of the Supreme Court Rules, 2013, framed pursuant to Article 137, a Review Petition seeking reconsidered judgment must be filed within thirty days from the date of the pronouncement of the judgment or order sought to be reviewed, unless the court explicitly grants extended time.

127. (D) Double Jeopardy
The principle of Double Jeopardy, codified in Article 20(2) of the Constitution, mandates that no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once. The Supreme Court vigorously enforces this fundamental protection, ensuring citizens are not subjected to repeated criminal prosecutions for a single criminal act.

128. (C) The Chief Justice of India
Under the President (Discharge of Functions) Act, 1969, enacted by Parliament, if both offices of President and Vice-President fall vacant simultaneously due to death, resignation, or removal, the Chief Justice of India—or in their absence, the senior-most sitting Supreme Court judge—discharges presidential functions until a new President assumes office.

129. (A) 190 to 200 days
The Supreme Court of India functions for approximately 190 to 200 working days in a calendar year. The official judicial calendar includes seasonal vacations, such as summer and winter recesses, alongside public holidays, during which emergency vacation benches continue sitting to hear urgent fundamental rights and liberty matters.

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130. (B) I, II and III only
Recent Supreme Court digitization initiatives include FASTER for rapid electronic transmission of orders, SUPACE as an AI research assistant, and live-streaming of constitutional bench hearings to ensure public transparency. However, e-filing systems remain active and expanding rather than scrapped, making statement IV false while statements I, II, III are correct.

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(A) Violation of the Constitution or insolvency
(B) Loss of confidence of the Parliament
(C) Proved misbehaviour or incapacity
(D) Financial irregularity in office

33. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the types of audit reports submitted by the CAG to the President.
(A) Audit report on appropriation accounts – Checks if funds were spent on intended purposes.
(B) Audit report on monetary policy – Evaluates the repo rate decisions of the Reserve Bank of India.
(C) Audit report on finance accounts – Shows the annual receipts and disbursements of the Union.
(D) Audit report on public undertakings – Examines the commercial functioning of statutory corporations.

34. Which of the following expenditures is NOT subjected to audit by the CAG?
(A) All operational expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India
(B) Annual expenditure from the Contingency Fund of each State
(C) Total public expenditure from the Public Account of India
(D) Secret service expenditure authorized by executive authority

35. Consider the following statements regarding the functions of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India:
I. He advises the President with regard to the prescription of the form in which the accounts of the Centre and the States shall be kept.
II. He ascertains and certifies the net proceeds of any tax or duty.
III. He has the authority to sanction excess expenditure over the budget estimates.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

36. Under Article 150 of the Constitution of India, who prescribes the form in which the accounts of the Union and of the States are to be kept?
(A) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India independently
(B) The Union Finance Minister of India
(C) The President on the CAG's advice
(D) The Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee

37. On which exact date did the Right to Information Act, 2005 come fully into force in India?
(A) 15th August 2005
(B) 12th October 2005
(C) 26th January 2006
(D) 1st April 2005

38. What is the maximum permitted composition of the Central Information Commission as per the RTI Act, 2005?
(A) One Chief Information Commissioner and not more than 5 Information Commissioners
(B) One Chief Information Commissioner and exactly 10 Information Commissioners
(C) A Chairman and four members
(D) One Chief Information Commissioner and up to 10 Information Commissioners

39. Which of the following correctly describes the composition of the committee that recommends the appointment of the Chief Information Commissioner in India?
(A) The Prime Minister, the Chief Justice of India, and the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha jointly.
(B) The Prime Minister, Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, and a nominated Cabinet Minister.
(C) The President of India, the Prime Minister, and a designated Union Cabinet Minister.
(D) The Prime Minister, the Union Home Minister, and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha jointly.

40. Consider the following assertion and reason regarding the Right to Information in India:
Assertion (A): The Right to Information is implicitly guaranteed by the Constitution of India.
Reason (R): The Supreme Court has interpreted the right to know as a part of the freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a).
Select the correct option:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

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102. (D) High Court writ jurisdiction under Article 226 is broader than Article 32.
Article 32 limits Supreme Court writ issuance exclusively to enforcing fundamental rights. Conversely, Article 226 empowers High Courts to issue writs for fundamental rights enforcement and "for any other purpose," covering ordinary statutory rights. Therefore, approaching High Courts first utilizes broader judicial powers and maintains hierarchy.

103. (B) Kesavananda Bharati case
In Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973), a thirteen-judge Constitution Bench overruled the earlier Berubari Union decision. The court held that the Preamble forms an integral part of the Constitution and can be amended under Article 368, provided such amendments do not alter or damage the basic constitutional structure.

104. (A) I and III only
As 'Master of the Roster,' the Chief Justice of India possesses administrative authority to allocate cases and constitute benches. Additionally, the CJI serves on the high-level selection committee for the CBI Director under statutory provisions. However, CJI authority over roster management faced public internal challenges in 2018, making II false while I and III remain correct.

105. (D) Inherent powers under Article 142
Article 142(1) confers plenary inherent powers on the Supreme Court, permitting it to pass any order or decree necessary to achieve "complete justice" in any cause or matter before it. This unique power allows the court to transcend statutory procedural technicalities when existing legislation proves inadequate to remedy injustice.

106. (C) 90 days
Under Order XXI of the Supreme Court Rules, 2013, read alongside limitation statutes, a Special Leave Petition (SLP) under Article 136 against a High Court judgment must generally be filed within ninety days from the date of judgment or order, or sixty days if High Court certificate fitness is refused.

107. (B) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
In Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978), the Supreme Court transformed Indian constitutional law by reinterpreting Article 21. Overruling the restrictive A.K. Gopalan precedent, the court held that "procedure established by law" must satisfy test of reasonableness, fairness, and justice, effectively incorporating American substantive procedural due process principles.

108. (B) Judicial independence
Article 124(4) mandates that a Supreme Court judge can only be removed by Presidential order after both Houses of Parliament pass an address by a special majority on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. This rigorous constitutional procedure protects judges from arbitrary executive dismissal, preserving judicial independence.

109. (A) II, I, IV, III
Chronologically, Shankari Prasad v. Union of India was decided in 1951, followed by I. C. Golaknath v. State of Punjab in 1967, Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala in April 1973, and Minerva Mills v. Union of India in 1980. This sequence traces the constitutional debate over fundamental rights and amendment limits.

110. (C) The Supreme Court can transfer criminal cases between states to ensure a fair trial.
Under Section 406 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and Article 139A of the Constitution, the Supreme Court possesses explicit authority to transfer criminal cases or appeals from one High Court to another or across state lines whenever necessary to uphold public justice and guarantee fair trials.

111. (D) Executive interference in judicial appointments and transfers
The Collegium system arose from concerns over executive interference in judicial appointments, notably supersessions of senior judges in the 1970s and mass judicial transfers during Emergency. In response, the judiciary interpreted "consultation" under Article 124 as concurrence in the Second and Third Judges cases to safeguard independence.

112. (C) A dispute regarding the election of a Member of Parliament
Under Article 131, the Supreme Court's exclusive original jurisdiction applies strictly to federal disputes between the Union and states or among states. Election disputes concerning Members of Parliament are heard initially by state High Courts via election petitions under

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(B) 30 days from the receipt of the request
(C) 45 days from the receipt of the request
(D) 60 days from the receipt of the request

49. If an RTI request concerns the life or liberty of a person, the information must be provided within:
(A) 24 hours
(B) 48 hours
(C) 72 hours
(D) 5 days

50. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below.
List I: (RTI provisions)
P. Section 4
Q. Section 6
R. Section 19
S. Section 20
List II: (Details)
1. Request for obtaining information
2. Appeals
3. Penalties
4. Suo motu disclosure of information by public authorities
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

51. Identify the correct pair regarding the penalty mechanism under the RTI Act, 2005.
(A) Penalty for refusing to receive an application – Rs. 250 per day up to a maximum of Rs. 25,000
(B) Penalty for providing misleading information – Compulsory suspension from government service
(C) Disciplinary action recommendation – Can be ordered by the First Appellate Authority
(D) Burden of proof to show denial was justified – Rests on the RTI applicant

52. Consider the following statements regarding the First Appellate Authority under the RTI Act, 2005:
Statement I: The First Appellate Authority under the RTI Act is an officer senior in rank to the Central/State Public Information Officer within the same public authority.
Statement II: The First Appeal must be disposed of normally within 30 days of the receipt of the appeal.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

53. Which of the following is outside the jurisdiction of the Central Information Commission?
(A) The Secretariat of a State Legislative Assembly
(B) A Ministry of the Union Government
(C) A Public Sector Undertaking owned by the Union Government
(D) The President's Secretariat

54. At the central level, which Ministry/Department acts as the nodal agency for implementing the Right to Information Act in India?
(A) Ministry of Home Affairs
(B) Ministry of Law and Justice
(C) Prime Minister's Office
(D) Department of Personnel and Training

55. Arrange the following developments related to the establishment of an ombudsman institution in India in chronological order:
I. Enactment of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act.
II. First Administrative Reforms Commission recommendation for Lokpal.
III. First introduction of the Lokpal Bill in the Lok Sabha.
IV. India ratified the UN Convention against Corruption.
(A) II, III, IV, I
(B) III, II, IV, I
(C) II, IV, III, I
(D) III, IV, II, I

56. Which Commission in India first explicitly recommended the establishment of the institutions of Lokpal and Lokayukta?
(A) The Kothari Commission (1964)
(B) The Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962)
(C) The First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966)
(D) The Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2005)

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forces.
(B) The NHRC possesses full powers to directly summon, investigate, and arrest military personnel.
(C) Seek a report from the Central Government and make recommendations.
(D) The NHRC is completely barred by statute from receiving complaints involving armed forces personnel.

89. Where is the headquarters of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) situated?
(A) Mumbai
(B) Geneva
(C) Kolkata
(D) New Delhi

90. Consider the following assertion and reason regarding the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC):
Assertion (A): The NHRC is often criticized by human rights activists as a advisory body without binding powers.
Reason (R): Its recommendations are not legally binding on the concerned government or authority.
Select the correct option:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

91. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, which granted constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions, came into force on which date?
(A) 24th April 1993
(B) 1st June 1993
(C) 2nd October 1992
(D) 24th April 1994

92. The 73rd Amendment provides for a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj in every state. However, a state having a population not exceeding a certain limit is exempted from constituting panchayats at the intermediate level. What is this population limit?
(A) 10 lakhs
(B) 20 lakhs
(C) 30 lakhs
(D) 50 lakhs

93. Identify the correct statement regarding Article 243G of the Indian Constitution.
(A) Endows Panchayats with powers to function as self-government institutions.
(B) Mandates the setting up of an independent State Election Commission in each state.
(C) Provides for compulsory reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
(D) Sets out detailed statutory mechanisms for auditing accounts of local self-governments.

94. Which of the following is a voluntary (discretionary) provision of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, and not a compulsory one?
(A) Indirect elections to the post of Chairperson of Panchayats at intermediate and district levels.
(B) Mandatory fixation of a five-year tenure for Panchayati Raj Institutions across all levels.
(C) Devolving financial powers to Panchayats to levy and collect taxes.
(D) Mandatory reservation of at least one-third of total seats for women in all Panchayats.

95. Consider the following functional items:
I. Agriculture, including agricultural extension.
II. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity.
III. Public distribution system.
IV. Fire services.
Which of the above functional items are included in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution devolved to Panchayats?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, III, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

96. Consider the following statements regarding the reservation of seats in Panchayats under Article 243D:
Statement I: Not less than one-third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election shall be reserved for women.
Statement II: The State Legislature cannot increase the reservation for women in Panchayats beyond one-third.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.

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Reason (R): State Governments were found incapable of managing internal corruption without a Central legislative mandate.
Select the correct option:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

66. In which year did the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill receive the assent of the President of India?
(A) 2011
(B) 2012
(C) 2013
(D) 2014

67. Identify the correct pair regarding the structural qualifications for the members of Lokpal.
(A) Judicial Member – Former Supreme Court Judge or High Court Chief Justice
(B) Chairperson – Must necessarily be the sitting Chief Justice of India or senior-most Supreme Court judge
(C) Non-Judicial Member – Must possess at least 15 years of specialized experience in anti-corruption policy
(D) Total representation – At least 33% of all appointed members must strictly be women

68. What is the role of the "Inquiry Wing" of the Lokpal?
(A) To prosecute corrupt public servants directly before the Supreme Court of India.
(B) To act as a specialized fast-track court delivering final criminal judgments.
(C) To conduct preliminary inquiries into alleged offences by public servants.
(D) To manage and safeguard all seized assets and properties of accused officials.

69. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the Lokpal:
Statement I: The Lokpal has the power to confiscate assets, proceeds, and benefits procured by means of corruption, even while the prosecution is pending.
Statement II: The Lokpal has the authority to recommend the transfer or suspension of public servants connected with corruption allegations.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

70. Consider the following statements regarding the relationship between the Lokpal and the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI):
I. The Lokpal has the power of superintendence over the CBI for cases referred to it by the Lokpal.
II. Officers of the CBI investigating a case referred by the Lokpal cannot be transferred without the approval of the Lokpal.
III. The Lokpal can authorize the CBI for search and seizure operations in connected cases.
IV. The Lokpal provides the entire funding and budget for the CBI.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, III, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

71. What is the prescribed term of office for the Chairperson and Members of the Lokpal?
(A) 5 years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
(B) 5 years or until the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier
(C) 6 years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
(D) 6 years or until the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier

72. Which of the following conditions must be met for the Lokpal to initiate an inquiry against the Prime Minister of India?
(A) A simple majority decision of all sitting Lokpal members is sufficient to initiate the inquiry.
(B) The President of India must grant formal prior sanction before initiating any preliminary inquiry.
(C) Approval by a full bench of Lokpal with at least two-thirds majority.
(D) The Supreme Court of India must independently review and approve the preliminary evidence gathered.

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down guidelines concerning the independence and functioning of which investigative body?
(A) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
(B) State Election Commissions
(C) National Human Rights Commission of India
(D) Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

123. Identify the correct statement regarding the mechanism of accountability linking the CAG and the Parliament.
(A) The CAG possesses constitutional authority to directly introduce money bills in Lok Sabha.
(B) The Public Accounts Committee uses CAG audit reports to hold the executive financially accountable.
(C) The Parliament must obtain prior approval from the CAG before passing annual budgets.
(D) The CAG formally evaluates the constitutional validity of taxation laws passed by Parliament.

124. Which of the following institutions derives its mandate from an Act of Parliament rather than a specific Article of the Constitution?
(A) Election Commission of India
(B) Central Information Commission
(C) State Finance Commission
(D) State Election Commission

125. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below.
List I: (Independent/Statutory Body)
P. Central Information Commission
Q. National Human Rights Commission
R. Comptroller and Auditor General
S. Election Commission of India
List II: (Nodal Ministry/Department for administrative purposes)
1. Ministry of Finance
2. Ministry of Law and Justice
3. Ministry of Home Affairs
4. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

126. Consider the following statements regarding the Central Information Commission (CIC):
Statement I: The Central Information Commission (CIC) functions as a constitutional body immune from any parliamentary law.
Statement II: The CIC was established via the Right to Information Act, 2005, making it a statutory body.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

127. What is the definition of "Constitutionalism" in the context of democratic governance?
(A) An ideology supporting absolute centralized authority for rapid executive decision-making.
(B) The doctrine that constitutional provisions can only be interpreted by the Parliament.
(C) The systemic establishment of unelected bodies to replace the elected executive entirely.
(D) Limited government constrained by checks and balances.

128. Arrange the following bodies in the chronological order of their establishment in India:
I. National Human Rights Commission
II. Election Commission of India
III. Central Information Commission
IV. Institution of Lokpal (at the Central level)
(A) II, I, III, IV
(B) II, III, I, IV
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) II, I, IV, III

129. During the 1990s, the functioning of the Election Commission of India underwent transformational electoral reforms under which Chief Election Commissioner?
(A) Sukumar Sen
(B) T. N. Seshan
(C) M. S. Gill
(D) J. M. Lyngdoh

130. Which of the following reports is NOT required to be laid before the Parliament of India?
(A) Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission
(B) Audit Reports of the Comptroller and

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human rights.
(C) Reviewing the monetary policy to ensure equitable wealth distribution.
(D) Intervening in any proceeding involving any allegation of human rights violation pending before a court with its approval.

81. The Chairperson and members of the NHRC are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a multi-member committee. Who among the following chairs this committee?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Prime Minister
(C) The Union Home Minister
(D) The Chief Justice of India

82. What is the revised term of office for the Chairperson and members of the NHRC following the 2019 amendment?
(A) 5 years or up to 70 years of age
(B) 3 years or up to 70 years of age
(C) 5 years or up to 65 years of age
(D) 3 years or up to 65 years of age

83. Identify the correct pair regarding the jurisdictional divide between the NHRC and State Human Rights Commissions (SHRC).
(A) SHRC – Inquires into violations concerning State and Concurrent List subjects
(B) SHRC – Inquires into violations exclusively under the Union List in all states
(C) NHRC – Can intervene simultaneously even if an SHRC is already inquiring into the matter
(D) NHRC – Exercises exclusive legal jurisdiction over all local Panchayat level complaints

84. Which of the following is the most appropriate definition of "Human Rights" as per the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993?
(A) Civil and political rights guaranteed strictly under international treaties ratified by the Parliament of India.
(B) Exclusively the fundamental rights enumerated under Part III of the Constitution of India enforceable by writs.
(C) Rights to life, liberty, equality and dignity guaranteed by Constitution or Covenants enforceable by courts.
(D) Fundamental natural rights inherent to all human individuals globally, regardless of specific constitutional provisions.

85. Consider the following statements regarding the NHRC's powers to visit institutions:
I. The NHRC can visit any jail under the control of the State Government.
II. The NHRC can visit any institution where persons are detained for treatment, reformation or protection.
III. The NHRC requires prior approval of the Supreme Court before inspecting any state prison.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

86. Consider the following statements regarding the removal of the Chairperson or members of the NHRC:
Statement I: The Chairperson or any member of the NHRC can be removed from office by the President on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.
Statement II: The President must refer the matter of removal to the Supreme Court for an inquiry before taking action on grounds of misbehaviour.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

87. Which of the following constitutional or statutory body heads is NOT an ex-officio member of the NHRC?
(A) Chairperson of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
(B) Chairperson of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis
(C) Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities
(D) Chairperson of the National Commission for Minorities

88. In dealing with complaints of human rights violations by the members of the armed forces, what is the procedure followed by the NHRC?
(A) The NHRC can independently order a full-fledged CBI investigation against the armed

cremation grounds

105. Select the correct chronological order in which the following committees on Panchayati Raj were appointed by the Government of India.
1. G.V.K. Rao Committee
2. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
3. L.M. Singhvi Committee
4. Ashok Mehta Committee

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 4, 2, 3, 1
(D) 2, 4, 3, 1

106. If a Panchayat is dissolved prematurely, elections to constitute the new Panchayat must be completed within what maximum period from the date of its dissolution?
(A) 1 month
(B) 3 months
(C) 6 months
(D) 1 year

107. As per the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, a Wards Committee must be constituted in municipalities having a population of:
(A) 1 lakh or more
(B) 2 lakhs or more
(C) 3 lakhs or more
(D) 5 lakhs or more

108. Which of the following correctly describes the role of the State Finance Commission under Article 243-I?
(A) It prepares the annual state financial budget and presents it directly in the legislative assembly.
(B) Reviews Panchayat finances and recommends State-Panchayat tax distribution principles.
(C) It conducts annual financial audits of accounts for all rural and urban local self-governments.
(D) It determines and revises salary and allowance structures for elected Panchayat representatives.

109. In the context of local body funding, the grants-in-aid to the Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State are legally provided for under the recommendations of which body?
(A) The State Finance Commission
(B) NITI Aayog
(C) The Central Finance Commission alone
(D) The State Election Commission

110. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the State Election Commission (SEC):
I. The SEC is vested with the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for all elections to the panchayats.
II. The SEC is empowered to conduct elections to both the State Legislature and the local bodies.
III. The State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

111. Which was the first state in independent India to establish the Panchayati Raj system in 1959?
(A) Andhra Pradesh
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Gujarat
(D) Rajasthan

112. Consider the following statements regarding the State Finance Commission and the Central Finance Commission:
Statement I: The Governor of a State constitutes the State Finance Commission every five years.
Statement II: The Central Finance Commission has no role or mandate to suggest measures to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of Panchayats.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

113. Which of the following is NOT a source of revenue for Panchayati Raj Institutions?
(A) Tax on property and local markets
(B) Corporate Income Tax
(C) Toll taxes on roads managed by panchayats
(D) Grants-in-aid from the State Government

114. Identify the correct pair regarding the terminology of urban local bodies in India.
(A) Notified Area Committee – Created by an act of state legislature specifically for a fully

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(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

97. Which of the following committees was NOT constituted to review or suggest improvements to the Panchayati Raj system in India?
(A) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(B) Swaran Singh Committee
(C) Ashok Mehta Committee
(D) L. M. Singhvi Committee

98. In the context of the Panchayati Raj system, what is the definition of a "Gram Sabha"?
(A) An assembly consisting of all permanent adult residents residing within village boundaries.
(B) The primary elected executive governing committee representing the Gram Panchayat.
(C) An advisory committee appointed by Block Development Officers to oversee village development.
(D) A body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of Panchayat.

99. Article 243K of the Constitution of India relates to which of the following?
(A) Elections to Panchayats by State Election Commission
(B) Constitution and functions of the State Finance Commission
(C) Express bar to interference by courts in local electoral matters
(D) Provisions relating to audit of accounts of Panchayats

100. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below.
List I: (Article)
P. Article 243A
Q. Article 243D
R. Article 243I
S. Article 243K
List II: (Provision)
1. State Election Commission
2. Gram Sabha
3. State Finance Commission
4. Reservation of seats
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

101. Identify the incorrect pair regarding urban local bodies in India.
(A) Cantonment Board – For an industrial township
(B) Nagar Panchayat – For a transitional area from rural to urban
(C) Municipal Council – For a smaller urban area
(D) Municipal Corporation – For a larger urban area

102. What is the constitutional mandate of the District Planning Committee (DPC) constituted under Article 243ZD?
(A) To act as a statutory appellate authority for settling jurisdictional boundary disputes between Panchayats and Municipalities.
(B) To comprehensively audit and review financial accounts of all urban and rural local bodies in the district.
(C) To directly allocate and distribute grants-in-aid from the Consolidated Fund of India to district local bodies.
(D) To consolidate Panchayat and Municipality plans and draft a district development plan.

103. Consider the following statements regarding the Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC):
Statement I: Every metropolitan area must have a Metropolitan Planning Committee to prepare a draft development plan.
Statement II: Not less than two-thirds of the members of such committee shall be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members of the Municipalities and Chairpersons of the Panchayats in the Metropolitan area.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

104. Which of the following subjects is NOT listed in the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution (matters devolved to Municipalities)?
(A) Urban planning including town planning
(B) Fire services
(C) Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development
(D) Burials and burial grounds, cremations and

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57. The concept of "Ombudsman", upon which the Lokpal is modelled, originated first in which country?
(A) United Kingdom
(B) New Zealand
(C) France
(D) Sweden

58. Identify the correct statement regarding the composition of the Lokpal as per the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.
(A) A Chairperson and up to 8 members, 50% being judicial members.
(B) A Chairperson and a fixed maximum of 4 members representing civil society.
(C) A Chairperson and 10 members, with mandatory representation from each Indian state.
(D) A body consisting entirely of retired Supreme Court Judges and High Court Chief Justices.

59. Under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, the Prime Minister of India is brought under the jurisdiction of the Lokpal. However, the Lokpal cannot inquire into allegations against the Prime Minister relating to:
(A) High-level administrative appointments of civil servants and judicial officers across departments.
(B) International relations, security, public order, and space.
(C) Policy decisions and speeches made during national election campaigns.
(D) Financial decisions concerning the management of Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

60. Consider the following statements regarding the jurisdiction of the Lokpal:
I. It has jurisdiction over all Members of Parliament.
II. It has jurisdiction over Group A, B, C, and D officers and officials of the Central Government.
III. It has jurisdiction over any society or trust receiving foreign contributions above Rs. 10 lakh.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

61. In the Indian context, how is a 'Lokayukta' best defined?
(A) A State-level anti-corruption ombudsman investigating public functionaries.
(B) A national-level anti-corruption ombudsman established to investigate central ministers and MPs.
(C) An internal departmental vigilance officer appointed within every government administrative office.
(D) A special judicial magistrate appointed to try public official corruption cases exclusively.

62. Who among the following is NOT a member of the Selection Committee constituted to appoint the Chairperson and Members of the Lokpal?
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(C) The Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha
(D) The Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by him

63. Consider the following statements regarding the Search Committee for the Lokpal:
Statement I: The Selection Committee may constitute a Search Committee to assist it in identifying suitable candidates.
Statement II: At least 50% of the members of the Search Committee shall be from SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, and women.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

64. Which of the following states was NOT among the early states to pass or establish the institution of Lokayukta prior to the central 2013 Act?
(A) Maharashtra
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Telangana
(D) Odisha

65. Consider the following assertion and reason regarding the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013:
Assertion (A): The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 mandates the establishment of Lokayuktas in all states.

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developed major city
(B) Port Trust – Established to provide civic amenities and infrastructure around major civilian airports
(C) Special Purpose Agency – Set up to manage all administrative and executive functions of metropolitan cities
(D) Town Area Committee – Administers a small town in an agrarian transition area

115. Consider the following assertion and reason regarding Panchayati Raj Institutions in India:
Assertion (A): Financial autonomy remains a significant challenge for Panchayati Raj Institutions in India.
Reason (R): State governments have been generally reluctant to devolve sufficient taxation powers and financial resources to local bodies.
Select the correct option:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

116. Cantonment Boards, functioning as urban local bodies, are distinct from other municipal bodies because they are:
(A) Governed directly by the President's Secretariat under emergency administrative provisions.
(B) Fully autonomous private entities managed exclusively by retired armed forces officers.
(C) Created under a Central Act and controlled by the Union Ministry of Defence.
(D) Created by constitutional amendments and placed directly under State Election Commission purview.

117. Under Article 243M, the provisions of the 73rd Amendment (Panchayati Raj) do NOT apply to certain states and areas. Which of the following is NOT one of the exempted states mentioned in that Article?
(A) Sikkim
(B) Nagaland
(C) Meghalaya
(D) Mizoram

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118. What was the purpose of enacting the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA)?
(A) Completely exempt all designated Scheduled Areas from any statutory form of local self-government.
(B) Replace traditional tribal councils with entirely nominated executive administrative bodies.
(C) Mandate that State Governors directly administer village panchayats without conducting local elections.
(D) Extend Part IX provisions of the Constitution to Scheduled Areas with necessary modifications.

119. To ensure the independence of the State Election Commissioner, the Constitution mandates that they can be removed:
(A) At the pleasure of the Chief Minister and State Council of Ministers.
(B) Only in like manner and on like grounds as a High Court Judge.
(C) By an executive order of the Governor without legislative involvement.
(D) By a direct administrative transfer by the State Cabinet.

120. Consider the following features regarding the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act:
I. It added Part IX-A to the Constitution of India.
II. It introduced the Twelfth Schedule containing 18 functional items for Municipalities.
III. It mandated the creation of Wards Committees.
IV. It transferred the control of urban police to Municipal Corporations.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

121. Among the following bodies in India, which one is explicitly a Constitutional Body rather than a Statutory Body?
(A) National Human Rights Commission
(B) Central Information Commission
(C) Lokpal Institution
(D) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

122. In the landmark judgment of Vineet Narain v. Union of India (1997), the Supreme Court laid

73. In which year was the Protection of Human Rights Act enacted in India, leading to the creation of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?
(A) 1990
(B) 1992
(C) 1993
(D) 1995

74. As per the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019, who is eligible to be appointed as the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?
(A) A former Chief Justice of India or Supreme Court Judge
(B) Exclusively a person who has served as Chief Justice of India
(C) Any retired senior judge of the Supreme Court or any High Court
(D) A distinguished person of eminence in the field of human rights

75. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below.
List I: (Statutory Commissions)
P. National Commission for Minorities
Q. National Commission for Women
R. National Commission for SCs
S. National Commission for Backward Classes
List II: (Linkage to NHRC)
1. Added as ex-officio member of NHRC by 2019 amendment
2. Chairperson is an ex-officio member under the original 1993 Act
3. Deals with rights of marginalized gender, ex-officio member
4. Deals with rights of Dalits, ex-officio member
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

76. Identify the correct statement regarding the composition of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).
(A) The NHRC consists exclusively of judicial members to ensure strict legal scrutiny of all complaints.
(B) Three members with human rights expertise, at least one being a woman.
(C) The Chairperson and members of the NHRC are directly elected by a joint session of Parliament.
(D) The Chairperson of the NHRC holds office for a fixed term of 5 years or until attaining 70 years.

77. If the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) investigates an alleged human rights violation by a state police officer and finds it to be true, what action can the NHRC directly take?
(A) Recommend the concerned government to initiate prosecution.
(B) Directly sentence the erring police officer to imprisonment under penal law.
(C) Deduct the awarded compensation amount directly from the officer's monthly salary.
(D) Issue binding orders to dismiss the officer from government administrative service.

78. Consider the following statements regarding the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC):
Statement I: The NHRC cannot inquire into any matter after the expiry of one year from the date on which the human rights violation allegedly occurred.
Statement II: The NHRC has its own independent, full-fledged investigating staff to probe all complaints without relying on government machinery.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

79. Which of the following is NOT a power vested in the National Human Rights Commission?
(A) Summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath
(B) Discovery and production of any document
(C) Requisitioning any public record from any court or office
(D) Punishing the violators of human rights with monetary fines

80. Which of the following is NOT a mandated function of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?
(A) Visiting jails or detention centers to study the living conditions of inmates.
(B) Reviewing factors, including acts of terrorism, that inhibit the enjoyment of

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Auditor General of India

(C) Annual Report of the Central Information Commission

(D) Annual State Finance Commission Report of a State

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38. (D) One Chief Information Commissioner and up to 10 Information Commissioners
Under Section 12(2) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the Central Information Commission consists of one Chief Information Commissioner and such number of Central Information Commissioners, not exceeding ten, as may be deemed necessary. They are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a designated multi-member selection committee.

39. (B) The Prime Minister, Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, and a nominated Cabinet Minister.
Under the Right to Information Act, 2005, members of the Central Information Commission are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the Prime Minister as Chairperson, the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, and a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister of India.

40. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The Right to Information is an implicit fundamental right recognized by the judiciary under the Constitution of India. The Supreme Court established in landmark decisions that the right to know and obtain information flows directly from freedom of speech and expression guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a), making the reason the correct logical explanation.

41. (D) A completely private unaided school established by a private trust without any government funds
Under Section 2(h) of the RTI Act, 2005, a public authority includes bodies established by the Constitution, parliamentary or state legislation, or notifications, as well as non-governmental organizations substantially financed by government funds. A private unaided institution receiving no state funding does not fall under the statutory definition of a public authority.

42. (C) Section 8
Section 8 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 specifies exemptions from the disclosure of information. It delineates categories of information that public authorities are not obligated to release, such as disclosures affecting national sovereignty, security, strategic interest, cabinet papers, trade secrets, personal privacy, and contempt of court provisions.

43. (B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
The Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2019 removed the fixed five-year tenure for Information Commissioners that existed under the 2005 Act. Instead, it empowered the Central Government to prescribe the term of office, salaries, allowances, and conditions of service for the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners at both central and state levels.

44. (B) To promote transparency, contain corruption, and hold government accountable to citizens.
The primary objective of the Right to Information Act, 2005 is to provide a practical regime for citizens to access information under the control of public authorities. This mechanism promotes openness, transparency, and accountability in government operations while helping contain corruption and empowering citizens in a participatory democracy.

45. (A) I, II, and III only
While inquiring into complaints under the RTI Act, the Central Information Commission possesses powers of a civil court regarding summoning persons, discovering documents, and inspecting records without withholding. Statement IV is incorrect because the Commission cannot impose prison sentences; its penal powers are restricted to administrative fines and recommending disciplinary action.

46. (C) Central Board of Direct Taxes
Schedule II of the Right to Information Act, 2005 lists intelligence and security organizations established by the Central Government that are exempted from normal disclosure requirements, such as RAW, IB, and BSF. The Central Board of Direct Taxes is a revenue authority and is not listed under Schedule II statutory exemptions.

47. (D) Notify the third party within 5 days to invite submissions.
Under Section 11 of the RTI Act, 2005, if an information request relates to confidential third-party records, the Public Information Officer must give written notice to the third party within five days from the receipt of the request. The

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9. (D) Conducting elections to the offices of Panchayats and Municipalities
The Election Commission of India is mandated under Article 324 to conduct elections to Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice-President. In contrast, elections to local bodies such as Panchayats and Municipalities fall exclusively under the jurisdiction of independent State Election Commissions established under Articles 243K and 243ZA.

10. (A) I and II only
The Election Commission of India determines territorial constituency boundaries according to Delimitation Commission enactments and holds authority to cancel polls due to irregularities like booth capturing or rigging. However, resolving disputes concerning presidential and vice-presidential elections is not within its jurisdiction, as Article 71 exclusively empowers the Supreme Court to adjudicate such matters.

11. (B) Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) system
Following judicial directions from the Supreme Court of India, the Election Commission introduced the Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail system in conjunction with Electronic Voting Machines. This system generates a physical paper slip verifying that a voter's ballot was recorded accurately for the chosen candidate, thereby strengthening auditability, voter confidence, and overall transparency.

12. (B) The Delimitation Commission is appointed by the President, and the Chief Election Commissioner is an ex-officio member of it.
The Delimitation Commission is an independent statutory authority appointed by the President of India under the Delimitation Act to adjust territorial boundaries of electoral constituencies. The Chief Election Commissioner serves as an ex-officio member alongside retired Supreme Court judges and state election commissioners, ensuring coordinated expertise without creating a direct administrative subordination.

13. (A) Election Commission of India – State Legislative Councils
The Election Commission of India holds constitutional authority to conduct elections for both Houses of State Legislatures, including State Legislative Assemblies and State Legislative Councils. Conversely, State Election Commissions are responsible for local self-government elections, whereas District Planning Committees and Cantonment Boards fall outside the electoral operational scope of State Election Commissions.

14. (C) Election of Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
The Election Commission of India manages elections for the President, Vice-President, Parliament, and State Legislatures. However, the election of the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is an internal parliamentary procedure conducted by the Council of States itself in accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution, without involvement from the Election Commission.

15. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
The Constitution of India does not explicitly debar retiring Election Commissioners from accepting further employment under the Government, making the assertion true. However, the reason is false because the Election Commission is not a mere advisory body; it is an independent, autonomous constitutional authority established directly under Article 324 to conduct national and state elections.

16. (C) Sukumar Sen
Sukumar Sen, an Indian Civil Service officer, served as the first Chief Election Commissioner of independent India from March 1950 to December 1958. He successfully organized and administered India's historic first general elections in 1951–52 and the subsequent second general elections in 1957, establishing foundational standards for free and fair democratic process.

17. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Article 329 of the Constitution bars courts from interfering in electoral matters during the ongoing election process. Specifically, laws relating to the delimitation of constituencies or allotment of seats cannot be questioned in any court. Furthermore, election results can only be challenged through an election petition presented to the designated High Court authority.

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ANSWERS

1. (A) Article 324
Article 324 of the Constitution of India provides for the establishment of an independent Election Commission. This constitutional provision vests the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State in the Election Commission, safeguarding electoral integrity across the nation.

2. (D) The President fixes the number of Election Commissioners from time to time.
The Constitution of India specifies that the Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners as the President may from time to time fix. Originally established as a single-member body in 1950, the Commission was converted into a multi-member institution through presidential notifications issued under this constitutional authority.

3. (A) In the same manner and on the same grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court
The Chief Election Commissioner is provided with security of tenure under Article 324 of the Indian Constitution. Removal from office requires an order from the President following an address by both Houses of Parliament supported by a special majority on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity, identical to the removal procedure prescribed for Supreme Court judges.

4. (C) The Constitution prescribes the specific educational qualifications required for the members of the Election Commission.
The Constitution of India does not prescribe any specific educational, legal, or administrative qualifications for the members of the Election Commission. Additionally, it does not bar retiring election commissioners from further government appointments. However, Regional Commissioners can be appointed, service conditions cannot be varied adversely, and other Election Commissioners are removed only on the Chief Election Commissioner's recommendation.

5. (A) From the date the Election Commission announces the election schedule
The Model Code of Conduct for guidance of political parties and candidates comes into effect immediately upon the formal announcement of the election schedule by the Election Commission of India. It remains operational until the completion of the electoral process, serving as guidelines to promote free and fair elections and prevent ruling parties from misusing official machinery.

6. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
The Election Commission of India possesses exclusive statutory authority under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order to register and recognize political parties based on objective electoral performance criteria. However, the Commission lacks general statutory powers to deregister political parties simply for electoral defeat, except in specific cases such as fraud, unconstitutionality, or self-declared voluntary dissolution.

7. (B) 6 years or till they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
Under the relevant statutory provisions governing conditions of service, the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners hold office for a tenure of six years or until attaining sixty-five years of age, whichever occurs earlier. They enjoy equal decision-making power, status, and salary equivalent to sitting judges of the Supreme Court of India.

8. (C) Guidelines evolved through consensus among political parties to regulate conduct.
The Model Code of Conduct is a set of non-statutory guidelines developed through consensus among political parties to maintain decorum and regulate political campaign activities. It lacks direct statutory backing from Parliament, but the Election Commission enforces its principles using executive power under Article 324 alongside specific penal provisions contained in statutory electoral legislation.

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28. (A) The CAG acts as the guide, friend, and philosopher of the Public Accounts Committee.
The Comptroller and Auditor General acts as a guide, friend, and philosopher to the Public Accounts Committee during its examination of executive financial management. The CAG assists the parliamentary committee by clarifying technical audit findings, attending committee meetings, and helping frame inquiries to enforce financial discipline across government ministries and departments.

29. (A) Relieving CAG of Central Government accounting compilation duties.
In 1976, accounting was separated from auditing in the financial administration of the Central Government. The Comptroller and Auditor General was relieved of duties relating to the compilation and maintenance of accounts for central ministries, transferring departmental accounting functions to departmental accounting authorities led by the Controller General of Accounts under the Finance Ministry.

30. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
The administrative processing of the audit report begins when the Comptroller and Auditor General submits the report to the President. The President then causes the report to be laid before both Houses of Parliament. Subsequently, the Public Accounts Committee examines the report detailed within parliamentary proceedings and submits its findings back to Parliament.

31. (D) The Governor of the State
Under Article 151(2) of the Constitution of India, audit reports prepared by the Comptroller and Auditor General relating to the accounts of a State are submitted directly to the Governor of that State. The Governor then causes these reports to be laid before the Legislative Assembly or State Legislature for parliamentary review.

32. (C) Proved misbehaviour or incapacity
Article 148(1) of the Indian Constitution stipulates that the Comptroller and Auditor General can be removed from office only in the like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court. Consequently, removal requires an address passed by both Houses of Parliament on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

33. (B) Audit report on monetary policy – Evaluates the repo rate decisions of the Reserve Bank of India.
The Comptroller and Auditor General submits three main audit reports to the President: audit report on appropriation accounts, audit report on finance accounts, and audit report on public undertakings. The CAG does not audit central monetary policy decisions or repo rates set by the Monetary Policy Committee of the Reserve Bank of India.

34. (D) Secret service expenditure authorized by executive authority
The Comptroller and Auditor General audits expenditures from the Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund, and Public Account. However, regarding secret service expenditure, the CAG cannot demand detailed vouchers; instead, the audit authority accepts an administrative certificate from the competent executive authority stating that the expenditure was incurred for designated official purposes.

35. (A) I and II only
The Comptroller and Auditor General advises the President on the form of maintaining Union and State accounts and certifies the net proceeds of taxes under Article 279. Statement III is incorrect because the CAG lacks authority to sanction excess expenditure; sanctioning excess expenditure is an exclusive legislative prerogative exercised by Parliament.

36. (C) The President on the CAG's advice
Article 150 of the Constitution provides that the accounts of the Union and of the States shall be kept in such form as the President may, on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, prescribe. This constitutional setup ensures uniform accounting standards and framework across all administrative jurisdictions in the country.

37. (B) 12th October 2005
The Right to Information Act, 2005 received presidential assent on 15th June 2005. Certain preliminary provisions took effect immediately, but the act as a whole came fully into force on 12th October 2005, completing the 120-day period provided for public authorities to set up organizational structures to handle citizen information requests.

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18. (D) Secure at least 6% of the valid votes polled and win at least 2 seats
Under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968, a political party achieves recognition as a State Party in a Legislative Assembly election if it secures at least six percent of the total valid votes polled in the state and additionally wins a minimum of two seats in that Assembly.

19. (A) Article 148
Article 148 of the Constitution of India provides for the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. It establishes the CAG as an independent constitutional authority appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal, responsible for auditing public expenditures and accounts of the Union and State governments.

20. (A) I, II, and III only
The CAG is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal, serving a term of six years or until 65 years of age. Parliament determines the CAG's conditions of service. Statement IV is incorrect because administrative expenses of the CAG's office are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India, not the Contingency Fund.

21. (A) Examining the wisdom, faithfulness, and economy of public expenditure.
Propriety audit extends beyond strict legal and regulatory compliance by evaluating whether public expenditure aligns with financial prudence, wisdom, economy, and public interest. Under propriety auditing, the Comptroller and Auditor General examines whether government spending avoids wastefulness and extravagant expenditure, ensuring that funds are utilized efficiently and prudently in public administration.

22. (D) Ineligible for further office under Central or State governments.
Under Article 148(4) of the Indian Constitution, the Comptroller and Auditor General is ineligible for any further office under either the Government of India or the Government of any State after ceasing to hold office. This constitutional restriction ensures absolute independence and impartiality of the audit authority during tenure without prospective official incentives.

23. (B) The PAC examines the CAG's audit reports laid before Parliament.
The Public Accounts Committee is a parliamentary committee that examines the annual audit reports submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor General after they are laid before Parliament by the President. The CAG assists the committee during its deliberations, but the committee is chaired by a parliamentary member rather than the CAG.

24. (C) To compile and maintain the accounts of the Central Government.
The Comptroller and Auditor General audits all expenditures from the Consolidated Fund of India, state funds, debt transactions, and substantially funded bodies. Following departmentalization of accounts in 1976, the CAG was relieved of the responsibility to compile and maintain Central Government accounts, which is now handled by the Controller General of Accounts.

25. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Article 148 deals with the appointment and service conditions of the Comptroller and Auditor General. Article 149 outlines the duties and powers of the CAG. Article 150 relates to prescribing the form in which accounts of the Union and States shall be kept, while Article 151 covers the submission of audit reports.

26. (A) Reserve Bank of India
The Reserve Bank of India is a central banking institution whose accounts are audited directly by private professional auditors appointed by the central bank with federal government approval, rather than directly by the Comptroller and Auditor General. Statutory corporations like Damodar Valley Corporation are subjected to direct audit procedures by the CAG.

27. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Comptroller and Auditor General audits the accounts of both the Union Government and the State Governments, serving as the head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department. As an agent of Parliament, the CAG is responsible directly to the legislature, ensuring financial accountability of the executive branch through detailed audit reports.

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third party is then invited to make submissions regarding potential disclosure.

48. (B) 30 days from the receipt of the request
Under Section 7(1) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the designated Public Information Officer is required to either provide the requested information upon payment of prescribed fees or reject the application with valid statutory reasons within a normal time limit of thirty days from receiving the citizen's formal information request.

49. (B) 48 hours
Under the proviso to Section 7(1) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, where the information sought concerns the life or liberty of a person, the designated Public Information Officer must provide the required information within forty-eight hours of receiving the application, ensuring rapid administrative response for urgent rights cases.

50. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Section 4 of the RTI Act relates to proactive suo motu disclosures by public authorities. Section 6 governs the procedure for making requests to obtain information. Section 19 provides the mechanism for administrative appeals, and Section 20 deals with penalties imposed on default Public Information Officers.

51. (A) Penalty for refusing to receive an application – Rs. 250 per day up to a maximum of Rs. 25,000
Under Section 20(1) of the RTI Act, 2005, if a Public Information Officer refuses to receive an application without reasonable cause, a penalty of 250 rupees per day is levied until the application is received, subject to a maximum penalty of 25,000 rupees. The burden of proving good faith rests on the officer.

52. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Under Section 19(1) of the RTI Act, the First Appellate Authority is an officer senior in rank to the Public Information Officer within the same public authority. Furthermore, the first appeal must be disposed of within thirty days of receipt, extendable up to forty-five days for written recorded reasons.

53. (A) The Secretariat of a State Legislative Assembly
The Central Information Commission has jurisdiction over public authorities established under or controlled by the Central Government, including Union Ministries, Central Public Sector Undertakings, and the President's Secretariat. The Secretariat of a State Legislative Assembly falls under the state jurisdiction, subject to the State Information Commission rather than the Central Information Commission.

54. (D) Department of Personnel and Training
The Department of Personnel and Training, under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, serves as the central nodal department for implementing the Right to Information Act in India. It formulates rules, oversees implementation, and issues operational guidelines to facilitate effective compliance across all central public authorities.

55. (A) II, III, IV, I
The First Administrative Reforms Commission recommended establishing Lokpal in 1966. The first Lokpal Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha in 1968. India ratified the UN Convention against Corruption in May 2011, and the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act was finally enacted by Parliament in late 2013.

56. (C) The First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966)
The First Administrative Reforms Commission, set up in 1966 under the chairmanship of Morarji Desai (and later K. Hanumanthaiah), formally recommended the establishment of two independent authorities—Lokpal at the Centre and Lokayuktas in the States—to deal with citizen grievances and allegations of corruption against public functionaries.

57. (D) Sweden
The institution of the Ombudsman originated in Sweden in 1809 when the Swedish Constitution established the Parliamentary Ombudsman to protect citizens' rights against executive abuse of power. This administrative model spread globally and served as the primary structural inspiration for developing anti-corruption ombudsman bodies like the Lokpal in India.

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58. (A) A Chairperson and up to 8 members, 50% being judicial members.
Under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, the Lokpal consists of a Chairperson and a maximum of eight members. Out of these members, fifty percent must be judicial members, and at least fifty percent of members must belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities, and Women.

59. (B) International relations, security, public order, and space.
While the Prime Minister is brought under the jurisdiction of the Lokpal by the 2013 Act, the body cannot inquire into corruption allegations against the Prime Minister if they relate to international relations, external and internal security, public order, atomic energy, and space, protecting sensitive sovereign national interests.

60. (D) I, II and III
Under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, the Lokpal has wide anti-corruption jurisdiction covering Members of Parliament, Group A, B, C, and D central government officers, and officials of societies or trusts receiving foreign contributions exceeding ten lakh rupees annually or substantial direct government grants in a financial year.

61. (A) A State-level anti-corruption ombudsman investigating public functionaries.
In the Indian administrative structure, a Lokayukta is an independent statutory anti-corruption ombudsman established at the state level. It is empowered to inquire into and investigate allegations of corruption, abuse of power, and maladministration against state public functionaries, including ministers, legislators, and state government employees and state executive officers.

62. (C) The Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha
Under Section 4 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, the Selection Committee for Lokpal consists of the Prime Minister, Speaker of Lok Sabha, Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, Chief Justice of India (or a nominated judge), and an eminent jurist. The Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha is not a member.

63. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Selection Committee constituted under the Lokpal Act can set up a Search Committee to prepare a panel of candidates. By statutory mandate, at least fifty percent of the Search Committee members must be persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities, and Women in social representation.

64. (C) Telangana
Maharashtra was the first state to establish a Lokayukta institution in 1971, followed by states like Rajasthan and Odisha prior to the central 2013 legislation. Telangana was formed as a separate state in 2014, making it ineligible to be an early adopter before the 2013 Act passed.

65. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 mandates that every State establish the institution of Lokayukta by state legislation if not already established. However, the reason provided is false, as the mandate aimed to standardize anti-corruption frameworks nationwide rather than reflecting state incapacity to handle local corruption.

66. (D) 2014
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 17th December 2013 and by the Lok Sabha on 18th December 2013. It received formal presidential assent on 1st January 2014 and subsequently came into force on 16th January 2014 across the nation.

67. (A) Judicial Member – Former Supreme Court Judge or High Court Chief Justice
Under the Lokpal Act, a judicial member of Lokpal must be or have been a Judge of the Supreme Court or a Chief Justice of a High Court. The Chairperson can be a former Chief Justice of India, Supreme Court Judge, or eminent person with twenty-five years expertise.

68. (C) To conduct preliminary inquiries into alleged offences by public servants.
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 provides for an independent Inquiry Wing headed by a Director of Inquiry. This specialized wing is tasked with conducting preliminary inquiries into offences alleged to have been committed by public

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servants under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, prior to formal investigation.

69. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Under the 2013 Act, the Lokpal possesses powers to order provisional attachment and confiscation of assets, proceeds, and benefits derived from corruption even while prosecution is pending. Additionally, the Lokpal is empowered to recommend the transfer or suspension of public servants connected with corruption allegations to prevent interference.

70. (A) I, II, and III only
The Lokpal exercises superintendence over the CBI for referred cases, and investigating officers cannot be transferred without Lokpal approval. It can also authorize search operations. Statement IV is incorrect because the CBI's administrative funding and general budget are provided directly by the Central Government, not by the Lokpal.

71. (B) 5 years or until the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier
According to Section 6 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, the Chairperson and Members of the Lokpal hold office for a term of five years from the date on which they enter upon office or until attaining seventy years of age, whichever occurs earlier in time.

72. (C) Approval by a full bench of Lokpal with at least two-thirds majority.
Before initiating a preliminary inquiry into corruption allegations concerning the Prime Minister, the Lokpal Act mandates that the decision must be considered by a full bench of the Lokpal. The inquiry can only proceed if approved by at least a two-thirds majority of the total Lokpal members.

73. (C) 1993
The Protection of Human Rights Act was enacted by Parliament in 1993, coming into force retrospectively from 28th September 1993. This statute provided for the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commissions, and Human Rights Courts to strengthen human rights protection in India.

74. (A) A former Chief Justice of India or Supreme Court Judge
Under the original 1993 Act, only a retired Chief Justice of India could be appointed Chairperson of the NHRC. However, the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019 expanded eligibility, allowing either a former Chief Justice of India or a retired Judge of the Supreme Court to be appointed.

75. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Under the original 1993 Act, Chairpersons of the National Commission for Minorities, National Commission for Women, and National Commission for SCs were ex-officio members of NHRC. The 2019 amendment added the Chairperson of the National Commission for Backward Classes as an ex-officio member along with other statutory heads.

76. (B) Three members with human rights expertise, at least one being a woman.
Following the 2019 amendment, the non-judicial members of the NHRC include three individuals having knowledge or practical experience in human rights matters, with a mandatory requirement that at least one of them must be a woman. The Chairperson and members are appointed by the President upon selection committee recommendations.

77. (A) Recommend the concerned government to initiate prosecution.
The National Human Rights Commission functions primarily as an investigatory and recommendatory authority. If its inquiry reveals a violation by a public official, the NHRC can recommend the appropriate government or authority to initiate prosecution, pay compensation, or take departmental action, but it cannot directly punish or dismiss officers.

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78. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
Section 36(2) of the Protection of Human Rights Act bars the NHRC from inquiring into any matter after one year from the date of alleged human rights violation. Statement II is false because, while NHRC has its own investigating staff, it can also utilize officers of central or state governments.

79. (D) Punishing the violators of human rights with monetary fines
While inquiring into human rights violations, the NHRC possesses powers of a civil court, including summoning witnesses, discovering documents, and requisitioning public records. However, the Commission is not a court of law and lacks legal power to directly punish violators or impose judicial monetary fines on offending individuals.

80. (C) Reviewing the monetary policy to ensure equitable wealth distribution.
The mandated functions of the NHRC under Section 12 include visiting detention centers, reviewing anti-terrorism laws, and intervening in court proceedings involving human rights allegations. Formulating or reviewing national monetary policy falls under the statutory purview of the Reserve Bank of India and Central Government, not the NHRC.

81. (B) The Prime Minister
Under Section 4 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, the Chairperson and members of the NHRC are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a committee chaired by the Prime Minister. Other members include the Speaker, Home Minister, Leaders of Opposition in both Houses, and Rajya Sabha Deputy Chairman.

82. (B) 3 years or up to 70 years of age
The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019 reduced the tenure of the Chairperson and members of the National Human Rights Commission from five years to three years, or until attaining seventy years of age, whichever is earlier. They are also made eligible for reappointment under the amended provisions.

83. (A) SHRC – Inquires into violations concerning State and Concurrent List subjects
A State Human Rights Commission is statutorily authorized to inquire into violations of human rights relating to subjects enumerated in the State List and Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule. However, if the NHRC or another statutory commission is already investigating the matter, the SHRC cannot inquire into it.

84. (C) Rights to life, liberty, equality and dignity guaranteed by Constitution or Covenants enforceable by courts.
Section 2(1)(d) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 defines human rights as rights relating to life, liberty, equality, and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India, covering both constitutional and treaty-backed guarantees.

85. (A) I and II only
Under Section 12(c) of the Act, the NHRC is empowered to visit any jail or other institution under state control where persons are detained for treatment, reformation, or protection. Statement III is incorrect because the NHRC does not require prior approval from the Supreme Court to conduct such inspections.

86. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The President can remove the Chairperson or any member of the NHRC on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. In such cases, Article 5 of the Act requires the President to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an inquiry, after which removal occurs if the court upholds the charges.

87. (B) Chairperson of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis
Ex-officio members of the NHRC include Chairpersons of the National Commissions for Minorities, SCs, STs, Women, Backward Classes, Protection of Child Rights, and Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities. The Chairperson of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis is a non-constitutional, statutory body head not included as an ex-officio member.

88. (C) Seek a report from the Central Government and make recommendations.
Under Section 19 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, when dealing with complaints of human rights violations by armed forces, the NHRC follows a specific procedure: it calls for a report from the Central Government, makes recommendations based on that report, and publishes its report and government action taken.

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89. (D) New Delhi
The headquarters of the National Human Rights Commission is situated in New Delhi as mandated by Section 3(5) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The Commission may also establish regional offices at other places in India with the prior approval of the Central Government if necessary.

90. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Rights activists often criticize the NHRC as a toothless body because its recommendations are not legally binding on governments or public authorities. The lack of direct enforcement, prosecution, or contempt powers makes its role advisory, which directly explains why critics describe the body as possessing limited structural enforceability.

91. (A) 24th April 1993
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, which conferred constitutional status on Panchayati Raj Institutions and inserted Part IX into the Constitution of India, came into force on 24th April 1993. This historic date is celebrated annually across the country as National Panchayati Raj Day to honor local self-governance.

92. (B) 20 lakhs
Article 243B of the Constitution mandates a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj at village, intermediate, and district levels. However, Article 243B(2) provides a specific exemption: Panchayats at the intermediate level may not be constituted in a State having a total population not exceeding twenty lakhs, allowing administrative flexibility for smaller states.

93. (A) Endows Panchayats with powers to function as self-government institutions.
Article 243G of the Constitution empowers State Legislatures to endow Panchayats with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as effective institutions of self-government. This includes preparing plans for economic development and social justice and implementing schemes entrusted to them, including matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule.

94. (C) Devolving financial powers to Panchayats to levy and collect taxes.
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment contains both compulsory and voluntary provisions. Compulsory provisions include five-year tenures, one-third reservation for women, and setting up State Election Commissions. Devolution of financial powers, including authorizing Panchayats to levy, collect, and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls, and fees, is a voluntary provision left to state legislative discretion.

95. (A) I, II, and III only
The Eleventh Schedule contains 29 functional items devolved to Panchayats, including agriculture, rural electrification, and public distribution systems. Fire services is an urban civic amenity included in the Twelfth Schedule for Municipalities under the 74th Amendment, rather than an item devolved to rural Panchayats under the Eleventh Schedule.

96. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
Article 243D(3) mandates that not less than one-third of the total number of seats filled by direct election in Panchayats shall be reserved for women. Statement II is incorrect because State Legislatures are constitutionally fully empowered to increase this reservation, and several Indian states have enhanced women's reservation to 50 percent.

97. (B) Swaran Singh Committee
The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee, Ashok Mehta Committee, and L. M. Singhvi Committee were all appointed to review and recommend structural improvements to the Panchayati Raj system in India. In contrast, the Swaran Singh Committee was set up in 1976 to recommend constitutional amendments relating to Fundamental Duties and emergency provisions.

98. (D) A body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of Panchayat.
Under Article 243(b) of the Constitution of India, a Gram Sabha is defined as a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the territorial area of a Panchayat at the village level. It acts as the primary foundation of direct democracy in rural governance.

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session.
(C) The State Legislature is not currently in session.
(D) The entire State administration has been officially placed under President's Rule under Article 356.

17. Consider the following statements regarding the legislative powers of the Governor:
Statement I: The Governor has the power to summon, prorogue the State Legislature, and dissolve the State Legislative Assembly.
Statement II: The Governor can dissolve the State Legislative Council if a motion of no-confidence is passed.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

18. What is the maximum permissible gap between two consecutive sessions of the State Legislature, as mandated by the Constitution, which the Governor must ensure is not exceeded?
(A) Three months
(B) Six months
(C) Nine months
(D) Twelve months

19. The Governor of Rajasthan addresses the State Legislative Assembly at the commencement of the first session after each general election and at the commencement of the first session of each year. This is provided under:
(A) Article 174
(B) Article 175
(C) Article 176
(D) Article 177

20. Consider the following stages in the passage of an ordinary legislative bill in a unicameral state legislature like Rajasthan:
1. The bill is passed by the Legislative Assembly.
2. The bill is introduced and read in the Legislative Assembly.
3. The Governor grants assent, making it an Act.
4. The bill is sent to the Governor for consideration.

Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of these stages?
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

21. Which Article provides that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor, except in so far as he is required to exercise his functions in his discretion?
(A) Article 162
(B) Article 163
(C) Article 164
(D) Article 166

22. Consider the following statements regarding the situational discretionary powers of the Governor:
I. Appointment of the Chief Minister when no single party secures a clear majority in the Assembly.
II. Dismissal of the Council of Ministers when it cannot prove its majority on the floor of the House.
III. Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly when the Chief Minister enjoys an absolute majority.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

23. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Governor must reserve any state bill that derogates from the powers of the State High Court for the consideration of the President.
Reason (R): The Constitution seeks to protect the independence of the state judiciary from encroachment by the state legislature.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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ensures that rural local self-governments receive assured financial resources from state revenues for localized development activities.

110. (C) I and III only
The State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor and oversees electoral rolls and elections for Panchayats and Municipalities under Article 243K. Statement II is incorrect because elections to State Legislatures fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Election Commission of India, not the State Election Commission in any state.

111. (D) Rajasthan
Independent India's first Panchayati Raj system was formally inaugurated by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on 2nd October 1959 in Nagaur district, Rajasthan. Following Rajasthan's initiative, Andhra Pradesh adopted the democratic decentralization system in the same year, implementing the three-tier structure recommended by the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee.

112. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
Under Article 243-I, the Governor constitutes a State Finance Commission every five years. Statement II is incorrect because under Article 280(3)(bb), the Central Finance Commission is mandated to recommend measures to augment a State's Consolidated Fund to supplement Panchayat resources based on recommendations made by the State Finance Commission.

113. (B) Corporate Income Tax
Panchayati Raj Institutions derive internal and devolved revenue from property taxes, market fees, toll fees, and grants-in-aid allocated from the State Consolidated Fund. Corporate Income Tax is a central direct tax levied exclusively by the Union Government under Article 270, making it unavailable as a direct revenue source for Panchayats.

114. (D) Town Area Committee – Administers a small town in an agrarian transition area
A Town Area Committee is a semi-municipal authority set up by state legislation to provide basic civic amenities in small towns transitioning from rural to urban economies. Other options misidentify administrative contexts, such as Cantonment Boards which govern military areas and Port Trusts which manage major port infrastructure.

115. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Panchayati Raj Institutions face severe financial dependence because state governments rarely devolve adequate taxation powers and fiscal resources, leaving local bodies reliant on tied conditional grants. This reluctance directly causes weak financial autonomy, making the reason the correct analytical explanation for the persistent resource crunch at rural local levels.

116. (C) Created under a Central Act and controlled by the Union Ministry of Defence.
Cantonment Boards are statutory urban local bodies constituted under the central Cantonments Act, 2006 (and previously 1924). Unlike other municipal bodies established under state laws, Cantonment Boards function under the administrative jurisdiction and operational control of the Union Ministry of Defence to provide municipal administration in military areas.

117. (A) Sikkim
Article 243M explicitly exempts the states of Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Mizoram, as well as hill areas in Manipur and Scheduled Areas, from the compulsory application of Part IX (Panchayati Raj). Sikkim is not exempted under Article 243M and implements the constitutional Panchayati Raj framework within its administrative jurisdiction.

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118. (D) Extend Part IX provisions of the Constitution to Scheduled Areas with necessary modifications.
The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) was enacted to extend the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution to Fifth Schedule Areas. PESA adapts local self-governance to customary traditional rights, empowering Gram Sabhas over minor forest produce, land alienation, and local resources.

119. (B) Only in like manner and on like grounds as a High Court Judge.
Under Article 243K(2) of the Constitution, to safeguard independence, the State Election Commissioner shall not be removed from office except in like manner and on like grounds as

a Judge of a High Court. Furthermore, their conditions of service cannot be varied to their disadvantage after appointment.

120. (A) I, II, and III only
The 74th Amendment Act added Part IX-A, introduced the Twelfth Schedule containing 18 functional items, and mandated Wards Committees for municipal areas. Statement IV is incorrect because control of urban police forces remains under state government executive departments rather than being transferred to elected Municipal Corporations.

121. (D) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is a constitutional body directly established under Article 148 of the Constitution. In contrast, the National Human Rights Commission, Central Information Commission, and Lokpal are statutory bodies created by specific Acts of Parliament rather than directly enumerated constitutional articles in the Constitution.

122. (A) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
In Vineet Narain v. Union of India (1997), the Supreme Court laid down landmark guidelines to insulate investigating agencies from political interference. The judgment conferred statutory status and supervisory powers on the Central Vigilance Commission over the functioning of the Central Bureau of Investigation in anti-corruption investigations against public officials.

123. (B) The Public Accounts Committee uses CAG audit reports to hold the executive financially accountable.
The Public Accounts Committee examines audit reports submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor General to evaluate executive financial compliance and propriety. The CAG assists the parliamentary committee as a advisor during hearings, establishing a critical accountability mechanism that connects independent financial auditing directly to parliamentary oversight.

124. (B) Central Information Commission
The Central Information Commission is a statutory body established under Section 12 of the Right to Information Act, 2005. Conversely, the Election Commission of India (Article 324), State Finance Commission (Article 243-I), and State Election Commission (Article 243K) derive their legal mandates directly from constitutional provisions in the Constitution.

125. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
The Central Information Commission is administratively linked to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. The National Human Rights Commission falls under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The CAG's administrative budget relates to the Ministry of Finance, and the Election Commission links to the Ministry of Law and Justice.

126. (B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
The Central Information Commission is not a constitutional body created by the Constitution. It was established under the statutory authority of the Right to Information Act, 2005, making it a statutory institution whose structural terms and conditions can be amended by parliamentary legislation, as demonstrated in 2019.

127. (D) Limited government constrained by checks and balances.
Constitutionalism is a foundational political doctrine asserting that governmental authority must be legally limited, defined, and constrained by fundamental laws. It protects individual freedoms and prevents arbitrary governance through institutional checks and balances, rule of law, separation of powers, and judicial review within a democratic constitutional framework.

128. (A) II, I, III, IV
The Election Commission of India was established in 1950 under Article 324. The National Human Rights Commission was set up under the 1993 statutory Act. The Central Information Commission was established in 2005 under the RTI Act, and the central institution of Lokpal was formally established in 2019.

129. (B) T. N. Seshan
T. N. Seshan served as the 10th Chief Election Commissioner of India from 1990 to 1996. He initiated comprehensive electoral reforms, strictly enforcing the Model Code of Conduct, introducing Voter ID cards, curtailing election expenditure abuses, and asserting the autonomous constitutional authority of the Election Commission across the nation.

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130. (D) Annual State Finance Commission Report of a State

The Annual State Finance Commission Report is submitted to the Governor of a State and laid before the State Legislature under Article 243-I. Reports of national constitutional or statutory bodies like the NHRC, CAG, and CIC are required to be laid before the Parliament of India by the Union Government.

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1. Executive Power
2. Discretionary Power
3. Legislative Power
4. Judicial Power

(A) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

32. Under which Article does the Governor send a report to the President recommending the imposition of President's Rule in the state?
(A) Article 352
(B) Article 355
(C) Article 356
(D) Article 360

33. Consider the following statements regarding the Governor's role during President's Rule in a state:
I. The Governor administers the state on behalf of the President.
II. The Governor acts with the aid and advice of the suspended State Council of Ministers.
III. The Governor can utilize the services of the Chief Secretary and other civil servants for state administration.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) I, II and III

34. When President's Rule is imposed in Rajasthan, what is the usual status of the State Legislative Assembly?
(A) It is permanently abolished.
(B) It is immediately transformed into a bicameral legislature.
(C) It continues to legislate but only on subjects in the Concurrent List.
(D) It is either dissolved or kept in suspended animation.

35. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the imposition of President's Rule.
(A) The imposition of President's Rule is completely immune from judicial review.
(B) It can be imposed if the state government fails to comply with directions given by the Union.
(C) The President can act even without the Governor's report if satisfied that a constitutional breakdown has occurred.
(D) It must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months.

36. During President's Rule in a state, the legislative powers of the state are typically exercised by:
(A) The Governor of the State
(B) The President of India independently
(C) The Parliament of India
(D) The Chief Justice of the State High Court

37. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Unlike the President of India, the Governor of a state does not possess the power to pardon a death sentence.
Reason (R): The Constitution explicitly vests the power to pardon death sentences exclusively with the President under Article 72, regardless of whether the sentence is under a state or union law.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

38. Regarding sentences awarded by a Court Martial, the Governor of a state:
(A) Has the same pardoning powers as the President.
(B) Can pardon the sentence but cannot commute it.
(C) Can grant a pardon only with the prior consent of the Defense Minister.
(D) Has no power to grant pardon, reprieve, or respite.

39. Consider the following statements comparing the ordinance-making powers of the President and the Governor:
I. Both can issue ordinances only when the respective legislature is not in session.
II. Both exercise this power entirely at their individual discretion without ministerial advice.
III. An ordinance issued by either authority has the same force and effect as a regular legislative act.
IV. The Governor cannot issue an ordinance without the President's instructions if

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9. According to Article 158 of the Constitution, what happens to the emoluments and allowances of a Governor who is appointed to serve two or more states simultaneously?
(A) The Governor receives the full combined salary and allowances of all the states served.
(B) The entire salary and allowances are paid directly by the central government treasury.
(C) The largest state by population bears the entire financial burden of the Governor's emoluments.
(D) Allocated among the states as determined by the President.

10. Can a person who is not born an Indian citizen but has acquired citizenship later by naturalization be appointed as the Governor of Rajasthan?
(A) Yes, the Constitution requires Indian citizenship regardless of how it was acquired.
(B) No, only individuals who are citizens of India by birth are constitutionally eligible for the post of Governor.
(C) Yes, provided they have resided within the territory of India continuously for fifteen years prior to appointment.
(D) No, naturalized citizens are legally barred by statute from holding constitutional executive posts in state governments.

11. The executive power of the state is vested in the Governor and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him under which Article?
(A) Article 153
(B) Article 154
(C) Article 161
(D) Article 163

12. Consider the following officials of a State:
I. The Advocate General of Rajasthan
II. The State Election Commissioner
III. The Chairperson of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC)
IV. The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court
Which of the officials mentioned above are appointed by the Governor of Rajasthan?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

13. Which of the following is a limitation on the executive power of the Governor regarding the Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC)?
(A) The Governor cannot remove an RPSC member; only the President can.
(B) The Governor lacks the constitutional authority to appoint the Chairman and members of the RPSC.
(C) The Governor has no power to determine the total numerical strength and service conditions of the RPSC.
(D) The Governor is strictly prohibited from appointing an acting Chairman during any casual vacancy in the RPSC.

14. In their capacity as the Chancellor of state universities in Rajasthan, the Governor acts:
(A) Bound strictly by the aid and advice tendered by the State Council of Ministers.
(B) On the mandatory and binding advice issued by the University Grants Commission.
(C) In an independent statutory capacity under university acts.
(D) Subject to the prior formal approval and sanction of the President of India.

15. Match the Articles in List I with their corresponding provisions in List II regarding the State Executive:
List I: (Article)
P. Article 153
Q. Article 161
R. Article 165
S. Article 167
List II: (Provision)
1. Duties of Chief Minister as respects the furnishing of information to Governor
2. Advocate-General for the State
3. Governors of States
4. Power of Governor to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

16. Under Article 213 of the Constitution, the Governor's power to promulgate an ordinance is applicable only when:
(A) The Chief Minister explicitly submits a formal written request to the Governor for promulgation.
(B) Both Houses of the Parliament of India are currently not conducting business or in

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99. (A) Elections to Panchayats by State Election Commission
Article 243K of the Constitution provides for the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the Panchayats to be vested in an independent State Election Commission, headed by a State Election Commissioner appointed by the Governor of the State.

100. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Article 243A provides for the constitutional role and powers of the Gram Sabha. Article 243D deals with the reservation of seats in Panchayats. Article 243I provides for the constitution of the State Finance Commission, and Article 243K deals with elections to Panchayats managed by the State Election Commission.

101. (A) Cantonment Board – For an industrial township
A Cantonment Board is established to administer municipal affairs for civilian populations living in military cantonment areas, functioning under the Union Ministry of Defence. For an industrial township, an Industrial Township authority is created by state notification, rendering the Cantonment Board pairing incorrect in the context of urban administration.

102. (D) To consolidate Panchayat and Municipality plans and draft a district development plan.
Article 243ZD mandates the constitution of a District Planning Committee at the district level in every state. Its central task is to consolidate the individual development plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities within the district and to prepare a comprehensive draft district development plan for the entire district area.

103. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Article 243ZE requires every metropolitan area to constitute a Metropolitan Planning Committee to prepare a draft development plan. The Constitution mandates that at least two-thirds of the members of such committee must be elected from among the elected members of Municipalities and Chairpersons of Panchayats in the metropolitan region.

104. (C) Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development
Minor irrigation, water management, and watershed development are rural functional items included in the Eleventh Schedule for Panchayats under Article 243G. Subjects such as urban planning, fire services, and burials or cremations belong to the Twelfth Schedule devolved to Municipalities under Article 243W of the Constitution of India.

105. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was appointed in 1957. The Ashok Mehta Committee was set up in 1977. The G. V. K. Rao Committee was constituted by the Planning Commission in 1985, and the L. M. Singhvi Committee was established in 1986 to recommend constitutional status for local self-government institutions.

106. (C) 6 months
Article 243E of the Constitution provides that if a Panchayat is dissolved prematurely before the expiry of its five-year duration, elections to constitute the new Panchayat must be completed within a maximum period of six months from the date of its dissolution, ensuring continuous Democratic representation in local governance.

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107. (C) 3 lakhs or more
Article 243S of the Constitution mandates that Wards Committees shall be constituted in all Municipalities having a population of three lakhs or more. A Wards Committee consists of one or more wards within the territorial area of the Municipality, bringing municipal administration closer to urban residents at local levels.

108. (B) Reviews Panchayat finances and recommends State-Panchayat tax distribution principles.
Under Article 243-I, the State Finance Commission reviews the financial position of Panchayats and makes recommendations to the Governor regarding the principles governing the distribution of net tax proceeds between the State and local bodies, as well as the determination of taxes devolved directly to rural Panchayats.

109. (A) The State Finance Commission
Article 243-I(1)(a)(iii) provides that grants-in-aid to Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State shall be determined based on principles recommended by the State Finance Commission. This constitutional financial transfer mechanism

24. What is the most appropriate action for the Governor of Rajasthan when a ruling party loses its majority due to a split, and the Chief Minister advises the dissolution of the Assembly?
(A) Dissolve the Assembly immediately as the Governor is constitutionally bound by the Chief Minister's advice.
(B) Automatically recommend the immediate imposition of President's Rule under Article 356 without exploring options.
(C) Refuse dissolution and explore forming an alternative stable government.
(D) Wait indefinitely for explicit presidential instructions regarding whether the Assembly should be dissolved.

25. Which of the following is an exception to the Governor's discretionary powers?
(A) Reserving a bill for the President's consideration.
(B) Recommending the imposition of President's Rule in the State.
(C) Seeking information from the Chief Minister regarding legislative proposals.
(D) Determining the salary and allowances of the Chief Minister.

26. Under Article 200 of the Constitution, which of the following is not a constitutionally valid option for the Governor when an ordinary bill is presented to them?
(A) Amend the bill directly before granting assent
(B) Declare assent to the bill
(C) Declare that they withhold assent to the bill
(D) Return the bill to the legislature for reconsideration

27. Consider the following options regarding a Money Bill passed by the State Legislature:
I. Give assent to the bill
II. Withhold assent to the bill
III. Return the bill to the legislature for reconsideration
IV. Reserve the bill for the consideration of the President
Which of the above options are available to the Governor upon receiving the Money Bill?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

28. Identify the correct statement regarding the Governor's power to return a bill for reconsideration.
(A) The Governor possesses full constitutional authority to return a Money Bill if it clearly violates constitutional provisions.
(B) If re-passed by the legislature with or without amendments, assent is mandatory.
(C) The Governor has the discretionary right to return any non-money bill multiple times if suggested amendments are ignored.
(D) Returning any legislative bill back to the state assembly requires the formal prior approval of the President.

29. What happens to a state bill reserved by the Governor for the consideration of the President under Article 201?
(A) The Governor has no further assent role once reserved for the President.
(B) The President is constitutionally bound to grant assent or return the bill within a strict timeframe of six months from receipt.
(C) The President can only grant assent or withhold assent but is constitutionally prohibited from returning it to the state legislature.
(D) The reserved bill automatically lapses if the issuing state legislative assembly is dissolved before the President considers it.

30. Which constitutional principle is upheld by the Governor's power to withhold assent to an ordinary bill?
(A) Ensuring the ultimate and absolute legislative supremacy of the State Legislature over executive vetoes.
(B) Establishing the complete constitutional subordination of all state enactments to parliamentary supremacy.
(C) Preventing hasty or unconstitutional legislation.
(D) Achieving the complete elimination of judicial review powers over laws enacted by state legislatures.

31. Match the Constitutional powers in List I with their nature in List II:
List I: (Power)
P. Article 164 (Appointing Ministers)
Q. Article 161 (Pardon)
R. Article 200 (Assent to Bills)
S. Article 356 report
List II: (Nature of Power)

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CHAPTER 13
State Executive of Rajasthan

1. Under which Article of the Constitution of India is the Governor of a state appointed by the President?
(A) Article 153
(B) Article 154
(C) Article 155
(D) Article 156

2. Consider the following statements regarding the appointment and office of the Governor:
I. The Governor is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.
II. The Governor acts as a representative of the central government in the state.
III. The Constitution provides a specific procedure for the impeachment of the Governor by the State Legislature.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

3. Who administers the oath of office to the Governor of Rajasthan?
(A) The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court
(B) The President of India
(C) The Chief Minister of Rajasthan
(D) The outgoing Governor of Rajasthan

4. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the conventions of appointing a Governor.
(A) The person should generally be an outsider, not belonging to the state where they are appointed.
(B) The President traditionally consults the Chief Minister of the concerned state before the appointment.
(C) The Constitution legally binds the President to follow the advice of the Chief Minister in appointing the Governor.
(D) The conventions of appointment are intended to ensure the political neutrality of the Governor's office.

5. Prior to the appointment of the first Governor of Rajasthan, Gurumukh Nihal Singh, the head of the state was known by which of the following titles?
(A) Rajpramukh
(B) Chief Commissioner
(C) Lieutenant Governor
(D) Premier

6. What is the minimum age prescribed by the Constitution of India for a person to be appointed as a Governor?
(A) 25 years
(B) 30 years
(C) 35 years
(D) 40 years

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7. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): A member of the State Legislative Assembly must resign from their seat if appointed as the Governor of a state.
Reason (R): The Constitution mandates that the Governor shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State specified in the First Schedule.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

8. Which of the following is not an explicitly stated constitutional qualification or condition for the office of the Governor?
(A) Must be a citizen of India holding valid status
(B) Must have completed at least 35 years of age
(C) Experience in public administration or politics
(D) Must not hold any office of profit under government

a similar bill would have required the President's prior sanction.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

(A) I and II
(B) II only
(C) III and IV
(D) I and IV

40. In which of the following aspects does the constitutional position of the Governor significantly differ from that of the President of India?

(A) The Governor is merely a nominal titular head of state, whereas the President functions as the real supreme executive.
(B) The Governor is directly elected by the state legislature, whereas the President is elected by a national electoral college.
(C) The Constitution grants explicit discretionary powers to the Governor, unlike the President.
(D) The Governor holds office for a fixed term that cannot be cut short, whereas the President can be removed via impeachment.

41. How does the removal process of a Governor fundamentally differ from the removal process of the President of India?

(A) The Governor is removed by a simple majority resolution in the State Assembly, whereas the President requires a two-thirds majority in Parliament.
(B) The Governor can only be removed through a judicial decree by the Supreme Court, whereas the President is removed by a parliamentary vote.
(C) Both the Governor and the President are removed through identical constitutional impeachment proceedings conducted in Parliament.
(D) The Governor serves during presidential pleasure without impeachment, unlike the President.

42. Under which Article of the Constitution is the Chief Minister of a state appointed by the Governor?

(A) Article 162
(B) Article 163
(C) Article 164
(D) Article 165

43. Choose the correct sequence of events generally followed in the formation of a state government after general elections.

(A) Election results → Vote of confidence → Appointment of Chief Minister → Swearing-in ceremony
(B) Election results → Appointment of Chief Minister → Swearing-in ceremony → Vote of confidence
(C) Appointment of Chief Minister → Election results → Swearing-in ceremony → Vote of confidence
(D) Swearing-in ceremony → Election results → Vote of confidence → Appointment of Chief Minister

44. Identify the correct statement regarding the appointment of the Chief Minister.

(A) The Governor is legally bound to appoint the oldest member of the Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister.
(B) The Governor typically appoints the leader of the majority party or coalition in the Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister.
(C) Only a member of the Legislative Assembly can be appointed as Chief Minister; a non-member cannot be sworn in under any circumstances.
(D) The appointment of the Chief Minister requires the prior ratification of the President of India.

45. What is the constitutional requirement if a person who is not a member of the State Legislature is appointed as the Chief Minister of Rajasthan?

(A) They must secure State Legislature membership within six months or resign.
(B) They must be formally nominated to the Legislative Assembly directly by the Governor within one month of taking oath.
(C) They must tender their resignation immediately, as appointing a non-legislator as Chief Minister is inherently unconstitutional.
(D) They are permitted to remain as Chief Minister for a full five-year term provided they pass a initial vote of confidence.

46. Who holds the distinction of being the first democratically elected Chief Minister of Rajasthan (following the first general elections in 1952)?

(A) Heera Lal Shastri
(B) Jai Narayan Vyas
(C) Tika Ram Paliwal

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(D) Mohan Lal Sukhadia

47. Consider the following statements regarding the Chief Minister's role in relation to the Council of Ministers:
I. The Chief Minister allocates and reshuffles portfolios among ministers.
II. The Chief Minister presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers.
III. The resignation or death of the Chief Minister automatically dissolves the Council of Ministers.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

48. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the functions of the Chief Minister.
(A) He acts as the chief spokesperson of the state government.
(B) He advises the Governor with regard to the summoning and proroguing of the sessions of the state legislature.
(C) He acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the State Public Service Commission.
(D) He recommends the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly to the Governor at any time.

49. When the Chief Minister of a state asks a minister to resign and the minister refuses, what is the standard constitutional recourse available to the Chief Minister?
(A) The Chief Minister can unilaterally issue an executive order to dismiss the minister.
(B) The Chief Minister can advise the Governor to dismiss the minister.
(C) The Chief Minister must initiate an impeachment motion against the minister in the Assembly.
(D) The Chief Minister must resign to force the minister out.

50. The principle that "the Chief Minister is the keystone of the cabinet arch" implies that:
(A) The Chief Minister enjoys absolute constitutional veto power over all legislative bills passed by the assembly.
(B) The Chief Minister cannot be removed from office during their term even if they lose majority confidence in the Assembly.
(C) The Chief Minister is strictly subordinate to the Cabinet and must follow all majority cabinet decisions without exception.
(D) The Council of Ministers cannot exist or function without the Chief Minister.

51. Who acts as the primary channel of communication between the State Council of Ministers and the Governor?
(A) The Chief Minister
(B) The Chief Secretary
(C) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
(D) The Advocate General

52. Which Article of the Constitution explicitly lays down the duties of the Chief Minister concerning the furnishing of information to the Governor?
(A) Article 164
(B) Article 165
(C) Article 166
(D) Article 167

53. Match the Articles in List I with their subject matter in List II regarding the State Executive:
List I: (Article)
P. Article 163
Q. Article 164
R. Article 166
S. Article 167
List II: (Subject Matter)
1. Duties of Chief Minister regarding furnishing information
2. Council of Ministers to aid and advise Governor
3. Conduct of business of the Government of a State
4. Other provisions as to Ministers (appointment, term, etc.)
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

54. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Governor can require the Chief Minister to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by an individual minister.
Reason (R): This constitutional provision acts to ensure and enforce the principle of collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true

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and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

55. What is the most appropriate description of the Chief Minister's relationship with the Governor?
(A) The Chief Minister acts directly as a administrative agent of the Governor and merely executes executive orders issued by Raj Bhavan.
(B) The Chief Minister acts as a constitutional link informing the Governor of all state affairs.
(C) The Chief Minister functions completely independently and is constitutionally not required to inform the Governor of executive decisions.
(D) The Chief Minister maintains no direct personal interaction with the Governor, as all official communication flows through the Chief Secretary.

56. If the Governor of Rajasthan seeks specific information relating to the administration of the affairs of the state, it is the duty of the Chief Minister to:
(A) Provide the information only if approved by the State Legislative Assembly.
(B) Decline the request if it pertains to classified cabinet matters.
(C) Furnish such information as requested by the Governor.
(D) Direct the Governor to obtain the information via a Right to Information (RTI) application.

57. According to the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003, the total number of Ministers, including the Chief Minister, in the Council of Ministers in a State shall not exceed what percentage of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly?
(A) 10 percent
(B) 12 percent
(C) 15 percent
(D) 20 percent

58. Based on the strength of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly (200 members), what is the maximum number of ministers permitted in the State Council of Ministers, including the Chief Minister?
(A) 20
(B) 25
(C) 30
(D) 35

59. What is the constitutional minimum number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, required in the State Council of Ministers?
(A) 10
(B) 12
(C) 15
(D) There is no minimum limit specified.

60. Consider the following categories of ministers:
I. Chief Minister
II. Cabinet Ministers
III. Ministers of State
IV. Parliamentary Secretaries
Which of the above categories are typically included in determining the 15% constitutional limit for the size of the State Council of Ministers?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II and IV
(D) I, III and IV

61. Consider the following statements regarding the State Council of Ministers:
Statement I: The salaries and allowances of Ministers are specified directly in the Constitution and cannot be altered by the State Legislature.
Statement II: Before a Minister enters upon their office, the Governor administers to them the oaths of office and of secrecy.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

62. Which Schedule of the Constitution of India contains the forms of oaths or affirmations for a Minister for a State?
(A) Second Schedule
(B) Third Schedule
(C) Fourth Schedule
(D) Sixth Schedule

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63. Under Article 164(2) of the Constitution, the State Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the:
(A) Governor of the concerned State
(B) Chief Minister of the State
(C) Electorate of the State
(D) State Legislative Assembly

64. What is the fundamental implication of the principle of "collective responsibility" in the parliamentary system at the state level?
(A) Each individual minister is solely and exclusively responsible for the administrative actions of their assigned department.
(B) The entire elected legislative assembly is held collectively responsible and subordinate to the constitutional authority of the Governor.
(C) Ministers must publicly support all cabinet decisions or resign.
(D) Ministers must be held personally and financially liable for any monetary losses incurred by the state treasury due to bad policies.

65. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The principle of collective responsibility means that the Council of Ministers "swim and sink together."
Reason (R): When a no-confidence motion is passed by the Legislative Assembly against the Council of Ministers, all ministers must resign.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

66. Identify the correct statement regarding collective responsibility and the Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) in states that have a bicameral legislature.
(A) The Council of Ministers is equally responsible to both the Assembly and the Council.
(B) A no-confidence motion can be initiated in the Legislative Council to enforce collective responsibility.
(C) The Legislative Council can dismiss individual ministers but not the entire Council of Ministers.
(D) The Council of Ministers is not collectively responsible to the Legislative Council.

67. Which of the following events would most firmly indicate a failure of collective responsibility, necessitating the resignation of the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers?
(A) Defeat of a government money bill in the Assembly.
(B) Defeat of a private member's bill in the Assembly.
(C) A minister giving a controversial public statement contrary to party ideology.
(D) A delay by the Governor in granting assent to an ordinary bill.

68. According to the Constitution of India, individual ministers in a state government hold office during the pleasure of the:
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Legislative Assembly
(C) Governor
(D) Chief Justice of the High Court

69. Although ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor, in practice, this pleasure is exercised:
(A) On the binding advice of the Chief Minister.
(B) Solely at the discretion of the Governor based on their assessment of the minister's performance.
(C) After a mandatory inquiry by the State Lokayukta.
(D) Subject to the approval of the President of India.

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70. Consider the following statements regarding the responsibility of state ministers:
I. Collective responsibility is owed to the Legislative Assembly.
II. Individual responsibility relates to holding office during the pleasure of the Governor.
III. The principle of legal responsibility for ministers is strictly enforced in the Indian Constitution, mirroring the British system.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

71. Identify the incorrect statement concerning individual ministerial responsibility in India.

(A) A minister can be removed by the Governor even if the Council of Ministers enjoys the confidence of the Assembly.
(B) An order of the Governor for a public act must be countersigned by a minister to establish legal responsibility.
(C) Individual responsibility requires a minister to be personally accountable for the administration of their assigned portfolio.
(D) The Chief Minister can enforce individual responsibility by asking a dissenting minister to resign.

72. Which specific Article of the Constitution establishes the foundation for both collective responsibility and individual responsibility of state ministers?
(A) Article 163
(B) Article 164
(C) Article 166
(D) Article 167

73. What is the fundamental difference between the "Council of Ministers" and the "Cabinet" in the state government?
(A) The Cabinet includes all administrative categories of state ministers, while the Council of Ministers includes only cabinet-rank ministers.
(B) The Cabinet is directly appointed by the Governor, whereas the Council of Ministers is appointed exclusively by the Chief Minister.
(C) There is no functional or legal difference; both terms are entirely synonymous and interchangeable throughout the Constitution.
(D) Council of Ministers is the larger constitutional body; Cabinet is its smaller policy core.

74. Consider the following statements about the "Kitchen Cabinet" (or inner cabinet):
Statement I: It is a formal, constitutional institution explicitly mentioned in Article 163 of the Constitution.
Statement II: It often consists of the Chief Minister and a few highly trusted colleagues, sometimes including outside advisors or friends, who make crucial decisions.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

75. Which body acts as the highest decision-making authority and the supreme executive organ in the political-administrative system of a state?
(A) The State Legislative Assembly
(B) The State Cabinet
(C) The Office of the Governor
(D) The State Planning Commission

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76. Identify the correct role of the State Cabinet Secretariat.
(A) It directly formulates legislative enactments and state laws independently of the State Legislative Assembly.
(B) It prepares cabinet agendas and coordinates implementation of cabinet decisions.
(C) It functions primarily as a supreme judicial appellate tribunal for disciplinary appeals by civil servants.
(D) It independently conducts financial audits of all state government expenditures, fully superseding the CAG.

77. Match the administrative figures in List I with their standard roles in List II within the state executive machinery:
List I: (Figure)
P. Chief Minister
Q. Governor
R. Chief Secretary
S. Advocate General
List II: (Role)
1. De jure (titular) head of the State
2. De facto (real) executive head of the State
3. Principal legal advisor to the State Government
4. Chief administrative advisor to the Chief Minister
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

78. Who has the distinction of serving as the first Chief Secretary of the newly formed state of Rajasthan?
(A) B. G. Rao
(B) V. Narayan
(C) K. Radhakrishnan
(D) Bhagwat Singh Mehta

(C) By the Governor on the binding advice of the State Cabinet.
(D) By the Chief Election Commissioner of India.

114. The fundamental difference between the removal process of a member of the RPSC and the Advocate General is that:
(A) Both officers can be removed directly by the Governor, provided that the RPSC member undergoes a prior Supreme Court inquiry.
(B) An RPSC member is removed by a formal legislative resolution, whereas the Advocate General is removed by the High Court Chief Justice.
(C) There is no constitutional difference in removal procedures; both hold office strictly at the subjective pleasure of the Governor.
(D) RPSC members are removed by the President; Advocate General by the Governor.

115. Which functionary acts as the primary legal advisor to the Governor regarding complex constitutional issues at the state level?
(A) The Advocate General
(B) The State Law Secretary
(C) The Chief Justice of the High Court
(D) The Lokayukta

116. In the event of a hung assembly in Rajasthan where no party secures a clear majority, what is the most constitutionally appropriate initial step for the Governor?
(A) Immediately recommend the formal imposition of President's Rule under Article 356 without inviting any political parties.
(B) Dissolve the newly constituted Legislative Assembly immediately to force fresh state-wide elections across all constituencies.
(C) Invite the single largest party or pre-poll alliance to prove majority on the floor.
(D) Allow the incumbent Chief Minister to remain in office continuously without insisting on proving a majority through a floor test.

117. Which landmark Supreme Court judgment established strict guidelines regarding the imposition of President's Rule under Article 356 and mandated that the majority of the government must be tested on the floor of the House?
(A) Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)
(B) Minerva Mills Case (1980)
(C) S.R. Bommai Case (1994)
(D) L. Chandra Kumar Case (1997)

118. When a Governor faces conflicting claims of majority support from two different political leaders, the established democratic convention dictates that the Governor should:
(A) Personally verify signatures of MLAs at the Raj Bhavan.
(B) Direct the police to conduct an investigation into the claims.
(C) Decide the matter purely at their own subjective discretion without convening the Assembly.
(D) Order a floor test in the Legislative Assembly at the earliest possible date.

119. What is the most appropriate reason why commissions like the Punchhi Commission recommended limiting the Governor's role as Chancellor of state universities?
(A) Governors inherently lack the formal academic qualifications and technical expertise necessary to effectively manage higher educational institutions.
(B) It causes administrative burden and friction with the state government over appointments.
(C) The Constitution of India expressly prohibits the Governor from holding any secondary statutory titles or ex-officio positions in state bodies.
(D) The Union Central Government desires to assume direct administrative control over all state universities through statutory bodies like the UGC.

120. Consider the following recommendations regarding the appointment of a Governor:
I. The appointee should be a person from outside the State.
II. The Chief Minister of the concerned state should be consulted.
III. Active politicians should not be appointed immediately after retirement from active politics.
Which of the above recommendations were made by the Sarkaria Commission?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

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Statement I: The Secretary is the administrative head of a department and acts as the principal advisor to the Minister in charge.
Statement II: The Secretary has the legal authority to overrule the final decision of the Minister if they believe it is politically motivated.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

88. Find the odd one out regarding the characteristics of the permanent executive (bureaucracy) as opposed to the political executive.
(A) Security of tenure
(B) Selection based on competitive merit examinations
(C) Direct accountability to the electorate
(D) Political neutrality and anonymity

89. As of the recent structural parameters (prior to future delimitations), what is the total number of Assembly constituencies in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(A) 160
(B) 180
(C) 200
(D) 220

90. The recent reorganization of districts in Rajasthan (creating new districts) primarily impacts the state executive machinery by:
(A) Expanding district administrative units and administrative field deployments.
(B) Automatically increasing the total constitutional number of elected seats in the State Legislative Assembly.
(C) Requiring a mandatory federal constitutional amendment under Article 3 to formally redraw internal district borders.
(D) Significantly reducing the annual statutory budget allocation received by the state from the Central Government.

91. According to current delimitations, how many seats in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly are reserved for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) respectively?
(A) 34 for SC and 25 for ST
(B) 30 for SC and 20 for ST
(C) 25 for SC and 34 for ST
(D) 40 for SC and 30 for ST

92. Identify the correct implication of the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam (Women's Reservation Act) on future assemblies of Rajasthan once implemented.
(A) It will constitutionally mandate a 50% reservation of all seats in the State Legislative Assembly exclusively for female candidates.
(B) It reserves 33% of Assembly seats for women.
(C) It will obligate the state government to establish an upper house legislative council composed entirely of nominated women members.
(D) It restricts eligibility for appointment to the post of Chief Minister exclusively to female members of the Legislative Assembly.

93. The current strength of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly (200 seats) is based on the population census of 1971. Until which year has this total number of seats been frozen by a Constitutional Amendment?
(A) 2024
(B) 2026
(C) 2030
(D) 2035

94. Consider the following Chief Ministers of Rajasthan:
1. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
2. Mohan Lal Sukhadia
3. Vasundhara Raje
4. Ashok Gehlot
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their first assumption of office?
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

95. Match the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan in List I with their distinction in List II:
List I: (Chief Minister)
P. Mohan Lal Sukhadia
Q. Barkatullah Khan
R. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
S. Vasundhara Raje
List II: (Distinction)
1. First woman Chief Minister of Rajasthan
2. First non-Congress Chief Minister of

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Rajasthan
3. First and only Muslim Chief Minister of Rajasthan
4. Longest-serving Chief Minister of Rajasthan

(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

96. Which Chief Minister holds the record for serving the longest total duration in the history of Rajasthan?
(A) Ashok Gehlot
(B) Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
(C) Mohan Lal Sukhadia
(D) Haridev Joshi

97. Who was the first Chief Minister of Rajasthan to pass away while in office?
(A) Jai Narayan Vyas
(B) Barkatullah Khan
(C) Mathura Das Mathur
(D) Shiv Charan Mathur

98. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the historical tenures of Chief Ministers of Rajasthan.
(A) Ashok Gehlot has served as the Chief Minister for three distinct terms.
(B) Bhairon Singh Shekhawat later went on to become the Vice President of India.
(C) Haridev Joshi served as Chief Minister multiple times but never completed a full five-year term.
(D) Tika Ram Paliwal served the shortest full 5-year term as Chief Minister.

99. Before democratic elections established the Legislative Assembly, who was nominated as the first Chief Minister (Premier) of Rajasthan in 1949?
(A) Heera Lal Shastri
(B) Manikya Lal Verma
(C) Gokulbhai Bhatt
(D) Jai Narayan Vyas

100. Which Schedule of the Constitution deals with the disqualification of Members of the State Legislature on the grounds of defection?
(A) Eighth Schedule
(B) Ninth Schedule
(C) Tenth Schedule
(D) Eleventh Schedule

101. The Anti-Defection Law was introduced into the Indian Constitution by which Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act
(B) 44th Amendment Act
(C) 52nd Amendment Act
(D) 73rd Amendment Act

102. Consider the following statements regarding the Anti-Defection Law:
I. An independently elected member is disqualified if they join any political party after the election.
II. A nominated member is disqualified if they join a political party after six months from the date of taking their seat.
III. Disqualification on ground of defection does not apply if a party merges with another party and at least two-thirds of the legislative party members agree to the merger.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

103. Who acts as the final decision-making authority on questions of disqualification of a member of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly under the Tenth Schedule?
(A) The Governor of Rajasthan
(B) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
(C) The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court
(D) The Election Commission of India

104. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The decision of the Speaker regarding disqualification under the Tenth Schedule is subject to judicial review.
Reason (R): The Supreme Court, in the Kihoto Hollohan case (1992), ruled that the Speaker, while deciding cases under the Tenth Schedule, acts as a tribunal.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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105. Under which Article of the Constitution does the Governor appoint the Advocate General for the State?
(A) Article 165
(B) Article 166
(C) Article 177
(D) Article 214

106. Identify the correct statement regarding the qualifications required for appointment as the Advocate General of a State.
(A) The person must be qualified to be appointed as a Judge of a High Court.
(B) The person must be qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court.
(C) The person must have served as a cabinet minister in the state government.
(D) The person must be an Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officer with a law degree.

107. Consider the following rights and privileges regarding the Advocate General of a State:
I. Right to speak in the State Legislative Assembly.
II. Right to take part in the proceedings of any committee of the State Legislature of which they may be named a member.
III. Right to vote on legislative bills in the State Assembly.
IV. Enjoyment of all privileges and immunities that are available to a member of the State Legislature.
Which of the above rights and privileges are enjoyed by the Advocate General?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

108. The remuneration of the Advocate General of Rajasthan is determined by:
(A) The Rajasthan Legislative Assembly via a specific Act
(B) The Governor of Rajasthan
(C) The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court
(D) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India

109. Which of the following statements about the nature of the Advocate General's office is incorrect?
(A) The Advocate General is a full-time government servant barred from private practice.
(B) The Advocate General serves as the highest non-judicial constitutional law officer within the entire state territory.
(C) The Advocate General holds office strictly during the constitutional pleasure of the Governor of the state.
(D) It is established convention for the Advocate General to tender resignation whenever the Council of Ministers resigns.

110. Who was the first Advocate General of Rajasthan, appointed after the formation of the state?
(A) M.B. Sharma
(B) L.S. Singhvi
(C) G.C. Kasliwal
(D) B.P. Agarwal

111. Match the state-level offices in List I with the authority that has the power to remove them in List II:
List I: (Office)
P. State Election Commissioner
Q. Member, Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC)
R. Advocate General of Rajasthan
S. Chief Secretary of Rajasthan
List II: (Removing Authority)
1. President of India
2. Governor of Rajasthan
3. State Government / Chief Minister
(A) P-1, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-2

112. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the term limits or tenure of key state executive offices.
(A) Governor — Usually five years, subject to the pleasure of the President
(B) Members of RPSC — Six years or up to 62 years of age, whichever is earlier
(C) Advocate General — Fixed term of five years under the Constitution
(D) Chief Minister — As long as they enjoy the majority in the Assembly

113. Although appointed by the Governor, the State Election Commissioner can only be removed from office:
(A) By a resolution passed by a two-thirds majority in the State Legislative Assembly.
(B) In like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of a High Court.

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79. Consider the following roles:
I. Principal advisor to the Chief Minister
II. Secretary to the State Cabinet
III. Head of the State Civil Services
IV. Constitutional head of the State Legislature
Which of the above roles are performed by the Chief Secretary of a state?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

80. Who has the authority to appoint the Chief Secretary of the State Government?
(A) The Governor of the state independently
(B) The President of India
(C) The Chief Minister of the state
(D) The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)

81. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the office of the Chief Secretary in a state.
(A) The Chief Secretary functions directly as the official chief public relations officer and principal spokesman of the state administration.
(B) The Chief Secretary has a constitutionally fixed 5-year tenure.
(C) The Chief Secretary is selected from senior IAS officers based on a combination of seniority, administrative merit, and executive confidence.
(D) The Chief Secretary acts as the supreme crisis administrator and coordinator across departments during major natural disasters in the state.

82. What is the most appropriate description of the Chief Secretary's status within the state administration?
(A) Subordinate to the Home Secretary of the state.
(B) An independent constitutional authority parallel to the Election Commission.
(C) Primarily a political appointee selected from outside the civil services.
(D) First among equals (primus inter pares) among the secretaries.

83. Who was the first woman to hold the post of Chief Secretary in the Government of Rajasthan?
(A) Kushal Singh
(B) Usha Sharma
(C) Meenakshi Hooja
(D) Alka Kala

84. In the relationship between the political executive and the permanent bureaucracy, what is the generally accepted division of roles?
(A) The administrative bureaucracy formulates all high-level policies, while political executives execute them locally.
(B) Both branches formulate policies completely independently, leaving the Governor to arbitrate and resolve conflicts.
(C) Political executive determines policy; bureaucracy executes it.
(D) The bureaucracy operates entirely free from political oversight to guarantee non-partisan administrative neutrality.

85. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Civil servants in the state government operate under the principle of political anonymity.
Reason (R): They are accountable directly to the Legislative Assembly and must defend their policies in public debates.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

86. Identify the correct principle governing the political neutrality of civil servants in India.
(A) A civil servant is legally allowed to hold an executive office in any registered political party while remaining in active government service.
(B) Civil servants must publicly declare alignment with the ruling party's political ideology to guarantee effective implementation of state policies.
(C) Civil servants are constitutionally obligated to tender their resignations whenever a political election leads to a change in state government.
(D) Civil servants must loyally serve whichever government is in power.

87. Consider the following statements regarding a Secretary to the State Government:

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121. How many times has President's Rule (State Emergency under Article 356) been imposed in the state of Rajasthan since its formation?
(A) Two times
(B) Three times
(C) Four times
(D) Five times

122. Choose the correct sequence of years representing when President's Rule was imposed in Rajasthan.
(A) 1967, 1977, 1980, 1992
(B) 1965, 1975, 1982, 1990
(C) 1967, 1975, 1980, 1992
(D) 1970, 1977, 1985, 1995

123. Who was the Governor of Rajasthan during the first imposition of President's Rule in 1967?
(A) Sardar Hukam Singh
(B) Dr. Sampurnanand
(C) Raghukul Tilak
(D) M. Chenna Reddy

124. Match the year of President's Rule in Rajasthan in List I with the Governor at the time of imposition in List II:
List I: (Year)
P. 1967
Q. 1977
R. 1980
S. 1992
List II: (Governor)
1. Dr. Sampurnanand
2. Vedpal Tyagi (Acting)
3. Raghukul Tilak
4. M. Chenna Reddy
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

125. The imposition of President's Rule in Rajasthan in 1992 was primarily associated with the constitutional fallout of which major national event?
(A) The imposition of the National Emergency.
(B) The assassination of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.
(C) The massive mandate won by the Janata Party at the center.
(D) The demolition of the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya.

126. Consider the following statements regarding the Governor's power to withhold assent:
Statement I: The Constitution prescribes a specific time limit within which the Governor must act on a bill presented to them.
Statement II: The lack of a specific timeframe allows the Governor to exercise a "pocket veto" by keeping a bill pending indefinitely.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

127. Identify the correct contemporary debate or reform proposal frequently raised regarding the office of the Governor in India.
(A) Formally making the office of Governor a hereditary constitutional position to guarantee unbroken political continuity.
(B) Mechanisms for the State Legislature to recall or remove a Governor.
(C) Granting the Governor absolute constitutional veto authority over all state budget proposals and money bills passed by the assembly.
(D) Transferring the exclusive constitutional power to appoint state Governors from the President of India directly to the Chief Justice of India.

128. If the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly passes a resolution demanding the recall or removal of the Governor, what is its legal effect?
(A) The Governor is immediately placed under official suspension pending a mandatory presidential administrative review.
(B) It legally binds the President of India to formally recall the Governor from office within a maximum time frame of 30 days.
(C) The resolution must be formally reviewed and approved by a full bench of the Supreme Court before becoming legally effective.
(D) It has no legal effect as the Governor serves during presidential pleasure.

129. Consider the following situations:
I. Delays in granting assent to state bills.
II. The appointment of Vice-Chancellors in state universities.
III. Allegations of partisan behavior during the formation of the government.

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51. (A) The Chief Minister
The Chief Minister acts as the primary constitutional channel of communication between the State Council of Ministers and the Governor. Under Article 167, all decisions of the Cabinet regarding state administration and proposed legislative measures are formally communicated to the Governor by the Chief Minister, ensuring institutional coordination within the executive body.

52. (D) Article 167
Article 167 explicitly defines the duties of the Chief Minister in relation to the Governor. These include communicating all decisions of the Council of Ministers, furnishing administrative and legislative information requested by the Governor, and submitting individual ministerial decisions for cabinet consideration when directed by the Governor.

53. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Article 163 mandates the Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor. Article 164 covers provisions regarding appointment, tenure, and responsibility of ministers. Article 166 specifies the conduct of executive business of the state government. Article 167 details the duties of the Chief Minister in furnishing information to the Governor.

54. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Under Article 167(c), the Governor can direct that any matter decided by an individual minister be submitted to the Council of Ministers for collective deliberation. This mechanism reinforces collective responsibility, ensuring that policy decisions reflect unified cabinet consensus rather than isolated individual ministerial actions.

55. (B) The Chief Minister acts as a constitutional link informing the Governor of all state affairs.
The Chief Minister serves as the pivotal constitutional bridge between the Governor and the executive council. While executive decisions are taken under the Chief Minister's leadership, Article 167 obligates the Chief Minister to keep the Governor continuously informed regarding administrative decisions and legislative proposals of the state government.

56. (C) Furnish such information as requested by the Governor.
Under Article 167(b) of the Constitution, it is the mandatory duty of the Chief Minister to furnish all such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation as the Governor may call for, ensuring executive transparency between the two offices.

57. (C) 15 percent
The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 amended Article 164(1A) to restrict the size of the State Council of Ministers. It mandates that the total number of Ministers, including the Chief Minister, shall not exceed 15 percent of the total numerical strength of the State Legislative Assembly.

58. (C) 30
The Rajasthan Legislative Assembly consists of 200 elected members. Under Article 164(1A), the total strength of the Council of Ministers, including the Chief Minister, is capped at 15 percent of the House strength. Calculating 15 percent of 200 yields a maximum permissible limit of 30 ministers for Rajasthan.

59. (B) 12
Article 164(1A) of the Constitution sets a lower limit for smaller states alongside the upper ceiling of 15 percent. It explicitly provides that the total number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in a State Council of Ministers shall not be less than twelve, ensuring adequate administrative representation.

60. (A) I, II and III
The constitutional 15 percent ceiling on the size of the State Council of Ministers applies to all categories of formal ministers, namely the Chief Minister, Cabinet Ministers, and Ministers of State. Parliamentary Secretaries are non-constitutional appointments and are excluded when calculating this specific statutory percentage limit.

61. (B) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The salaries and allowances of state ministers are determined from time to time by the State Legislature through law, rather than being fixed directly in the Constitution. However, before entering office, every minister must take oaths of

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ANSWERS

1. (C) Article 155
Article 155 of the Constitution of India provides that the Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. This provision ensures the Central Government maintains effective oversight while upholding constitutional federalism. The executive head of a state holds office during the pleasure of the President of India.

2. (A) I and II
The Governor is appointed by the President of India by warrant under hand and seal and functions as a representative of the Central Government in the state. However, the Constitution does not lay down any procedure or grounds for the impeachment of the Governor, who holds office strictly during the pleasure of the President.

3. (A) The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court
Article 159 of the Constitution specifies that every Governor must make and subscribe an oath or affirmation before entering office. This oath is administered by the Chief Justice of the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to the state, or in their absence, the senior-most judge of that court available at the time.

4. (C) The Constitution legally binds the President to follow the advice of the Chief Minister in appointing the Governor.
Two important political conventions govern the appointment of a Governor: the appointee should be an outsider not belonging to the state, and the President consults the Chief Minister before appointment. These conventions promote political neutrality and smooth federal relations, but they remain non-binding informal traditions rather than legally enforceable constitutional requirements.

5. (A) Rajpramukh
Prior to the implementation of the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956, Rajasthan was classified as a Part B state. The executive constitutional head of the state was designated as the Rajpramukh. Maharaja Man Singh II served in this position until the office was formally abolished and replaced by the office of the Governor.

6. (C) 35 years
Article 157 of the Constitution sets out two fundamental qualifications for appointment as a Governor. The individual must be a citizen of India and must have completed the age of thirty-five years. Unlike members of the legislature, no statutory qualifications or educational credentials are required by the Constitution for holding this executive office.

7. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Article 158 lays down the conditions of the Governor's office, explicitly stipulating that the Governor shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State. If an elected representative is appointed Governor, they are deemed to have vacated their legislative seat immediately upon assuming office.

8. (C) Experience in public administration or politics
The Constitution explicitly mandates three conditions for governorship: Indian citizenship, attaining thirty-five years of age, and not holding any office of profit or legislative membership. Practical administrative experience, political background, or academic expertise are informal criteria evaluated by the Union Executive during selection, but they are not mandatory constitutional requirements.

9. (D) Allocated among the states as determined by the President.
Under Article 158 of the Constitution, when the same person is appointed as Governor of two or more states, the emoluments and allowances payable to the Governor are allocated among those states. The proportion of financial burden borne by each state is determined directly by an order issued by the President of India.

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boundaries, ensures deliberate legislative scrutiny, and maintains institutional checks and balances within the democratic governance structure of the state.

31. (A) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
Appointing ministers under Article 164 is an executive power. The power to grant pardons under Article 161 represents a judicial power. Dealing with assent to bills under Article 200 falls under legislative powers. Recommending President's Rule under Article 356 relies on the situational discretionary power of the Governor.

32. (C) Article 356
Article 356 empowers the President to issue a proclamation imposing President's Rule in a state if satisfied, based on a report from the Governor or otherwise, that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with constitutional provisions.

33. (B) I and III
During President's Rule under Article 356, the State Council of Ministers is dismissed or suspended, eliminating their advisory role. The Governor assumes executive responsibility on behalf of the President, administering state governance through the Chief Secretary, senior civil servants, and appointed advisors to manage public administration effectively during the emergency.

34. (D) It is either dissolved or kept in suspended animation.
Upon the proclamation of President's Rule in a state, the State Legislative Assembly is either dissolved immediately or placed in suspended animation. The Parliament of India assumes legislative functions for the state, ensuring that legislative continuity and budgetary approvals are maintained while state executive authority is exercised by the President.

35. (A) The imposition of President's Rule is completely immune from judicial review.
Following landmark judicial rulings, the proclamation of President's Rule under Article 356 is subject to judicial review. Courts can examine whether relevant material existed to justify presidential satisfaction. Furthermore, President's Rule must receive mandatory approval from both Houses of Parliament within two months of its issuance to remain valid.

36. (C) The Parliament of India
When President's Rule is proclaimed under Article 356, the President declares that the powers of the State Legislature shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. Consequently, Parliament enacts state legislation and passes the state budget until popular government and normal constitutional machinery are restored.

37. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Under Article 72, the President of India possesses exclusive constitutional authority to grant pardons in all cases where the sentence is a sentence of death. Under Article 161, the Governor can commute, suspend, or remit a death sentence, but lacks the power to grant a complete constitutional pardon for it.

38. (D) Has no power to grant pardon, reprieve, or respite.
The Governor's pardoning powers under Article 161 extend strictly to matters relating to laws governing state executive jurisdiction. Sentences awarded by Court Martial fall entirely under military law and central defense jurisdiction. Consequently, the power to pardon or commute military court martial sentences rests exclusively with the President under Article 72.

39. (B) II only
Ordinance making is a legislative power exercised when legislative bodies are not in session. Neither the President nor the Governor can issue ordinances at individual personal discretion; both are bound by the aid and advice of their respective Council of Ministers. Instructions from the President are required in specified constitutional circumstances.

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40. (C) The Constitution grants explicit discretionary powers to the Governor, unlike the President.
While both the President and Governor serve as nominal executive heads of state, the Constitution explicitly grants discretionary powers to the Governor under Article 163. By contrast, the 42nd and 44th Constitutional Amendments made the aid and advice of the Union Cabinet strictly binding on the President without explicit discretionary exceptions.

after deliberation and voting, the bill is passed by the House. Third, it is presented to the Governor. Finally, the Governor grants assent, transforming the bill into an Act.

21. (B) Article 163
Article 163 establishes that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of executive functions. The Governor acts according to this advice, except in matters where the Constitution explicitly requires action in individual constitutional discretion.

22. (A) I and II
Situational discretion of the Governor includes appointing a Chief Minister when no political party holds a clear majority and dismissing a Council of Ministers that loses floor confidence. However, if the Chief Minister retains an absolute majority in the Legislative Assembly, the Governor cannot independently exercise discretionary power to dissolve the House.

23. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Under Article 200, the Governor must reserve for presidential consideration any state bill that endangers the constitutional position and powers of the High Court. This mandatory requirement prevents state legislatures from enacting laws that impair judicial independence, ensuring that the unified structure of the higher judiciary remains constitutionally protected.

24. (C) Refuse dissolution and explore forming an alternative stable government.
When a ruling government loses its legislative majority due to political fragmentation, the Chief Minister's advice to dissolve the Assembly is non-binding. The Governor is constitutionally required to evaluate whether an alternative stable government can be formed before considering Assembly dissolution or making recommendations regarding the imposition of President's Rule.

25. (D) Determining the salary and allowances of the Chief Minister.
Reserving bills for presidential consideration, reporting constitutional failure to the President, and requesting administrative details from the Chief Minister represent established discretionary functions of the Governor. Conversely, determining the salary and allowances of the Chief Minister is not an executive discretion, as these financial terms are enacted by the State Legislature.

26. (A) Amend the bill directly before granting assent
Article 200 outlines four distinct options when an ordinary bill is presented to the Governor: grant assent, withhold assent, return the bill for legislative reconsideration, or reserve the bill for the President. The Governor possesses no legislative authority to alter, amend, or rewrite text directly before making a decision on assent.

27. (B) I, II and IV
Upon receiving a Money Bill, the Governor can give assent, withhold assent, or reserve the bill for presidential consideration. However, under Article 200, the Governor cannot return a Money Bill to the State Legislature for reconsideration, because such bills are introduced only with the Governor's prior recommendation.

28. (B) If re-passed by the legislature with or without amendments, assent is mandatory.
When the Governor returns a non-money bill to the State Legislature for reconsideration, the House must re-evaluate it within six months. If the bill is passed again by the Assembly, with or without amendments, the Governor is constitutionally obligated to grant assent, rendering this suspensive veto temporary in nature.

29. (A) The Governor has no further assent role once reserved for the President.
Under Article 201, when a state bill is reserved by the Governor for presidential consideration, the Governor's official role regarding that legislation ends completely. The President can grant assent, withhold assent, or direct the Governor to return the bill to the State Legislature, retaining absolute constitutional control over the final outcome.

30. (C) Preventing hasty or unconstitutional legislation.
The constitutional power to withhold assent or return ordinary bills serves as a vital executive check against hasty, ill-considered, or unconstitutional legislation enacted by state legislatures. This power safeguards constitutional

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10. (A) Yes, the Constitution requires Indian citizenship regardless of how it was acquired.
Article 157 prescribes that a candidate for the post of Governor must be a citizen of India. Unlike the system in the United States, Indian constitutional jurisprudence does not distinguish between citizenship acquired by birth and citizenship obtained through naturalization or registration when determining eligibility for holding public constitutional offices.

11. (B) Article 154
Article 154 of the Constitution vests the executive power of the state in the Governor. It explicitly provides that this authority shall be exercised by the Governor either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution. This forms the legal bedrock for all formal executive actions taken in the state.

12. (A) I, II and III
The Governor appoints key state officials, including the Advocate General, the State Election Commissioner, and the Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission. Conversely, the Chief Justice and judges of the High Court are appointed directly by the President of India after mandatory constitutional consultations with relevant judicial and executive authorities.

13. (A) The Governor cannot remove an RPSC member; only the President can.
Although the Governor appoints the Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission under Article 316, the power to remove them rests exclusively with the President under Article 317. Removal requires a reference to the Supreme Court for an inquiry into alleged misbehavior, ensuring constitutional protection and administrative independence for the commission.

14. (C) In an independent statutory capacity under university acts.
The Governor serves as the ex-officio Chancellor of state universities by virtue of statutory provisions enacted in relevant university legislation rather than direct constitutional powers. In performing functions as Chancellor, such as appointing Vice-Chancellors, the Governor acts in an independent statutory capacity and is not bound by ministerial aid and advice.

15. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Article 153 provides for the appointment of Governors of States. Article 161 confers pardoning and remitting powers on the Governor for state offences. Article 165 establishes the constitutional office of the Advocate-General for the State. Article 167 outlines the duties of the Chief Minister regarding the furnishing of administrative information to the Governor.

16. (C) The State Legislature is not currently in session.
Under Article 213, the Governor can promulgate ordinances during legislative recess when immediate executive action is necessary. In a unicameral legislature like Rajasthan, this power applies whenever the Legislative Assembly is not in session. Ordinances carry the exact legal force of acts passed by the legislature but must meet strict constitutional constraints upon reassembly.

17. (A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Under Article 174, the Governor has legislative authority to summon and prorogue both Houses of the State Legislature and to dissolve the Legislative Assembly. However, the Legislative Council is a permanent continuous body not subject to dissolution; only its individual members retire periodically by rotation according to established statutory timelines.

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18. (B) Six months
Article 174 mandates that the Governor shall from time to time summon the House or each House of the State Legislature to meet. However, six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session, ensuring regular legislative functioning.

19. (C) Article 176
Article 176 provides for a special address by the Governor at the commencement of the first session after each general election and at the beginning of the first session of each calendar year. During this address, the Governor outlines the policies, legislative achievements, and upcoming executive agenda of the state government.

20. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
The passage of an ordinary bill follows a defined legislative sequence. First, the bill is introduced and read in the Legislative Assembly. Second,

41. (D) The Governor serves during presidential pleasure without impeachment, unlike the President.
The President of India can only be removed from office through a formal constitutional impeachment process in Parliament for violation of the Constitution under Article 61. In contrast, the Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President under Article 156 and can be removed by the Union Executive without parliamentary proceedings.

42. (C) Article 164
Article 164(1) of the Constitution explicitly provides that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. This article forms the legal basis for the formation of the Council of Ministers in states.

43. (B) Election results → Appointment of Chief Minister → Swearing-in ceremony → Vote of confidence
Following general assembly elections, official results establish political party positions. The Governor appoints the leader of the majority party or coalition as Chief Minister. After taking the oath during the swearing-in ceremony, the Chief Minister must demonstrate majority support in the Legislative Assembly through a formal vote of confidence.

44. (B) The Governor typically appoints the leader of the majority party or coalition in the Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister.
By established constitutional convention, the Governor appoints the leader commanding a majority in the Legislative Assembly as Chief Minister. A person who is not a member of the State Legislature can also be appointed, provided they secure legislative membership within six months. Presidential ratification is not required for this appointment.

45. (A) They must secure State Legislature membership within six months or resign.
Article 164(4) specifies that a Minister or Chief Minister who is not a member of the State Legislature for six consecutive months ceases to hold office at the end of that period. Therefore, an un-elected appointee must secure election or nomination to the legislature within six months to remain in office.

46. (C) Tika Ram Paliwal
Following the first general elections conducted in 1952, Tika Ram Paliwal became the first democratically elected Chief Minister of Rajasthan. Earlier heads of government were nominated figures during the post-independence territorial integration phase. His election marked the formal establishment of a fully elected democratic government in the state.

47. (D) I, II and III
The Chief Minister exercises pivotal administrative control over the executive. Duties include allocating and reshuffling portfolios, presiding over cabinet meetings, and directing ministerial decision-making. Because the Chief Minister is the head of the government, their sudden resignation or death automatically causes the immediate dissolution of the entire Council of Ministers.

48. (C) He acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the State Public Service Commission.
The Chief Minister acts as the political head of state government, advising the Governor on summoning assembly sessions and recommending dissolution. However, the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission is an independent constitutional post appointed by the Governor. The Chief Minister does not hold this recruitment commission chairmanship ex-officio.

49. (B) The Chief Minister can advise the Governor to dismiss the minister.
The Chief Minister maintains authority over ministerial composition. If an individual minister disagrees with government policy and refuses to resign voluntarily upon request, the Chief Minister advises the Governor to exercise executive pleasure to formally dismiss the minister, preserving cabinet unity and political alignment within the executive.

50. (D) The Council of Ministers cannot exist or function without the Chief Minister.
Describing the Chief Minister as the keystone of the cabinet arch signifies that the entire Council of Ministers depends on the Chief Minister's position. The Chief Minister forms, heads, and directs the cabinet. Without the Chief Minister, the cabinet cannot function, and their departure instantly dissolves the executive council.

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responsibility in a state. Clause (1) establishes individual responsibility by stipulating that ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor, while Clause (2) explicitly establishes collective responsibility by making the Council of Ministers accountable to the State Legislative Assembly.

73. (D) Council of Ministers is the larger constitutional body; Cabinet is its smaller policy core.
The Council of Ministers is a wide constitutional body comprising Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers. Conversely, the Cabinet is a smaller inner core composed exclusively of senior Cabinet-rank ministers led by the Chief Minister, serving as the supreme policy-formulating body within state executive administration.

74. (B) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The "Kitchen Cabinet" is an informal extra-constitutional advisory group, rather than a formally recognized constitutional body under Article 163. It typically consists of the Chief Minister and a few trusted colleagues, personal associates, or senior advisors who assist in making critical strategic decisions regarding state governance.

75. (B) The State Cabinet
The State Cabinet functions as the supreme executive organ and highest policy-making authority in the political-administrative system of a state. It directs government policy, resolves inter-departmental conflicts, approves major legislative proposals, coordinates administrative machinery, and advises the Governor on critical executive, financial, and legislative matters.

76. (B) It prepares cabinet agendas and coordinates implementation of cabinet decisions.
The State Cabinet Secretariat provides administrative support to the State Cabinet. Its functions include preparing agendas for cabinet meetings, recording official minutes, circulating decisions to administrative departments, monitoring decision implementation, and ensuring smooth administrative coordination across the entire state administrative structure under the Chief Secretary.

77. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The Chief Minister serves as the de facto real executive head, while the Governor acts as the de jure titular constitutional head of the state. The Chief Secretary is the top administrative advisor to the Chief Minister, and the Advocate General functions as the principal legal advisor to the government.

78. (C) K. Radhakrishnan
Following the integration of princely states and the creation of Rajasthan, K. Radhakrishnan was appointed as the state's very first Chief Secretary in 1949. He played an instrumental role in unifying distinct administrative systems of former princely states into a single administrative framework for the newly established state.

79. (A) I, II and III
The Chief Secretary holds the highest administrative post in state government, serving as the principal advisor to the Chief Minister, ex-officio Secretary to the Cabinet, and leader of the state civil services. However, legislative leadership belongs to the Speaker, not the Chief Secretary, who operates within executive civil administration.

80. (C) The Chief Minister of the state
The Chief Secretary is chosen directly by the Chief Minister from senior IAS officers serving in the state cadre. The appointment is based on administrative competence, professional merit, senior service standing, and personal executive trust, as the Chief Secretary serves as the primary administrative officer guiding state governance implementation.

81. (B) The Chief Secretary has a constitutionally fixed 5-year tenure.
The office of the Chief Secretary does not carry a constitutionally fixed five-year tenure. Instead, tenure depends on administrative requirements and executive discretion. The Chief Secretary acts as the head of civil services, spokesperson for state administration, and supreme crisis administrator during major natural disasters or emergency situations.

82. (D) First among equals (primus inter pares) among the secretaries.
The Chief Secretary holds the top position in the state administrative hierarchy, acting as the leader among all departmental secretaries.

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office and secrecy administered by the Governor under the Third Schedule.

62. (B) Third Schedule
The Third Schedule of the Constitution contains the prescribed text for oaths or affirmations for various constitutional posts. This includes forms of oath of office and oath of secrecy required to be taken by Ministers for a State before assuming official duties under the authority of the Governor.

63. (D) State Legislative Assembly
Article 164(2) explicitly lays down that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State. This constitutional principle forms the cornerstone of parliamentary democracy, ensuring that the executive remains continuously accountable to the directly elected representatives of the state electorate.

64. (C) Ministers must publicly support all cabinet decisions or resign.
Collective responsibility dictates that the cabinet acts as a single unified entity. All ministers are jointly responsible for every decision taken by the cabinet. If a minister disagrees with a cabinet decision, they cannot criticize it publicly and must either accept and defend the policy or tender their resignation.

65. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Collective responsibility implies that the Council of Ministers functions as a cohesive unit. When the Legislative Assembly passes a vote of no-confidence against the government, all ministers, including those from the Legislative Council, must resign jointly, demonstrating that the entire ministry stands or falls together democratically.

66. (D) The Council of Ministers is not collectively responsible to the Legislative Council.
Under Article 164(2), the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible exclusively to the Legislative Assembly, which is the directly elected lower house. Although members of the Legislative Council can be appointed as ministers, the upper house cannot pass a vote of no-confidence to remove the ruling ministry.

67. (A) Defeat of a government money bill in the Assembly.
Defeat of a government money bill in the Legislative Assembly indicates that the executive has lost majority support on the floor of the House. Because financial approval is essential for governance, such a defeat represents a loss of confidence, forcing the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers to resign.

68. (C) Governor
Article 164(1) provides that ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. This establishes individual ministerial responsibility. However, because the Governor acts on the advice of the Chief Minister, this pleasure is exercised in practice when the Chief Minister recommends the appointment or dismissal of a minister.

69. (A) On the binding advice of the Chief Minister.
While the Constitution states that state ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor, this executive pleasure is not exercised independently. In a parliamentary system, the Governor acts strictly on the aid and advice of the Chief Minister regarding the appointment, portfolio allocation, and dismissal of ministers.

70. (A) I and II
Collective responsibility requires the ministry to maintain assembly confidence, while individual responsibility means ministers hold office during the Governor's pleasure on the Chief Minister's advice. Unlike the British constitutional system, the Indian Constitution does not recognize legal responsibility of ministers, as official executive acts do not require ministerial countersignatures.

71. (B) An order of the Governor for a public act must be countersigned by a minister to establish legal responsibility.
In India, there is no requirement for a minister to countersign an executive order issued in the Governor's name. Courts are barred from inquiring into ministerial advice given to the Governor. Individual responsibility operates politically through the Chief Minister and Governor, rather than through formal legal accountability in courts.

72. (B) Article 164
Article 164 provides the foundational constitutional framework for ministerial

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IV. Interference in the day-to-day routine administrative transfers of civil servants.

Which of the above represent the most common sources of friction between the State Executive and the Governor in recent political history?

(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

130. What is the most appropriate constitutional rationale for maintaining the office of the Governor despite criticisms of it being an undemocratic appointment?

(A) To provide an auxiliary political mechanism enabling un-elected figures to exercise direct executive authority over state bureaucracy.
(B) To operate as a parallel executive authority constitutionally authorized to override the elected state cabinet on budgetary matters.
(C) To directly administer and supervise the daily operational activities of local panchayati raj institutions across all state districts.
(D) To link Union and State, maintaining unity and constitutional governance.

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Serving as "first among equals," the Chief Secretary exercises administrative leadership, inter-departmental control, and policy coordination over all government departments within the state civil service machinery.

83. (A) Kushal Singh
Kushal Singh achieved a major administrative milestone by becoming the first female Chief Secretary of Rajasthan in 2009. Her tenure established key administrative precedents for female leadership in senior executive posts within the state civil service hierarchy, marking a significant moment in the state's administrative history.

84. (C) Political executive determines policy; bureaucracy executes it.
In a democratic governance model, the political executive, comprising elected ministers led by the Chief Minister, sets overall policy objectives and legislative priorities. The permanent bureaucracy, comprising career civil servants, provides technical expertise, manages daily state administration, and executes policy decisions effectively under democratic political oversight.

85. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Civil servants operate under principles of political neutrality and administrative anonymity, shielding them from public political controversies. They are accountable to their respective ministers rather than directly to the Legislative Assembly. Ministers defend policies in Parliament or Assembly, maintaining democratic accountability while preserving civil service neutrality.

86. (D) Civil servants must loyally serve whichever government is in power.
Political neutrality requires civil servants to execute policies established by the ruling government with dedication and impartiality, regardless of personal political views or changes in political leadership. Civil servants cannot actively participate in political parties, contest elections, or publicly campaign without resigning from government service.

87. (A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
A departmental Secretary serves as the administrative head of a government department, offering technical guidance and administrative advice to the Minister. However, in a democratic parliamentary system, ultimate policy decision-making authority rests with the political Minister, whom the permanent Secretary cannot legally overrule or bypass on public decisions.

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88. (C) Direct accountability to the electorate
Direct accountability to the electorate characterizes the political executive, whose members are chosen through elections. By contrast, the permanent executive, or civil bureaucracy, is appointed through competitive merit examinations, enjoys security of tenure under constitutional protections, and functions under principles of political neutrality and administrative anonymity.

89. (C) 200
The Rajasthan Legislative Assembly currently consists of 200 elected members representing individual Assembly constituencies. The total number of seats expanded progressively over successive decades from 160 seats in 1952 to reach 200 seats during the Sixth Assembly elections in 1977, establishing the contemporary structural baseline of the state legislature.

90. (A) Expanding district administrative units and administrative field deployments.
Creating new administrative districts alters internal field administration, requiring fresh deployment of District Collectors, Superintendents of Police, and local administrative offices. However, reorganizing internal district boundaries within a state does not alter the fixed constitutional number of elected seats in the State Assembly or require parliamentary constitutional amendments.

91. (A) 34 for SC and 25 for ST
Under constitutional provisions safeguarding electoral representation, seats in state legislative assemblies are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes based on population proportions. In the 200-member Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, 34 constituencies are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 25 constituencies are reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

92. (B) It reserves 33% of Assembly seats for women.
The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam (106th Constitutional Amendment Act) introduces a mandatory 33 percent reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative

significantly. RPSC members are protected by Article 317, requiring removal by the President following a Supreme Court inquiry. Conversely, the Advocate General holds office strictly during the pleasure of the Governor and can be removed directly.

115. (A) The Advocate General
Article 165 designates the Advocate General as the principal legal authority for the state government. Official duties include advising the Governor and state cabinet on complex constitutional questions, defending state enactments, and representing the administration in High Court litigation, ensuring executive policies comply with established constitutional laws.

116. (C) Invite the single largest party or pre-poll alliance to prove majority on the floor.
In a hung assembly, established constitutional convention directs the Governor to invite the single largest party or pre-poll alliance leader to form government and prove majority support on the floor of the House within a reasonable timeframe, preserving democratic processes before considering options like President's Rule.

117. (C) S.R. Bommai Case (1994)
The landmark S.R. Bommai v. Union of India judgment (1994) established comprehensive judicial guidelines governing Article 356. The Supreme Court affirmed that executive majority must be tested strictly on the floor of the Legislative Assembly, while bringing the President's power to dissolve state assemblies under judicial review.

118. (D) Order a floor test in the Legislative Assembly at the earliest possible date.
When political parties submit rival claims regarding legislative majority, constitutional jurisprudence establishes that a floor test in the Legislative Assembly is the only objective test. Personal verification by the Governor or police checks cannot replace a formal, transparent vote conducted on the floor of the House.

119. (B) It causes administrative burden and friction with the state government over appointments.
Recommendations by federal reform bodies, including the Punchhi Commission, suggested reducing the Governor's role as Chancellor of state universities. Combining statutory university duties with constitutional governance often leads to political friction with elected state governments over Vice-Chancellor appointments, creating unnecessary administrative disputes within higher education.

120. (D) I, II and III
The Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations recommended key conventions for appointing Governors: selecting an eminent person from outside the state, consulting the state Chief Minister, and avoiding active politicians who recently participated in local party politics, ensuring political impartiality and harmonious federal governance across states.

121. (C) Four times
President's Rule under Article 356 has been proclaimed in the state of Rajasthan on four distinct historical occasions: 1967, 1977, 1980, and 1992. These emergency interventions occurred due to hung assemblies, political realignments following national elections, or constitutional breakdowns following major political events.

122. (A) 1967, 1977, 1980, 1992
The four proclamations of President's Rule in Rajasthan occurred in 1967 following an indecisive election outcome, in 1977 following central government political changes, in 1980 after national political shifts, and in 1992 following widespread communal instability in the aftermath of the Ayodhya event.

123. (B) Dr. Sampurnanand
Dr. Sampurnanand was serving as Governor when President's Rule was imposed in Rajasthan for the first time in March 1967. The proclamation followed a hung assembly result after the fourth general elections, where no political party secured a clear absolute majority to form a stable government.

124. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
During the four historical instances of President's Rule in Rajasthan, the serving Governors at the time of proclamation were Dr. Sampurnanand in 1967, Vedpal Tyagi acting in 1977, Raghukul Tilak in 1980, and M. Chenna Reddy during the fourth emergency imposition in 1992.

125. (D) The demolition of the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya.
President's Rule was proclaimed in Rajasthan in December 1992 following the demolition

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Speaker exercises quasi-judicial powers when determining the validity of defection charges filed against assembly members.

104. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
In the landmark Kihoto Hollohan case (1992), the Supreme Court ruled that the Speaker acts as a tribunal when adjudicating disqualification petitions under the Tenth Schedule. Consequently, decisions rendered by the Speaker are subject to judicial review by High Courts and the Supreme Court on grounds of constitutional invalidity.

105. (A) Article 165
Article 165 of the Constitution provides for the appointment of the Advocate General for the State by the Governor. As the highest law officer in the state, the Advocate General advises the state government on legal matters and performs judicial duties assigned by the Governor or Constitution.

106. (A) The person must be qualified to be appointed as a Judge of a High Court.
Under Article 165(1), a person appointed as Advocate General must possess the qualifications required to be appointed as a High Court Judge. This requires Indian citizenship and either ten years of holding judicial office or ten years of active legal practice as an advocate in a High Court.

107. (A) I, II and IV
Under Article 177, the Advocate General has the right to speak and participate in proceedings of the State Legislature and legislative committees. The Advocate General enjoys parliamentary privileges available to legislators, but does not possess the right to vote on legislative bills or resolutions in the Assembly.

108. (B) The Governor of Rajasthan
Article 165(3) of the Constitution explicitly lays down that the Advocate General shall receive such remuneration as the Governor may determine. Unlike High Court judges whose compensation is fixed by statutory enactment, the Advocate General's remuneration is determined directly through executive orders issued by the Governor.

109. (A) The Advocate General is a full-time government servant barred from private practice.
The Advocate General is not a full-time government servant and is not barred from private legal practice. However, private practice must not conflict with official duties or involve advising parties against the state. The officer serves during the pleasure of the Governor, traditionally resigning when the ministry resigns.

110. (C) G.C. Kasliwal
Following the political reorganization and formal establishment of the state of Rajasthan, G. C. Kasliwal was appointed as the state's first Advocate General in 1956. He established early legal representation standards for the executive in High Court litigation and guided state administrative departments on initial constitutional matters.

111. (A) P-1, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The State Election Commissioner and RPSC members are appointed by the Governor but can only be removed by the President under specific constitutional safeguards. The Advocate General holds office during the Governor's pleasure, while the Chief Secretary is transferred or removed from the post directly by the State Government.

112. (C) Advocate General — Fixed term of five years under the Constitution
The Constitution does not fix a five-year term for the Advocate General, nor does it specify removal grounds. The officer holds position during the pleasure of the Governor under Article 165. Conversely, RPSC members serve six years or until age 62, and Governors usually serve five years.

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113. (B) In like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of a High Court.
Under Article 243K(2), although the State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, removal can only occur in like manner and on like grounds as a High Court Judge. This requires parliamentary impeachment proceedings on proven misbehavior or incapacity, guaranteeing functional independence from executive state interference.

114. (D) RPSC members are removed by the President; Advocate General by the Governor.
Although both officers are appointed by the Governor, their removal mechanisms differ

bill) for reconsideration of the House.

37. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Governor of Rajasthan can reserve an Ordinary Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly for the consideration of the President of India.
Reason (R): If a state bill endangers the position of the State High Court, the Governor is constitutionally bound to reserve it for the President's consideration.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

38. Which of the following mechanisms is explicitly missing in the State Legislature (compared to the Parliament) to resolve a deadlock over an Ordinary Bill between two Houses (in bicameral states)?
(A) Returning the bill for reconsideration
(B) Governor's assent
(C) Reserving the bill for the President
(D) Joint sitting of both Houses

39. Find the odd one out with reference to the powers of the Speaker versus the Governor regarding legislative sessions:
(A) Adjournment
(B) Prorogation
(C) Adjournment sine die
(D) Suspension of a member

40. Which of the following is the most appropriate consequence on pending bills when the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly is dissolved?
(A) A bill already passed by the Assembly but awaiting the assent of the Governor lapses immediately.
(B) A bill returned by the President of India for reconsideration by the State Assembly automatically lapses.
(C) A bill pending in the Assembly lapses upon its dissolution.
(D) All private members' bills are preserved for the next House while government bills automatically lapse.

41. The definition of a "Money Bill" in the context of the State Legislature is provided under which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 110
(B) Article 198
(C) Article 199
(D) Article 200

42. Consider the following statements regarding the procedure of a State Money Bill:
I. It can be introduced only in the Legislative Assembly, not in the Legislative Council.
II. It can be introduced only on the recommendation of the Governor.
III. It can be introduced by any private member of the ruling party.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

43. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the handling of a Money Bill if a state possesses a Legislative Council:
(A) The Legislative Council cannot reject a Money Bill.
(B) The Legislative Assembly is bound to accept the amendments recommended by the Legislative Council.
(C) The Legislative Council must return the Money Bill within 14 days.
(D) If the Council does not return the bill within 14 days, it is deemed to have been passed by both Houses.

44. The state budget is presented in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly under the constitutional title of:
(A) State Financial Act
(B) Annual Financial Statement
(C) Consolidated Fund Statement
(D) Appropriation Bill

45. Consider the following stages of the enactment of the State Budget:
I. Voting on demands for grants
II. General discussion
III. Presentation of the budget
IV. Passing of the Appropriation Bill
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) III, II, I, IV

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of the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya. The Union Government dismissed the state government headed by Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, citing potential breakdown of constitutional machinery and law and order issues during nationwide religious tensions.

126. (B) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Article 200 does not prescribe a specific statutory time limit within which the Governor must decide on a bill passed by the legislature. Because no deadline is constitutionally enforced, the Governor can keep bills pending indefinitely without declaring assent or withholding assent, effectively exercising a "pocket veto."

127. (B) Mechanisms for the State Legislature to recall or remove a Governor.
Contemporary constitutional reform debates surrounding the office of Governor frequently address introducing formal procedures for state legislatures to initiate removal or recall. Advocates argue that providing removal mechanisms similar to parliamentary impeachment would enhance state autonomy, reduce federal friction, and promote institutional accountability across states.

128. (D) It has no legal effect as the Governor serves during presidential pleasure.
Under Article 156(1), the Governor holds office strictly during the pleasure of the President of India. The Constitution confers no authority on state legislatures to recall, impeach, or remove a Governor. Consequently, any resolution passed by a State Assembly demanding a Governor's removal carries no binding legal effect.

129. (A) I, II and III
Common sources of friction between state executives and Governors include delays in granting assent to legislative bills, unilateral appointments of university Vice-Chancellors, and perceived political partisanship during government formation in hung assemblies. Routine civil service transfers are managed internally by administrative departments rather than Raj Bhavan.

130. (D) To link Union and State, maintaining unity and constitutional governance.
The constitutional rationale for retaining the office of Governor lies in preserving federal integrity and ensuring constitutional governance. Acting as a vital link between the Union and the State, the Governor acts as an impartial guardian of the Constitution, maintaining national integration while overseeing state administrative stability.

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CHAPTER 14
Rajasthan State Legislative Assembly

1. What is the current sanctioned strength of members in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(A) 160
(B) 184
(C) 200
(D) 210

2. Under which Article of the Constitution of India is the composition of the State Legislative Assembly defined?
(A) Article 168
(B) Article 170
(C) Article 171
(D) Article 173

3. Match List I with List II:
List I: Legislative Assembly
P. First Assembly (1952)
Q. Second Assembly (1957)
R. Fourth Assembly (1967)
S. Sixth Assembly (1977)
List II: Number of Seats
1. 184
2. 200
3. 160
4. 176
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

4. How many seats are currently reserved for the Scheduled Tribes (ST) in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(A) 25
(B) 34
(C) 15
(D) 40

5. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The total number of seats in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly has remained fixed at 200 since 1977.
Reason (R): The 84th Constitutional Amendment Act froze the total number of existing seats in the State Assemblies on the basis of the 1971 census until the first census taken after the year 2026.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

6. Which of the following constitutional amendments discontinued the provision of nominating a member of the Anglo-Indian community to the State Legislative Assembly?
(A) 101st Amendment Act
(B) 102nd Amendment Act
(C) 103rd Amendment Act
(D) 104th Amendment Act

7. Consider the following statements regarding the composition of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly:
I. The current sanctioned strength of the Assembly is 200.
II. Out of 200 seats, 34 are reserved for Scheduled Castes.
III. The Governor currently nominates one member from the Anglo-Indian community to the Assembly.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

8. Which of the following is the largest assembly constituency in Rajasthan in terms of geographical area?
(A) Jodhpur
(B) Bikaner West
(C) Jaisalmer
(D) Barmer

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9. Select the correct chronological order of the years in which the Delimitation Commissions were constituted in India, affecting assembly constituencies:
(A) 1952, 1963, 1973, 2002
(B) 1950, 1961, 1971, 2001
(C) 1952, 1962, 1972, 2002
(D) 1955, 1965, 1975, 2005

10. According to Article 173 of the Constitution, what is the minimum age prescribed for a person to be chosen to fill a seat in the Legislative Assembly of a State?
(A) 21 years
(B) 25 years
(C) 30 years
(D) 35 years

11. What is the normal tenure of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly from the date appointed for its first meeting?
(A) 4 years
(B) 5 years
(C) 6 years
(D) Until the Governor dissolves it, with no fixed maximum term

12. During the operation of a National Emergency, the term of the State Legislative Assembly can be extended by Parliament by law for a period not exceeding:
(A) Six months at a time
(B) One year at a time
(C) Two years at a time
(D) Three years at a time

13. Who has the constitutional authority to dissolve the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly before the expiration of its normal term?
(A) Governor
(B) Chief Minister
(C) Speaker of the Assembly
(D) President of India directly

14. Which of the following statements regarding the dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly is incorrect?
(A) Dissolution ends the very life of the existing House.
(B) A new Assembly is constituted after general elections following a dissolution.
(C) The Legislative Council is also dissolved along with the Assembly.
(D) All pending bills in the Assembly lapse upon its dissolution.

15. Who was the first Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(A) Ram Niwas Mirdha
(B) Poonam Chand Bishnoi
(C) Shanti Lal Chaplot
(D) Narottam Lal Joshi

16. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly:
I. He decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not.
II. He presides over the joint sitting of both Houses of the State Legislature.
III. He decides questions of disqualification of a member under the Tenth Schedule.
IV. He holds office during the pleasure of the Chief Minister.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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17. If the Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly wishes to resign from his office, to whom must he address his resignation letter?
(A) The Governor of Rajasthan
(B) The Deputy Speaker of the Assembly
(C) The Chief Minister of Rajasthan
(D) The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court

18. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly does not vote in the first instance during a regular legislative debate.
Reason (R): The Speaker is expected to maintain impartiality and only exercises a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

19. Identify the exception among the following circumstances which do NOT cause a vacancy

Assemblies, including Rajasthan. This landmark constitutional mandate aims to significantly enhance female political representation in state legislatures once census and delimitation processes are completed.

93. (B) 2026
Under the 84th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2001, the total number of seats in state legislative assemblies, including the 200 seats of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly based on the 1971 census, remains constitutionally frozen until the first national census taken after the year 2026 is officially published.

94. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
Mohan Lal Sukhadia first became Chief Minister in 1954, followed by Bhairon Singh Shekhawat in 1977 as the first non-Congress head. Ashok Gehlot assumed office for his initial term in 1998, and Vasundhara Raje assumed office as the state's chief executive for her first term in 2003.

95. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Mohan Lal Sukhadia served as the longest-tenured Chief Minister of Rajasthan. Barkatullah Khan was the first and only Muslim Chief Minister. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat became the first non-Congress Chief Minister, and Vasundhara Raje holds the distinction of being the first woman Chief Minister of the state.

96. (C) Mohan Lal Sukhadia
Mohan Lal Sukhadia holds the historical record for serving the longest cumulative duration as Chief Minister of Rajasthan, leading state governments for approximately seventeen years across four tenures between 1954 and 1971. His extensive leadership was foundational in shaping modern administrative and socio-economic infrastructure across the state.

97. (B) Barkatullah Khan
Barkatullah Khan assumed office as Chief Minister of Rajasthan in July 1971 following the resignation of his predecessor. He tragically holds the unique distinction of being the first Chief Minister of Rajasthan to pass away while serving in office, dying of a heart attack in October 1973 before completing his term.

98. (D) Tika Ram Paliwal served the shortest full 5-year term as Chief Minister.
Tika Ram Paliwal served as Chief Minister for only a brief period in 1952 before making way for Jai Narayan Vyas, rather than completing a full five-year term. Ashok Gehlot served three distinct terms, Bhairon Singh Shekhawat became Vice President, and Haridev Joshi served multiple incomplete terms.

99. (A) Heera Lal Shastri
Prior to the first general democratic elections in 1952, Heera Lal Shastri was nominated as the first Chief Minister (Premier) of Greater Rajasthan in April 1949. He led the interim government during the critical post-independence transition and administrative integration of princely states into a unified political structure.

100. (C) Tenth Schedule
The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the disqualification of members of Parliament and State Legislatures on grounds of defection. Popularly known as the Anti-Defection Law, it outlines conditions under which legislative members lose seat eligibility for switching political parties or disobeying official party directions.

101. (C) 52nd Amendment Act
The Anti-Defection Law was added to the Constitution through the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1985. It introduced the Tenth Schedule to curb unethical political defections by elected representatives, promoting executive stability in legislative bodies by setting clear legal criteria for disqualification upon changing party affiliations.

102. (D) I, II and III
Under the Tenth Schedule, independent members are disqualified if they join a political party after election, while nominated members face disqualification if they join after six months. However, disqualification does not apply if a party merges with another and at least two-thirds of its legislative members consent.

103. (B) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
Paragraph 6 of the Tenth Schedule designates the Presiding Officer of the House—the Speaker in the Legislative Assembly—as the ultimate decision-making authority regarding petitions for disqualification on grounds of defection. The

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28. Which of the following functions does NOT fall under the purview of the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly?
(A) Presiding over the House in the absence of the Speaker.
(B) Certifying a bill as a Money Bill when the Speaker is on leave.
(C) Exercising a casting vote in case of a tie when presiding.
(D) Acting as an ordinary member when the Speaker is presiding.

29. Even if the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly passes a resolution for the creation of a Legislative Council, the final power to create it rests with the:
(A) Parliament of India
(B) Governor of Rajasthan
(C) President of India
(D) Supreme Court of India

30. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason why Rajasthan operates with a unicameral legislature instead of a bicameral one?
(A) The Constitution explicitly forbids western states from establishing a bicameral legislature.
(B) The population of Rajasthan falls below the mandatory constitutional threshold for a second chamber.
(C) Parliament has not passed a law to establish it despite the state's resolution.
(D) The Governor of Rajasthan vetoed the assembly resolution to establish a Legislative Council.

31. What is the maximum permissible gap between two sessions of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(A) Three months
(B) Four months
(C) Six months
(D) One year

32. Consider the following terms related to the sessions of the Legislative Assembly:
I. Summoning
II. Adjournment
III. Adjournment sine die
IV. Prorogation
Which of the following correctly describes the action of terminating a sitting of the House for an indefinite period?
(A) Summoning
(B) Adjournment
(C) Adjournment sine die
(D) Prorogation

33. Under which Article of the Constitution does the Governor summon the State Legislative Assembly from time to time?
(A) Article 174
(B) Article 175
(C) Article 176
(D) Article 177

34. Identify the correct statement regarding the Governor's special address to the Legislative Assembly:
(A) The Governor addresses the Assembly at the commencement of every single session during his tenure.
(B) The Governor's speech is prepared independently by the Governor without any input from the Cabinet.
(C) No parliamentary discussion or voting is allowed on any matters referred to in the Governor's address.
(D) At the commencement of the first session after each general election and of each year.

35. Consider the following stages of an Ordinary Bill's passage in the State Legislative Assembly:
I. General discussion on the principles of the bill (Second Reading - First Stage)
II. Clause-by-clause consideration and voting (Second Reading - Second Stage)
III. Introduction of the bill and publication in the gazette (First Reading)
IV. Final vote on the passing of the bill (Third Reading)
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(A) III, I, II, IV
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV

36. When an Ordinary Bill passed by the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly is presented to the Governor, which of the following is NOT a valid constitutional option for the Governor under Article 200?
(A) He may give his assent to the bill.
(B) He may withhold his assent to the bill.
(C) He may amend the bill himself and pass it directly into law.
(D) He may return the bill (if it is not a money

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in the office of a member of the State Legislative Assembly:
(A) Absence from Assembly meetings for 30 days without leave
(B) Formal resignation submitted directly by the sitting member
(C) Incurring disqualification under the Anti-Defection Law
(D) Successful election of the member to the Union Parliament

20. Which of the following statements about the Pro-tem Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly is correct?
(A) He is elected by members of the newly constituted Assembly in its first sitting.
(B) His primary duty is to present the state budget if the regular Speaker is absent.
(C) He is appointed by the Governor, usually as the senior-most member.
(D) He holds office continuously for a fixed statutory term of six full months.

21. Who served as the first Deputy Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(A) Lal Singh Shaktawat
(B) Niranjan Nath Acharya
(C) Ram Kishore Vyas
(D) Parasram Maderna

22. Consider the following statements regarding the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly:
I. He is elected by the Assembly itself from amongst its members.
II. He remains subordinate to the Speaker and is directly responsible to him.
III. He performs the duties of the Speaker's office when it is vacant.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

23. What is the status of the Deputy Speaker when the Speaker presides over a sitting of the Legislative Assembly?
(A) He functions officially as the designated leader of the main opposition party.
(B) He sits and votes like any other ordinary member.
(C) He temporarily exercises the executive functions of a cabinet minister.
(D) He is constitutionally required to leave the chamber during the session.

24. Match List I with List II:
List I: State
P. Uttar Pradesh
Q. Rajasthan
R. Maharashtra
S. Gujarat
List II: Presence of Legislative Council
1. Bicameral (Has Council)
2. Unicameral (No Council)
3. Bicameral (Has Council)
4. Unicameral (No Council)
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

25. In which year did the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly pass a resolution to create a Legislative Council in the state, which is currently pending with the Union Government?
(A) 2008
(B) 2012
(C) 2015
(D) 2018

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26. Under Article 169 of the Constitution, Parliament can create a Legislative Council in a state if the Legislative Assembly of that state passes a resolution to that effect by:
(A) A majority of total membership and a two-thirds majority of members present and voting.
(B) A simple majority of total membership with ratification by half of all state legislatures.
(C) A two-thirds majority of members present and voting subject to approval by the Governor.
(D) An absolute majority of members present and voting ratified by the Chief Minister's cabinet.

27. If a Legislative Council is created in Rajasthan, what would be its maximum permitted strength based on the current Assembly strength of 200?
(A) 40 members
(B) 50 members
(C) 66 members
(D) 100 members

(B) III, I, II, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV

46. Match List I with List II:
List I: Types of Cut Motions
P. Policy Cut Motion
Q. Economy Cut Motion
R. Token Cut Motion
S. Vote on Account
List II: Objectives
1. Reduces the demand by Rs 100 to air a specific grievance.
2. Reduces the demand to Re 1, disapproving the underlying policy.
3. Reduces the demand by a specified lump sum representing economy in expenditure.
4. Advance grant for estimated expenditure for a part of the year.
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

47. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The decision of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly that a particular bill is a Money Bill is final.
Reason (R): The Speaker's certificate must be endorsed on a Money Bill when it is transmitted to the Governor for assent.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

48. Which of the following statements correctly describes a "Vote on Account" in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(A) A resolution to pass a constitutional amendment that directly impacts state budget allocations.
(B) The final voting process in the Assembly that formally approves the annual Appropriation Bill.
(C) An advance grant to cover state expenditure pending the budget's enactment.
(D) An extra supplementary grant provided when authorized expenditure falls short during the year.

49. In the context of parliamentary democracy at the state level, what is the political consequence if the state budget is defeated in the Legislative Assembly?
(A) The Finance Minister alone must tender resignation to the Governor.
(B) The Council of Ministers must resign.
(C) The Governor assumes emergency financial powers under Article 356.
(D) The budget is automatically referred to the President for approval.

50. Find the odd one out concerning the expenditure "charged" upon the Consolidated Fund of the State (which is non-votable):
(A) Salary of the Governor
(B) Salaries of the Judges of the High Court
(C) Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
(D) Salaries of the Ministers of the State Cabinet

51. During the Question Hour in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, what distinguishes a "Starred Question" from an "Unstarred Question"?
(A) A Starred Question requires an oral answer in the House and allows supplementary questions.
(B) A Starred Question requires a written answer, whereas an Unstarred Question requires an oral answer.
(C) A Starred Question is asked only to private members, not ministers.
(D) A Starred Question can only be asked by the Leader of the Opposition.

52. Which of the following is a correct pair regarding the types of questions asked in the Legislative Assembly?
(A) Short Notice Question - Requires a notice of more than 15 days.
(B) Unstarred Question - Allows supplementary questions.
(C) Starred Question - Requires an oral answer.
(D) Question to Private Member - Addressed to the Chief Minister regarding general administration.

53. The "Zero Hour" in legislative proceedings is an informal device available to members to raise matters without prior notice. When does it typically begin?
(A) Immediately after the Question Hour
(B) Immediately before the Question Hour

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Preventive Detention Act while the assembly is in session.

87. Under Article 368 of the Constitution, if a constitutional amendment seeks to change the federal structure (e.g., representation of states in Parliament), it requires ratification by the legislatures of at least half the states. How does the Rajasthan Assembly ratify such an amendment?
(A) By a special majority (two-thirds of members present and voting).
(B) By a simple majority of members present and voting.
(C) By passing an ordinance through the Governor.
(D) By an absolute majority of the total membership.

88. Find the odd one out with respect to the fundamental matters that are excluded from being discussed in the State Legislative Assembly:
(A) The official judicial conduct of a High Court Judge in the discharge of his duties.
(B) The official judicial conduct of a Supreme Court Judge in the discharge of his duties.
(C) General policies and actions of the State Chief Minister.
(D) The central policy decisions of the Union Government regarding national defense.

89. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Constitution of India fixes the maximum strength of a State Legislative Assembly at 500 and the minimum at 60.
Statement II: The strength of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly at 200 is well within this constitutional parameter.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

90. According to parliamentary privileges, if the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly decides to hold a secret sitting, which of the following actions is legally permitted?
(A) The Assembly can completely prohibit the publication of its proceedings.
(B) A newspaper can publish the proceedings invoking freedom of the press.
(C) The Leader of the Opposition can broadcast the proceedings on social media.
(D) The High Court can order the live streaming of the secret sitting.

91. Who has the distinction of being the first woman Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) in Rajasthan?
(A) Kamla Beniwal
(B) Yashoda Devi
(C) Sumitra Singh
(D) Gayatri Devi

92. Who was the first woman to become a Minister in the Government of Rajasthan?
(A) Yashoda Devi
(B) Kamla Beniwal
(C) Vasundhara Raje
(D) Girija Vyas

93. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding women's representation in the historical context of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(A) Sumitra Singh was the first female Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.
(B) Women representatives have never held the constitutional position of Speaker in Rajasthan.
(C) The first Rajasthan Legislative Assembly elected in 1952 had exactly 50% women members.
(D) Vasundhara Raje served as the female Governor of Rajasthan before becoming Chief Minister.

94. Identify the exception. The "Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam" (106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023) mandates a 33% reservation for women in which of the following bodies where it currently does NOT apply historically?
(A) Lok Sabha
(B) State Legislative Assemblies
(C) Panchayati Raj Institutions
(D) National Capital Territory of Delhi Assembly

95. In which year were the first general elections to the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly held?
(A) 1949
(B) 1950
(C) 1952
(D) 1956

96. What significant event in 1956 led to the increase in the number of seats in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly from 160 to 190?
(A) Formal political annexation of the erstwhile Matsya Union into Rajasthan state.

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I. It examines the annual audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) relating to the state.
II. It consists of members nominated solely by the Chief Minister.
III. By convention, its chairman is generally appointed from the opposition party.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

63. Under standard parliamentary conventions followed in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, who appoints the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee?
(A) The Governor of the State
(B) The Chief Minister of the State
(C) The State Finance Minister
(D) The Speaker of the Assembly

64. What is the minimum number of members required to support a No-Confidence Motion for it to be admitted in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(A) 20 members (one-tenth of the total strength)
(B) 30 members (three-twentieths of total strength)
(C) 40 members (one-fifth of the total strength)
(D) 50 members (one-fourth of the total strength)

65. Which of the following statements concerning a No-Confidence Motion is correct?
(A) It can be moved against an individual minister for specific misconduct.
(B) It can be moved only in the Legislative Assembly.
(C) It must explicitly state the specific grounds for its adoption in the House.
(D) If passed, only the Chief Minister resigns while the cabinet continues.

66. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the membership of the Financial Committees (PAC, Estimates, CPU) in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly:
(A) The members are elected annually by the Assembly from amongst its members.
(B) A minister is strictly not eligible to be elected as a member of these committees.
(C) The system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote is used.
(D) If elected minister, he retains his committee seat.

67. Consider the following differences between a Censure Motion and a No-Confidence Motion in the State Assembly:
I. A Censure Motion must state the reasons for its adoption, whereas a No-Confidence Motion need not.
II. A Censure Motion can be moved against an individual minister, whereas a No-Confidence Motion can only be moved against the entire council of ministers.
III. If a Censure Motion is passed, the council of ministers must necessarily resign.
IV. A No-Confidence Motion is moved to ascertain the confidence of the Assembly in the government.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II and III

68. Consider the following procedural steps for moving a No-Confidence Motion in the Legislative Assembly:
I. Leave to move the motion is granted if supported by the requisite number of members.
II. A member hands over a written notice of the motion to the Secretary of the Assembly.
III. A debate takes place followed by voting on the motion.
IV. The Speaker reads the motion in the House and asks those who are in favour to rise in their places.

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) IV, II, I, III
(D) I, II, IV, III

69. Which of the following represents an inherent limitation in the functioning of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC)?
(A) Its recommendations are advisory and not binding on the state.
(B) It possesses executive authority to halt unapproved expenditure before it actually occurs.
(C) It formulates detailed alternative economic

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policies for the upcoming state annual budget.
(D) It can directly issue binding legal orders to state departments to recover misspent funds.

70. Find the odd one out concerning the motions used to hold the state government accountable in the Legislative Assembly:
(A) Adjournment Motion
(B) Censure Motion
(C) No-Confidence Motion
(D) Motion of Thanks

71. The Anti-Defection Law, which applies to the members of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, is contained in which Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Eighth Schedule
(B) Ninth Schedule
(C) Tenth Schedule
(D) Eleventh Schedule

72. According to the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act (2003), a merger of a political party is protected from anti-defection disqualification only if at least what fraction of the legislative party members agree to the merger?
(A) One-third
(B) One-half
(C) Two-thirds
(D) Three-fourths

73. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the adjudication of defection cases in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(A) The Governor is the final authority to decide defection cases.
(B) The Election Commission of India decides defection cases upon the Speaker's reference.
(C) A member disqualified under the anti-defection law is permanently barred from contesting future elections.
(D) The Speaker's decision on defection is subject to judicial review.

74. What is the most appropriate description of the statutory status of the "Leader of the Opposition" in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(A) It has statutory recognition with cabinet minister rank and perks.
(B) It is purely an informal parliamentary convention with no statutory or legal backing.
(C) The Leader of the Opposition is constitutionally appointed directly by the President.
(D) The office is a constitutional post explicitly defined under Article 164 of the Constitution.

75. Match List I with List II:
List I: Prominent Leaders of Opposition in Rajasthan
P. Jaswant Singh (1952)
Q. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
R. Vasundhara Raje
S. Gulab Chand Kataria
List II: Political Context/Party
1. First Leader of Opposition in the First Assembly
2. Served as Leader of Opposition multiple times and later as Chief Minister
3. Leader of Opposition from BJP in recent assemblies prior to 2023
4. Leader of Opposition who became the first female Chief Minister of Rajasthan
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

76. Consider the following statements regarding the exceptions to disqualification under the Anti-Defection Law:
I. If a member leaves their party due to a split where one-third of members form a new group. (Pre-91st Amendment, now invalid).
II. If a member's original political party merges with another party and two-thirds of the legislative party agrees.
III. If a member, after being elected as Speaker, voluntarily gives up the membership of his party to maintain impartiality.
Which of the combinations given above represents valid exceptions currently in force?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

77. To be officially recognized as the main opposition party and have its leader designated as the Leader of the Opposition, a party in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly must secure at least:
(A) 10% of the total seats (i.e., 20 seats)
(B) 15% of the total seats (i.e., 30 seats)
(C) 20% of the total seats (i.e., 40 seats)
(D) Any number of seats, as long as it is the

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second-largest party

78. Identify the incorrect pair linking the ground of disqualification of an MLA to its deciding authority:
(A) Disqualification under the Tenth Schedule (Defection) - Speaker of the Assembly
(B) Disqualification under Article 191 for holding an office of profit - Governor of the State
(C) Disqualification due to unsoundness of mind - Chief Minister
(D) Dispute regarding election malpractice - High Court

79. In the context of the opposition's role, the "Shadow Cabinet" is an institution primarily associated with the parliamentary system of which country, which is NOT formally practised in the Rajasthan Assembly?
(A) United States
(B) France
(C) Switzerland
(D) United Kingdom

80. Identify the exception. An independent member elected to the State Legislative Assembly becomes disqualified under the Anti-Defection Law if they:
(A) Vote against a popular bill.
(B) Abstain from voting during a budget session.
(C) Join a political party after their election.
(D) Criticize the Chief Minister in the House.

81. Under which Article of the Constitution are the powers, privileges, and immunities of the State Legislature and its members defined?
(A) Article 105
(B) Article 194
(C) Article 212
(D) Article 226

82. Consider the following privileges enjoyed by the State Legislative Assembly:
I. Right to publish its reports and proceedings.
II. Right to exclude strangers from its proceedings.
III. Right to punish members as well as outsiders for breach of its privileges.
IV. Exemption for members from jury service during the session.
Which of the combinations given above represents collective privileges of the House rather than individual privileges of members?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

83. An individual member of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly enjoys freedom from arrest in civil cases. This immunity operates during the session of the Assembly and for a period of:
(A) 14 days before and after the session
(B) 30 days before and after the session
(C) 40 days before and after the session
(D) 60 days before and after the session

84. Which of the following is a correct statement highlighting a difference between the legislative procedures of the State Legislative Assembly and the Lok Sabha?
(A) The Lok Sabha can originate Money Bills, but a State Legislative Assembly cannot.
(B) A Lok Sabha term can be extended during an emergency, but an Assembly term cannot.
(C) The Lok Sabha can use a joint sitting for Ordinary Bills, whereas an Assembly cannot.
(D) The Lok Sabha Speaker decides Money Bills, whereas the Governor decides state Money Bills.

85. What is the most appropriate distinction in the primary representative nature of the State Legislative Assembly compared to the Lok Sabha?
(A) Assembly represents state constituencies; Lok Sabha represents national citizens.
(B) The State Assembly is indirectly elected by local bodies, whereas Lok Sabha is directly elected.
(C) The Assembly represents the state governments, whereas Lok Sabha represents national citizens.
(D) The Assembly represents minority communities exclusively, unlike the directly elected Lok Sabha.

86. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the privileges of an MLA in Rajasthan:
(A) No member is liable to any proceedings in any court for anything said or any vote given by him in the Legislature.
(B) The freedom from arrest in civil cases does not extend to criminal cases.
(C) The Assembly has the right to receive immediate information of the arrest, detention, conviction, or release of a member.
(D) An MLA cannot be arrested under the

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125. The Rajasthan Contingency Fund is placed at the disposal of which authority to meet unforeseen expenditures pending authorization by the State Legislature?
(A) The Governor
(B) The Chief Minister
(C) The State Finance Minister
(D) The Speaker of the Assembly

126. Under the Tenth Schedule (Anti-Defection Law), a special exemption is granted to a specific office holder who, upon election to the office, may voluntarily give up party membership without incurring disqualification. Who is this office holder?
(A) The Chief Minister
(B) The Leader of the Opposition
(C) The Speaker of the Assembly
(D) The Chief Whip of the ruling party

127. Which committee of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly acts as a quasi-judicial body to examine cases involving the violation of the rights and immunities of the House?
(A) The Ethics Committee
(B) The Committee on Subordinate Legislation
(C) The General Purposes Committee
(D) The Committee of Privileges

128. In the history of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, which general election saw a single political party secure its highest ever tally of 163 out of 200 seats?
(A) 1980 Assembly Elections
(B) 1998 Assembly Elections
(C) 2013 Assembly Elections
(D) 2018 Assembly Elections

129. While Sumitra Singh was the first female Speaker of the Rajasthan Assembly, who was the first female Deputy Speaker?
(A) Kamala Beniwal
(B) Tara Bhandari
(C) Vasundhara Raje
(D) Suryakanta Vyas

130. What constitutes the quorum to constitute a meeting of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(A) One-fourth of the total membership of the House including the presiding officer.
(B) One-third of the total membership of the House including the presiding officer.
(C) Exactly 50 members present in the chamber under all ordinary circumstances.
(D) 10 members or one-tenth of total members, whichever is higher.

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(B) General overall population increase recorded during the official 1951 census.
(C) Merger of the state of Ajmer-Merwara into Rajasthan.
(D) Legislative creation of a second chamber called the Legislative Council.

97. Consider the following statements regarding the historical periods when the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly was placed under President's Rule (suspended/dissolved):
I. The first President's Rule in Rajasthan was imposed in 1967.
II. President's Rule was imposed in 1977 following a change of government at the Centre.
III. The longest period of President's Rule in the state occurred after the dismissal of the state government in 1992.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

98. Identify the incorrect pair linking the duration/term of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly to its serial number:
(A) First Assembly: 1952 – 1957
(B) Second Assembly: 1957 – 1962
(C) Fifth Assembly: 1972 – 1977
(D) Sixth Assembly: 1977 – 1985

99. Which of the following is the best answer explaining why the tenure of the Fifth Rajasthan Legislative Assembly (1972) extended beyond its normal five-year term?
(A) Proclamation of National Emergency under Article 352.
(B) Outbreak of full-scale armed conflict during the Indo-Pak War of 1971.
(C) Resolution for the creation of a Legislative Council was actively pending.
(D) No political party secured a clear parliamentary majority in state elections.

100. At the time of its formation in 1952, the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly sat in the Sawai Man Singh Town Hall. In which year did the Assembly move to its current modern building in Jyoti Nagar, Jaipur?
(A) 1985
(B) 1992
(C) 2001
(D) 2008

101. What is the most effective constitutional tool through which the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly enforces daily accountability of the Council of Ministers?
(A) Asking questions during Question Hour and moving motions.
(B) Impeaching the Governor of the State through formal assembly proceedings.
(C) Refusing to pass constitutional amendment bills referred by Parliament.
(D) Appointing independent members directly to the State Public Service Commission.

102. A "Private Member's Bill" in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly refers to a bill introduced by:
(A) Any elected member belonging exclusively to the main opposition party.
(B) A corporate representative or private citizen introduced through an MLA.
(C) An independent, non-party affiliated MLA serving in the Legislative Assembly.
(D) Any MLA who is not a Minister.

103. While the Constitution mandates a maximum gap of six months between sessions, many state assemblies have established internal rules for minimum sittings. Generally, how many minimum days of sitting per year are recommended (though often not strictly met) for state legislatures of Rajasthan's size?
(A) 30 days
(B) 60 days
(C) 90 days
(D) 120 days

104. Identify the correct statement regarding the recent digitalization efforts of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly:
(A) Fully abolishing paper bills and relying completely on NeVA for all proceedings.
(B) Replacing the physical voting process with mandatory remote online voting from home.
(C) Archiving debates and questions digitally towards a paperless system.
(D) Securing full implementation funding exclusively from the United Nations Development Programme.

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(C) In the evening before adjournment
(D) Only on the last day of the session

54. Consider the following statements regarding the Committees of the State Legislative Assembly:
I. Standing Committees are permanent in nature.
II. Ad hoc Committees are temporary and cease to exist on completion of their task.
III. The Public Accounts Committee is an example of an Ad hoc Committee.
IV. The Estimates Committee is the largest financial committee.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

55. How many primary Financial Committees operate within the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly to exercise control over state finances?
(A) Two
(B) Three
(C) Four
(D) Five

56. Match List I with List II:
List I: Committees of Rajasthan Assembly
P. Public Accounts Committee
Q. Estimates Committee 'A' & 'B'
R. Committee on Public Undertakings
S. Business Advisory Committee
List II: General Characteristics
1. Examines the reports of the CAG.
2. Suggests alternative policies to bring about efficiency in administration.
3. Examines the working of state-owned corporations.
4. Regulates the timetable of the House.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

57. What is the most appropriate objective of a "Short Notice Question" in the Legislative Assembly?
(A) To bypass the normal legislative agenda and raise a personal grievance of an elected member.
(B) To demand an immediate written administrative reply directly from the Governor of the State.
(C) To suspend the entire formal business of the House to discuss an impending emergency situation.
(D) To ask an urgent public question with shorter notice than prescribed.

58. Identify the correct statement regarding the chairmanship of committees in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly:
(A) The Speaker is ex-officio chairman of the Business Advisory and Rules Committees.
(B) The Chief Minister acts as the ex-officio chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.
(C) The Leader of Opposition acts as ex-officio chairman of the Estimates Committee.
(D) The Governor appoints the chairman of Privilege Committee from outside the House.

59. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Zero Hour is an Indian innovation in the field of parliamentary procedures.
Reason (R): The Zero Hour is explicitly mentioned and regulated by the formal Rules of Procedure of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

60. Identify the exception. Which of the following is NOT categorized as a Financial Committee of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(A) Standing Committee on Public Accounts
(B) Committee on Subordinate Legislation
(C) Permanent Committee on Estimates
(D) Standing Committee on Public Undertakings

61. What is the normal strength (number of members) of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?
(A) 10 members
(B) 15 members
(C) 20 members
(D) 25 members

62. Consider the following functions and features of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) at the state level:

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of Rajasthan's neighbouring state, Madhya Pradesh?
(A) 200
(B) 117
(C) 403
(D) 230

115. Which of the following pairs of Rajasthan's neighbouring states and their legislature type is correct?
(A) Haryana - Unicameral Legislature
(B) Uttar Pradesh - Unicameral Legislature
(C) Gujarat - Bicameral Legislature
(D) Punjab - Bicameral Legislature

116. Identify the correct statement comparing the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly with its neighbouring states:
(A) Rajasthan has the highest total number of assembly seats among all its neighbouring state legislatures.
(B) Both Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh possess operational bicameral legislatures with Legislative Councils.
(C) Uttar Pradesh has a bicameral legislature, unlike Rajasthan.
(D) Haryana's total legislative assembly strength is significantly larger than that of Rajasthan.

117. An application of constitutional design shows that states with smaller populations usually have unicameral legislatures. Which of the following neighbouring states of Rajasthan has fewer Assembly seats than Rajasthan (200)?
(A) Haryana (90)
(B) Uttar Pradesh (403)
(C) Madhya Pradesh (230)
(D) Maharashtra (288)

118. Identify the incorrect pair matching the State to its Legislative Assembly strength:
(A) Rajasthan - 200
(B) Gujarat - 182
(C) Punjab - 117
(D) Haryana - 120

119. A notable procedural reform in legislative bodies is the formalization of the "Guillotine". In the context of the state budget in the Rajasthan Assembly, what does this refer to?
(A) A procedural motion introduced to immediately dismiss a minister accused of corruption.
(B) Voting on all outstanding grant demands at a set time.
(C) The physical expulsion of persistently disorderly assembly members by House marshals.
(D) The Governor exercising executive emergency power to cut the annual budget outlay in half.

120. Find the odd one out among Rajasthan's geographical neighbours based on the structural presence of a Legislative Council (Bicameralism):
(A) Punjab
(B) Haryana
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) Gujarat

121. Out of the 200 seats in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, the total number of reserved seats (combining both SC and ST) is:
(A) 34
(B) 49
(C) 59
(D) 69

122. If a member of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly is elected to the Lok Sabha, within how many days must they resign from the State Assembly, failing which their seat in Parliament becomes vacant?
(A) 7 days
(B) 14 days
(C) 30 days
(D) 6 months

123. The Constitution mandates that the state legislature must meet at least:
(A) Once a year
(B) Twice a year
(C) Three times a year
(D) Four times a year

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124. When a Bill passed by the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly is presented to the Governor, what is the specific time limit within which the Governor must act (assent, withhold, or return) under the Constitution?
(A) Within a maximum statutory period of 14 days from presentation
(B) Within a maximum statutory period of 30 days from presentation
(C) Within a maximum statutory period of 6 months from presentation
(D) No specific time limit is prescribed.

105. Under Article 80 of the Constitution, who participates in the election of the members of the Rajya Sabha from Rajasthan?
(A) All members of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly including nominated ones.
(B) Elected members of both the Legislative Assembly and Local Bodies.
(C) The general public of Rajasthan voting directly in national elections.
(D) Only the elected MLAs of the Legislative Assembly.

106. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The election of Rajya Sabha members by the state MLAs is conducted in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
Statement II: This system ensures that political parties secure representation in the Rajya Sabha roughly proportional to their numerical strength in the State Assembly.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

107. How many seats are allocated to the state of Rajasthan in the Rajya Sabha, for which the Legislative Assembly serves as the electoral college?
(A) 10
(B) 15
(C) 25
(D) 34

108. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the legislative role of the Rajasthan Assembly concerning Ordinances promulgated by the Governor:
(A) An Ordinance promulgated by the Governor has the exact same legal force and effect as an Act of the State Legislature.
(B) The Governor cannot withdraw an Ordinance once promulgated.
(C) An Ordinance must be mandatorily laid before the Legislative Assembly as soon as the House reassembles.
(D) An Ordinance automatically ceases to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of the Legislature.

109. If the Rajasthan government needs to enact an urgent law while the Legislative Assembly is not in session, it does so through an Ordinance. What is the maximum theoretical lifespan of such an ordinance without being ratified by the Assembly?
(A) Exactly six weeks from reassembly
(B) Exactly six calendar months duration
(C) Six months and six weeks
(D) One full statutory calendar year

110. Find the odd one out among the devices used primarily for seeking information and drawing attention to matters of public importance in the Assembly, rather than enforcing government resignation:
(A) Call Attention Motion
(B) Half-an-hour discussion
(C) No-Confidence Motion
(D) Short duration discussion

111. What is the full form of the initiative 'NeVA', implemented to make the functioning of state legislatures, including Rajasthan, paperless?
(A) National electronic Voting Application
(B) New e-Vision Assembly
(C) National e-Verification of Acts
(D) National e-Vidhan Application

112. Which of the following is a direct measure to enhance transparency and public access to the workings of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly in recent years?
(A) Completely banning all accredited journalists from accessing the press gallery.
(B) Conducting the Question Hour exclusively in closed-door secret sessions.
(C) Live webcasting of Assembly proceedings.
(D) Restricting the formal publication of committee reports indefinitely.

113. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The proceedings of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly are broadcast live on dedicated platforms, allowing citizens to watch their elected representatives.
Statement II: The live broadcasting covers all sittings, including explicitly declared "secret sittings" of the House.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

114. For comparative context, what is the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly

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ANSWERS

1. (C) 200
The Rajasthan Legislative Assembly currently has a sanctioned strength of 200 elected members. This number was fixed at 200 following the sixth general elections held in 1977. Every member represents a single-member territorial constituency across the state. The assembly serves as the unicameral legislative body responsible for enacting state statutes and managing governance in Rajasthan.

2. (B) Article 170
Article 170 of the Constitution of India governs the composition of State Legislative Assemblies. It specifies that each assembly shall consist of not more than 500 and not less than 60 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies. The article also provides provisions regarding the delimitation of constituencies and census population considerations for seat allocation.

3. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Historical seat adjustments in Rajasthan reflected demographic expansion across assembly terms. The first assembly in 1952 had 160 seats, which increased to 176 in the second assembly during 1957. Later, the fourth assembly in 1967 expanded to 184 seats, and the sixth assembly in 1977 reached 200 seats, establishing the modern numerical composition maintained today.

4. (A) 25
Out of the 200 assembly constituencies in Rajasthan, 25 seats are specifically reserved for members belonging to Scheduled Tribes. This constitutional allocation ensures adequate legislative representation for tribal populations residing in districts across the state. Reserved seats are determined based on demographic proportions following periodic delimitation exercises conducted by constitutional authorities under federal regulations.

5. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The total strength of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly has remained at 200 seats since 1977. This freeze was implemented under national legislative reforms, including the 84th Constitutional Amendment Act, which locked state legislative seat numbers based on 1971 census data until post-2026 census figures emerge. Thus, the statutory freezing directly explains why seat counts remain unchanged.

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6. (D) 104th Amendment Act
The 104th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2019 discontinued the constitutional provision for nominating members of the Anglo-Indian community to state legislative assemblies and Parliament. Previously, state governors could nominate one Anglo-Indian member under Article 333 if underrepresented. The amendment ceased this special representation mechanism upon its commencement in January 2020 across all states.

7. (A) I and II only
Rajasthan currently maintains an assembly strength of 200 elected members. Scheduled Castes hold 34 reserved seats, while Scheduled Tribes hold 25 reserved seats. The former constitutional practice allowing governor nominations for Anglo-Indian representatives was abolished under the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act. Consequently, nominations no longer occur, making only the first two statements accurate.

8. (C) Jaisalmer
Jaisalmer is geographically the largest assembly constituency in Rajasthan. Situated in the western Thar Desert region, it covers an extensive area with relatively low population density compared to urban districts. Territorial sizing for constituencies relies on population figures rather than land area, resulting in geographically vast constituencies in desert districts to balance population quotas.

9. (C) 1952, 1962, 1972, 2002
Delimitation Commissions in India are constituted under Delimitation Acts passed by Parliament after population censuses. These commissions were established in 1952, 1962, 1972, and 2002 to readjust constituency boundaries and seat allocations across state legislative assemblies. The historical sequence reflects constitutional

71. (C) Tenth Schedule
The Anti-Defection Law is incorporated in the Tenth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, added by the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1985. It sets out criteria for disqualifying legislators who voluntarily give up political party membership or vote against party whips in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.

72. (C) Two-thirds
Under the Tenth Schedule, modified by the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act in 2003, a party merger is protected from defection disqualification only if at least two-thirds of the legislative party members agree to merge with another political party. This requirement prevents individual floor-crossing while protecting legitimate political party consolidations.

73. (D) The Speaker's decision on defection is subject to judicial review.
Under the Tenth Schedule, the Speaker adjudicates disqualification petitions regarding political defection. Following the landmark Kihoto Hollohan judgment, the Speaker acts as a quasi-judicial tribunal, making their decision subject to judicial review by High Courts and the Supreme Court on grounds of constitutional infirmity or malice.

74. (A) It has statutory recognition with cabinet minister rank and perks.
The Leader of the Opposition in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly enjoys statutory recognition under state law. The post carries salaries, allowances, and administrative privileges equivalent to a Cabinet Minister. This position provides structured parliamentary oversight and ensures formal representation for the primary opposition party within the assembly.

75. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
Opposition leaders have shaped state politics across assembly terms. Jaswant Singh served as the first Leader of Opposition in 1952. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat held the position multiple times before becoming Chief Minister. Vasundhara Raje transitioned from opposition leader to first female Chief Minister, while Gulab Chand Kataria served in recent terms.

76. (B) II and III only
Valid exceptions to defection disqualification include party mergers backed by two-thirds of legislators and presiding officers resigning party membership to maintain impartiality. The old provision recognizing splits by one-third of members was deleted by the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, making statement I invalid under present constitutional provisions.

77. (A) 10% of the total seats (i.e., 20 seats)
To gain formal recognition as the primary opposition party and have its floor leader designated as Leader of the Opposition, a political party in Rajasthan must secure at least 10% of total assembly seats. In a 200-member House, this parliamentary requirement mandates winning a minimum of 20 seats.

78. (C) Disqualification due to unsoundness of mind - Chief Minister
Disqualification of an MLA due to unsoundness of mind or holding an office of profit is decided by the Governor after obtaining the opinion of the Election Commission of India. The Chief Minister has no constitutional authority to decide disqualifications, making the third pair incorrect under constitutional provisions.

79. (D) United Kingdom
The institution of a "Shadow Cabinet" originates from the British Westminster parliamentary system in the United Kingdom. In that system, the main opposition forms a parallel structure to scrutinize individual executive portfolios. This formal arrangement is not officially practiced or recognized within the procedural framework of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.

80. (C) Join a political party after their election.
Under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution, an independent member of the State Legislative Assembly incurs disqualification if they voluntarily join any political party after their election. Voting against bills, abstaining during divisions, or making political criticisms within the House do not trigger defection disqualifications for independent members.

81. (B) Article 194
Article 194 of the Constitution specifies the powers, privileges, and immunities of State Legislatures, their members, and their committees. It guarantees freedom of speech in the legislature and immunity from court proceedings regarding statements made or votes cast in the

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20. (C) He is appointed by the Governor, usually as the senior-most member.
The Pro-tem Speaker is appointed by the Governor to preside over initial sittings of a newly elected assembly until a regular Speaker is chosen. Traditionally, the senior-most elected member is selected for this role. Primary responsibilities include administering the constitutional oath to newly elected members and conducting the official election of the Speaker.

21. (A) Lal Singh Shaktawat
Lal Singh Shaktawat was chosen as the first Deputy Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly during its inaugural term in 1952. He assisted in directing legislative proceedings and performed presiding duties whenever the Speaker was absent. His tenure helped establish early conventions regarding office duties and floor management in the state legislature.

22. (C) I and III only
The Deputy Speaker is elected by assembly members from among themselves and performs presiding duties when the Speaker's office is vacant or during the Speaker's absence. Crucially, the Deputy Speaker is not subordinate to the Speaker; the position is an independent constitutional office responsible directly to the Legislative Assembly as a whole.

23. (B) He sits and votes like any other ordinary member.
When the regular Speaker is presiding over the Legislative Assembly, the Deputy Speaker holds no special presiding authority on the floor. In such situations, the Deputy Speaker functions like any standard elected member, participating in floor debates, speaking on legislative bills, and casting votes in the first instance during divisions.

24. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
State legislatures in India are either bicameral or unicameral. Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra possess bicameral legislatures containing both an Assembly and a Council. Conversely, Rajasthan and Gujarat operate unicameral legislatures consisting solely of a Legislative Assembly. Matching each state to its structural framework accurately reflects these constitutional arrangements.

25. (B) 2012
In April 2012, the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly unanimously passed a resolution under Article 169 seeking the creation of a Legislative Council in the state. This constitutional step aimed to establish a bicameral legislature. The proposal was subsequently transmitted to the Union Government, where federal parliamentary approval remains pending.

26. (A) A majority of total membership and a two-thirds majority of members present and voting.
Article 169 provides the mechanism for creating or abolishing a Legislative Council in a state. The State Assembly must pass a resolution supported by a majority of its total membership and by at least two-thirds of members present and voting. Following this special majority resolution, Union Parliament enacts law to create the second chamber.

27. (C) 66 members
Article 171 specifies that the total strength of a Legislative Council cannot exceed one-third of the total membership of the State Legislative Assembly. For Rajasthan, with an Assembly strength of 200, one-third equals approximately 66 members. Additionally, the Constitution sets a mandatory lower bound of 40 members for any state council.

28. (B) Certifying a bill as a Money Bill when the Speaker is on leave.
The authority to certify a bill as a Money Bill rests strictly with the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. Even when presiding over proceedings during the Speaker's absence, the Deputy Speaker cannot endorse a Money Bill certificate. The office handles general floor management and casting votes, but lacks this exclusive certification power.

29. (A) Parliament of India
Under Article 169 of the Constitution, the ultimate legal authority to create or abolish a Legislative Council resides with the Parliament of India. Although the State Legislative Assembly initiates the process by passing a resolution with a special majority, actual creation takes effect only after Parliament passes enabling legislation to that effect.

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the assembly marked a significant milestone for female political representation in the state.

92. (B) Kamla Beniwal
Kamla Beniwal became the first woman to be appointed as a cabinet minister in the state government of Rajasthan. Appointed as a deputy minister in 1954, she went on to handle major executive portfolios across subsequent decades, pioneering women's executive leadership in state government administration and governance.

93. (A) Sumitra Singh was the first female Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.
Sumitra Singh achieved a landmark political milestone by serving as the first female Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly during the 12th assembly term from 2003 to 2008. Statements denying female Speakership or claiming equal gender representation in 1952 are historically inaccurate regarding the state's legislative history.

94. (C) Panchayati Raj Institutions
The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023 mandates a 33% reservation for women in the Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and the Delhi Assembly. Panchayati Raj Institutions are excluded from this specific amendment because local self-government bodies already feature mandatory constitutional gender reservations under Article 243D introduced in 1992.

95. (C) 1952
The first general elections for the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly took place in early 1952. Following the democratic voting process across territorial constituencies, the inaugural assembly was formally constituted with 160 elected members, holding its first sitting in Sawai Man Singh Town Hall in Jaipur in March 1952.

96. (C) Merger of the state of Ajmer-Merwara into Rajasthan.
The reorganisation of states in November 1956 resulted in the merger of Ajmer-Merwara state into Rajasthan. Prior to this integration, Ajmer-Merwara possessed its own 30-member legislative assembly known as the Dhara Sabha. Combining these seats increased the total strength of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly from 160 to 190.

97. (D) I, II and III
Rajasthan experienced President's Rule under Article 356 on four occasions. The first imposition occurred in 1967 following a post-election impasse. A second proclamation followed in 1977 after central regime changes, and the longest duration took place between 1992 and 1993 after state government dismissal. Thus, all three statements are historically accurate.

98. (D) Sixth Assembly: 1977 – 1985
The tenure pairing for the Sixth Assembly is incorrect. The Sixth Assembly lasted from 1977 to 1980, as it was dissolved prematurely when President's Rule was imposed in April 1980. It did not extend to 1985; rather, the Seventh Assembly functioned from 1980 to 1985 following subsequent fresh state elections.

99. (A) Proclamation of National Emergency under Article 352.
The term of the Fifth Rajasthan Legislative Assembly (1972–1977) was extended beyond its standard five-year duration due to the declaration of National Emergency under Article 352 in June 1975. Parliament passed legislation extending state assembly terms across the country, prolonging the fifth assembly until its eventual dissolution in 1977.

100. (C) 2001
The Rajasthan Legislative Assembly functioned from Sawai Man Singh Town Hall in Jaipur from 1952 until 2001. In March 2001, the assembly officially relocated to its modern, custom-built Vidhan Sabha complex located at Jyoti Nagar, Jaipur. This state-of-the-art facility provides expanded legislative chambers, administrative offices, and modern digital infrastructure.

101. (A) Asking questions during Question Hour and moving motions.
Daily executive accountability is primarily enforced through direct floor mechanisms in the Legislative Assembly. Members scrutinize ministerial decisions by asking starred and unstarred questions during Question Hour, calling attention to pressing issues, moving adjournment motions, and debating administrative performance, ensuring continuous parliamentary oversight over the government.

102. (D) Any MLA who is not a Minister.
In assembly procedure, legislative proposals are classified based on the status of the mover. A bill introduced by any Member of the Legislative Assembly who is not a member of the Council of

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House lapse completely. However, bills passed by the Assembly and awaiting assent from the Governor or President do not lapse. Dissolution terminates the life of the current assembly, requiring newly elected members to consider fresh legislative proposals.

41. (C) Article 199
Article 199 of the Constitution defines a Money Bill for state legislatures. It specifies that a bill is deemed a Money Bill if it contains provisions dealing exclusively with taxation, state borrowing, custody of the Consolidated Fund or Contingency Fund, or public account matters. Article 110 performs this role for federal parliament.

42. (A) I and II only
Money Bills can be introduced only in the Legislative Assembly and require prior recommendation from the Governor under state constitutional procedure. Because Money Bills involve government finances and revenue expenditure, they are introduced exclusively by ministers representing the executive government, making private member introductions impermissible under assembly rules.

43. (B) The Legislative Assembly is bound to accept the amendments recommended by the Legislative Council.
In states with bicameral legislatures, the Legislative Council holds limited authority over Money Bills. It must return the bill within 14 days with recommendations. The Legislative Assembly retains total authority to accept or reject any or all recommendations made by the Council, ensuring assembly dominance in financial legislation.

44. (B) Annual Financial Statement
Under Article 202 of the Constitution, the state budget is formally presented to the Legislative Assembly under the official title of "Annual Financial Statement". This document details estimated receipts and expenditure of the state government for the upcoming financial year, presented by the Finance Minister on behalf of the Governor.

45. (A) III, II, I, IV
Enactment of the budget in the State Assembly follows four sequential stages. First is the presentation of the budget by the Finance Minister. Next, general discussion occurs on financial policies. Third, voting on demands for grants takes place. Finally, the Appropriation Bill is passed to authorize withdrawals from state funds.

46. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Cut motions are legislative tools used during budget debates. A Policy Cut seeks to reduce a demand to Re 1 to express disapproval of underlying policy. An Economy Cut reduces expenditure by a specific lump sum. A Token Cut reduces grants by Rs 100 to voice specific grievances, while Vote on Account grants advance interim funds.

47. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Under Article 199, the Speaker's determination of whether a legislative proposal constitutes a Money Bill is final and conclusive. While the Speaker must endorse a formal certificate on the bill when sending it to the Governor, this procedural endorsement does not explain why final authority was originally vested in the Speaker.

48. (C) An advance grant to cover state expenditure pending the budget's enactment.
A Vote on Account is an advance grant authorized by the Legislative Assembly to meet government expenditure for part of the financial year. This mechanism ensures continuous public funding for essential services while the complete state budget and demands for grants undergo formal legislative evaluation, debate, and final enactment.

49. (B) The Council of Ministers must resign.
Defeat of the state budget or any financial legislation in the Legislative Assembly indicates loss of legislative majority support. Because executive governance relies on collective responsibility under Article 164, the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers must tender their resignation to the Governor if financial proposals are rejected by the House.

50. (D) Salaries of the Ministers of the State Cabinet
Expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State is non-votable by the Assembly. Charged items include salaries of the Governor, High Court Judges, and the Assembly Speaker. However, cabinet ministers' salaries are voted

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upon annually by the legislature during routine budgetary approvals, placing them outside non-votable charged expenditure categories.

51. (A) A Starred Question requires an oral answer in the House and allows supplementary questions.
In assembly proceedings, a Starred Question is designated with an asterisk and requires an oral response on the floor from the concerned minister. Members can ask immediate supplementary questions following the oral reply. Unstarred Questions, by contrast, require written answers, and no verbal supplementary questions can follow them.

52. (C) Starred Question - Requires an oral answer.
A Starred Question requires an oral answer on the floor of the Assembly and allows members to ask supplementary questions. Short Notice Questions require notice shorter than ten days, Unstarred Questions receive written responses without supplementaries, and questions to private members relate strictly to bills or motions under their charge.

53. (A) Immediately after the Question Hour
Zero Hour is an informal procedural mechanism in Indian parliamentary practice. It commences immediately after the conclusion of Question Hour and lasts until the regular listed agenda of the House is taken up. During Zero Hour, assembly members raise urgent matters of public importance without providing prior formal notice.

54. (B) I, II and IV
Standing Committees are permanent bodies constituted periodically, whereas Ad hoc Committees are temporary and dissolve after fulfilling assigned tasks. The Estimates Committee is the largest financial committee. However, the Public Accounts Committee is a permanent Standing Committee rather than an Ad hoc Committee, making statement III incorrect while others remain valid.

55. (C) Four
The Rajasthan Legislative Assembly operates four primary Financial Committees to enforce financial accountability over state funds. These include the Public Accounts Committee, Committee on Public Undertakings, Estimates Committee 'A', and Estimates Committee 'B'. These permanent standing committees examine state expenditure, financial reports, and administrative efficiency on behalf of the House.

56. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Assembly committees perform specialized supervisory duties. The Public Accounts Committee examines CAG audit reports. Estimates Committees 'A' and 'B' recommend policy alternatives to ensure administrative economy. The Committee on Public Undertakings scrutinizes state corporation performance, while the Business Advisory Committee allocates time for floor debates and legislative business.

57. (D) To ask an urgent public question with shorter notice than prescribed.
A Short Notice Question relates to a matter of urgent public importance and is submitted with notice shorter than the standard ten clear days required for ordinary questions. If accepted by the Speaker and concerned minister, it is answered orally in the House, followed by immediate supplementary questions.

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58. (A) The Speaker is ex-officio chairman of the Business Advisory and Rules Committees.
In the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, the Speaker serves as ex-officio Chairman of key committees, including the Business Advisory Committee and Rules Committee. This structure ensures authoritative guidance over parliamentary scheduling and procedural rules. Chairmen for other financial and standing committees are appointed separately by the Speaker from assembly members.

59. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Zero Hour is an indigenous Indian innovation in legislative procedure, developed during the 1960s. However, it is an informal device that is not formally recognized or defined in the official Rules of Procedure of the Assembly. Because rules do not explicitly mention Zero Hour, the reason given is incorrect.

60. (B) Committee on Subordinate Legislation
The Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committees, and Committee on Public Undertakings function specifically as Financial Committees in the Rajasthan Assembly. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation, however, is a non-financial legislative scrutiny committee that checks whether delegated rules, regulations,

and bylaws framed by executive departments conform to parent statutes.

61. (B) 15 members
The Public Accounts Committee of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly consists of 15 members. Members are elected annually by the assembly from amongst its elected representatives using the system of proportional representation by single transferable vote. This committee structure maintains balanced representation across legislative parties while examining state financial accounts.

62. (C) I and III only
The Public Accounts Committee scrutinizes CAG audit reports concerning state accounts and, by parliamentary convention, its Chairman is chosen from opposition ranks. Members are elected by the Assembly using proportional representation rather than nominated by the Chief Minister, making the second statement incorrect while the first and third remain accurate.

63. (D) The Speaker of the Assembly
The Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly has the statutory authority to appoint the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. The appointment is made from amongst the elected members of the committee. By established parliamentary convention, the Speaker selects a senior member belonging to the primary opposition party.

64. (C) 40 members (one-fifth of the total strength)
To move a No-Confidence Motion in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, written notice must be supported by at least 40 members, representing one-fifth of the total 200 assembly seats. This threshold ensures that motions challenging the government's mandate reflect substantial legislative backing before formal floor debate and voting commence.

65. (B) It can be moved only in the Legislative Assembly.
A No-Confidence Motion can be introduced only in the directly elected Legislative Assembly because the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to this House under Article 164. Unlike a Censure Motion, it targets the entire ministry without specifying detailed grounds and causes complete cabinet resignation if passed by majority vote.

66. (D) If elected minister, he retains his committee seat.
Members of financial committees are elected annually from the Assembly by single transferable vote. Ministers are explicitly barred from election to preserve committee independence from executive influence. If a committee member is subsequently appointed as a state minister, they automatically cease to be a member of that committee.

67. (A) I, II and IV
A Censure Motion states specific grounds and can target individual ministers without requiring immediate government resignation upon passage. Conversely, a No-Confidence Motion challenges the government's overall legislative majority and forces entire cabinet resignation if passed. Statement III is incorrect because censure motions do not legally compel government resignation.

68. (A) II, IV, I, III
Moving a No-Confidence Motion follows strict procedural steps: first, a member submits written notice to the Assembly Secretary; second, the Speaker reads the motion to the House; third, leave is granted if requisite member support rises; finally, detailed debate occurs followed by decisive voting on the floor.

69. (A) Its recommendations are advisory and not binding on the state.
A major limitation of the Public Accounts Committee is that its findings and recommendations are purely advisory. It acts as an ex-post-facto auditing body evaluating expenditure already incurred. The committee lacks executive authority to stop expenditure, alter budget policies, or enforce direct legal penalties against executive officials.

70. (D) Motion of Thanks
Adjournment, Censure, and No-Confidence Motions are formal devices used by members to highlight executive failures or challenge government majority. Conversely, the Motion of Thanks is moved to debate and adopt the Governor's address outlining government policy achievements, serving to endorse rather than criticize state administrative programs.

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30. (C) Parliament has not passed a law to establish it despite the state's resolution.
Rajasthan currently functions with a unicameral legislature because the Union Parliament has not enacted legislation approving the creation of a Legislative Council. Although the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly passed a statutory resolution in 2012 requesting a second chamber, parliamentary approval and central legislation required under Article 169 remain pending.

31. (C) Six months
Article 174 of the Constitution mandates that the Governor shall summon the State Legislature from time to time. However, the gap between the last sitting of one session and the date appointed for the first sitting of the next session must not exceed six months. Consequently, the assembly must meet at least twice annually.

32. (C) Adjournment sine die
Adjournment sine die terminates a sitting of the Legislative Assembly without appointing a specific date or time for the next meeting. This power is exercised by the presiding officer of the House. It differs from simple adjournment, which specifies a return date, and prorogation, which formally ends an entire legislative session.

33. (A) Article 174
Article 174 of the Indian Constitution grants authority to the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the State Legislative Assembly. The Governor exercises these functions on the advice of the Council of Ministers led by the Chief Minister, ensuring that no more than six months elapse between consecutive sessions of the legislature.

34. (D) At the commencement of the first session after each general election and of each year.
Article 176 provides for a special address by the Governor. The Governor addresses the Legislative Assembly at the commencement of the first session after each general election and at the start of the first session of each calendar year. The address outlines executive policies and legislative priorities prepared by the state cabinet.

35. (A) III, I, II, IV
The passage of an Ordinary Bill involves distinct sequential stages. First Reading entails introduction and gazette publication. Second Reading begins with general discussions on principles, followed by clause-by-clause scrutiny and voting. Third Reading consists of the final vote on passing the bill as a whole, completing the assembly's formal legislative process.

36. (C) He may amend the bill himself and pass it directly into law.
Under Article 200 of the Constitution, the Governor has specific executive options upon receiving a bill passed by the Assembly: granting assent, withholding assent, returning non-money bills for reconsideration, or reserving bills for the President. The Governor has no constitutional authority to directly alter bill text or unilaterally enact state legislation.

37. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 200 empowers the Governor to reserve bills for Presidential consideration. Reservation is mandatory if a bill derogates from High Court powers, threatening its constitutional status. Because the state bill directly impacts judicial authority, the constitutional obligation to preserve high court independence directly justifies reserving the bill for the President's examination.

38. (D) Joint sitting of both Houses
Unlike Parliament, state legislatures have no constitutional provision for joint sittings to resolve deadlocks over ordinary bills between the Assembly and Council. If a disagreement arises, the Legislative Assembly's decision ultimately prevails after specified timeframes expire, reflecting the constitutional supremacy of the directly elected assembly in state legislative matters.

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39. (B) Prorogation
Prorogation is an executive power exercised exclusively by the Governor under Article 174 to terminate an entire legislative session. In contrast, adjournment, adjournment sine die, and member suspensions are procedural tools exercised within the House by the Speaker to manage daily sittings and maintain order during parliamentary proceedings.

40. (C) A bill pending in the Assembly lapses upon its dissolution.
Upon dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, all pending business including bills pending in the

House, protecting legislative independence from executive and judicial interference.

82. (A) I, II and III
Collective privileges belong to the Legislative Assembly as a corporate body, including publishing proceedings, excluding strangers, and punishing privilege breaches. Exemption from jury service during sessions is an individual privilege belonging to members personal capacity. Thus, statements I, II, and III represent collective privileges of the legislative house.

83. (C) 40 days before and after the session
Members of the Legislative Assembly enjoy statutory immunity from arrest in civil cases during an active session of the House, as well as for 40 days before its commencement and 40 days after its conclusion. This privilege ensures unhindered legislative attendance, though it does not extend to criminal offences or preventive detention.

84. (C) The Lok Sabha can use a joint sitting for Ordinary Bills, whereas an Assembly cannot.
At the federal level, deadlocks between the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha over Ordinary Bills are resolved through joint sittings under Article 108. At the state level, no constitutional provision exists for joint sittings; the Legislative Assembly's will ultimately prevails if disagreement occurs with a Legislative Council.

85. (A) Assembly represents state constituencies; Lok Sabha represents national citizens.
The State Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha both consist of directly elected representatives. However, they differ in geographic scope: the State Assembly represents localized territorial constituencies focused on intra-state governance, whereas Lok Sabha represents national electoral constituencies tasked with federal governance, legislation, and national policymaking across the country.

86. (D) An MLA cannot be arrested under the Preventive Detention Act while the assembly is in session.
Parliamentary privileges grant freedom from arrest in civil matters during assembly sessions and surrounding 40-day windows. However, this immunity does not cover criminal charges, law enforcement detentions, or actions under the Preventive Detention Act. Members remain subject to preventive detention and criminal prosecution under standard statutory procedures.

87. (B) By a simple majority of members present and voting.
When a federal Constitutional Amendment Bill passed by Parliament requires ratification by state legislatures under Article 368, the State Legislative Assembly ratifies it by passing a resolution supported by a simple majority of members present and voting. A special majority or absolute majority is not required at the state level.

88. (C) General policies and actions of the State Chief Minister.
Discussions regarding judicial conduct of High Court or Supreme Court judges are constitutionally prohibited in state assemblies under Article 211. Similarly, central defense policies fall under exclusive federal jurisdiction. Conversely, government policy and administrative actions of the State Chief Minister represent core legislative oversight matters actively debated in the Assembly.

89. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Article 170 sets constitutional bounds for assembly strength, establishing a maximum limit of 500 members and a minimum limit of 60 members. Rajasthan's fixed numerical strength of 200 seats falls comfortably within this constitutional band, making both statement I regarding constitutional parameters and statement II regarding Rajasthan's compliance accurate.

90. (A) The Assembly can completely prohibit the publication of its proceedings.
When the Legislative Assembly holds a secret sitting, access to floor proceedings is restricted, and the House possesses exclusive constitutional authority to prohibit public reporting or publication of its debates. Disclosing or printing proceedings of a secret sitting without authorization from the presiding Speaker constitutes a breach of privilege.

91. (B) Yashoda Devi
Yashoda Devi holds the historical distinction of being the first female Member of the Legislative Assembly in Rajasthan. Elected in a 1953 by-election representing the Banswara constituency from the Praja Socialist Party, her entry into

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mandates requiring electoral boundary revisions following census data publications across major decades.

10. (B) 25 years
Article 173 of the Constitution prescribes qualifications for election to state legislatures. To be eligible for a seat in the Legislative Assembly, an individual must be a citizen of India and at least 25 years of age. A higher minimum age of 30 years applies specifically to Legislative Council membership in bicameral state legislatures.

11. (B) 5 years
Under Article 172 of the Constitution, the normal duration of a State Legislative Assembly is five years from the date appointed for its first meeting. Expiration of this five-year period operates as automatic dissolution of the House. However, the assembly can be dissolved earlier by the governor or extended during a declared national emergency.

12. (B) One year at a time
During an active proclamation of National Emergency under Article 352, Parliament may extend the normal five-year term of a State Legislative Assembly by law. The term can be extended for a period not exceeding one year at a time. Furthermore, any such extension cannot continue beyond six months after the emergency proclamation has ceased.

13. (A) Governor
Article 174 of the Constitution vests the authority to dissolve the State Legislative Assembly in the Governor. While exercising this power before the standard five-year tenure expires, the Governor acts on the advice of the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers, provided the ministry maintains majority support within the legislative house.

14. (C) The Legislative Council is also dissolved along with the Assembly.
Dissolution applies strictly to the Legislative Assembly and terminates its term, requiring new elections. In states with bicameral legislatures, the Legislative Council is a permanent body not subject to dissolution; instead, one-third of its members retire every two years. Unicameral systems do not have a second chamber, making council dissolution conceptually invalid.

15. (D) Narottam Lal Joshi
Narottam Lal Joshi served as the first Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly following the inaugural state elections. He held this presiding office from 1952 to 1957 during the first assembly term. His leadership established foundational parliamentary rules, procedural standards, and administrative precedents for conducting legislative business in the newly unified state of Rajasthan.

16. (B) I and III only
The Speaker determines whether a bill is a Money Bill and adjudicates anti-defection cases under the Tenth Schedule. Joint sittings are not constitutionally provided at the state level. Additionally, the Speaker does not hold office at the Chief Minister's pleasure, as removal requires a specific resolution passed by a majority of assembly members.

17. (B) The Deputy Speaker of the Assembly
Under Article 179 of the Constitution, a member holding office as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly may resign by writing under their hand. The resignation letter must be addressed directly to the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly. Conversely, if the Deputy Speaker resigns, their resignation letter must be formally addressed to the Speaker.

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18. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The presiding officer of the Assembly refrains from voting during initial proceedings on legislative matters to uphold political neutrality. A vote is cast by the Speaker only when votes are tied equally between opposing sides. This tie-breaking exercise, known as a casting vote, preserves administrative impartiality while ensuring decisive legislative outcomes when deadlock occurs.

19. (A) Absence from Assembly meetings for 30 days without leave
A seat becomes vacant if a member is absent without permission for 60 consecutive days, not 30 days. Resignation, disqualification under anti-defection provisions, or election to Parliament automatically creates a vacancy in the assembly. Therefore, 30 days of unauthorized absence falls short of the statutory period required to declare a seat vacant.

Ministers is defined as a Private Member's Bill, regardless of their ruling party or opposition affiliation.

103. (B) 60 days
Parliamentary commissions and procedural guidelines recommend that state legislatures of Rajasthan's size meet for a minimum of 60 sitting days per calendar year. This benchmark aims to ensure adequate legislative debate, budgetary scrutiny, and executive accountability, although actual sitting days often fall short of this recommended standard.

104. (C) Archiving debates and questions digitally towards a paperless system.
Digitalization initiatives in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly focus on modernizing parliamentary operations by archiving debates, digitizing question notices, and transitioning floor documents onto online portals. These technical measures enhance administrative efficiency and legislative transparency while progressively moving towards paperless assembly proceedings under national e-governance frameworks.

105. (D) Only the elected MLAs of the Legislative Assembly.
Under Article 80 of the Constitution, representatives of states in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of the State Legislative Assembly. Nominated members of the Assembly and members of local bodies do not participate, ensuring that federal council representatives derive their mandate directly from elected state legislators.

106. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Rajya Sabha elections held within state assemblies utilize the single transferable vote system under proportional representation rules. This voting mechanism ensures that political parties secure council seats in proportion to their relative numerical strength in the State Legislative Assembly, rendering both statement I regarding procedure and statement II regarding outcome correct.

107. (A) 10
The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution allocates seats in the Rajya Sabha to states based on demographic criteria. Rajasthan is assigned 10 seats in the Rajya Sabha. The 200 elected members of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly constitute the electoral college that periodically elects these 10 federal representatives to Parliament.

108. (B) The Governor cannot withdraw an Ordinance once promulgated.
Under Article 213, an Ordinance promulgated by the Governor has the same legal force as an Act of the state legislature. However, the Governor retains full executive authority to withdraw an Ordinance at any time before it lapses or receives legislative action, making the claim of non-withdrawability legally incorrect.

109. (C) Six months and six weeks
Under Article 213, an Ordinance issued by the Governor must be placed before the Assembly when it reassembles and ceases to operate six weeks from reassembly. Since the maximum allowed gap between assembly sessions is six months, the maximum theoretical lifespan of an unratified ordinance is six months and six weeks.

110. (C) No-Confidence Motion
Calling Attention Motions, half-an-hour discussions, and short duration discussions are procedural tools used to seek information and debate urgent matters of public importance. A No-Confidence Motion, however, is specifically designed to test the government's majority and forces the complete resignation of the ministry if passed by the House.

111. (D) National e-Vidhan Application
NeVA stands for National e-Vidhan Application. It is a Mission Mode Project under the Digital India theme aimed at digitizing operations across state legislative bodies, including the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly. The application transforms traditional paper-based legislative workflows into streamlined, paperless digital environments accessible to legislators and citizens alike.

112. (C) Live webcasting of Assembly proceedings.
Live webcasting of proceedings in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly serves as a direct measure to promote democratic transparency and public access. Broadcasting floor debates, question hours, and legislative discussions allows citizens to observe their elected representatives' performance, enhancing parliamentary accountability and public engagement with state governance.

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19. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court.
(A) It hears civil appeals against final judgments rendered by District Courts.
(B) It hears appeals against capital punishment sentences passed by Sessions Courts.
(C) It exercises appellate jurisdiction over specialized statutory tribunals in the state.
(D) A Sessions Court death sentence requires no High Court confirmation.

20. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The writ jurisdiction of the High Court under Article 226 is wider than that of the Supreme Court under Article 32.
Reason (R): The High Court can issue writs not only for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights but also for the enforcement of ordinary legal rights.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

21. Which of the following writs can be issued to prevent an inferior court or tribunal from exceeding its jurisdiction?
(A) Quo Warranto
(B) Mandamus
(C) Prohibition
(D) Habeas Corpus

22. In the context of the supervisory jurisdiction of the High Court under Article 227, choose the most appropriate answer.
(A) It includes administrative and judicial superintendence over territorial courts and tribunals.
(B) It is strictly limited to administrative superintendence over ordinary subordinate courts in the state.
(C) It extends to military tribunals and courts established under laws relating to the Armed Forces.
(D) It empowers the High Court to modify or alter the fundamental rights guaranteed to citizens.

23. Identify the correct pair matching the type of jurisdiction with its description.
(A) Original Jurisdiction - Hearing appeals arising from subordinate trial courts
(B) Appellate Jurisdiction - Power to try cases and punish for court contempt
(C) Advisory Jurisdiction - High Court tendering legal advice to the Governor
(D) Supervisory Jurisdiction - Control over lower courts and tribunals

24. Consider the following statements regarding Article 226 of the Constitution:
I. It is a Fundamental Right in itself.
II. It allows the High Court to issue writs to any person or authority within its territorial jurisdiction.
III. It can be suspended during the proclamation of a National Emergency under Article 359.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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25. Under Article 32, a person can approach the Supreme Court directly. How does Article 226 compare in terms of accessibility?
(A) Article 226 makes it mandatory to approach the District Court before the High Court.
(B) Article 226 allows appeals only from the Supreme Court.
(C) Article 226 gives a discretionary power to the High Court to grant relief.
(D) Article 226 restricts citizens from seeking relief against state authorities.

26. Which of the following districts falls under the territorial jurisdiction of the Jaipur Bench of the Rajasthan High Court?
(A) Jodhpur
(B) Udaipur
(C) Bikaner
(D) Kota

27. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Writ
P. Habeas Corpus
Q. Mandamus
R. Quo Warranto
S. Certiorari
List II: Literal Meaning
1. By what authority or warrant
2. To be certified or to be informed
3. We command

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constitutionally required to assemble and meet at least twice a year.

124. (D) No specific time limit is prescribed.
Article 200 of the Constitution outlines the Governor's options regarding bills passed by the assembly, but it sets no explicit statutory deadline within which assent, withholding, or reservation must occur. Because no precise time period is constitutionally mandated, the Governor operates without a fixed legislative timeframe when receiving bills.

125. (A) The Governor
Under Article 267 of the Constitution, the Contingency Fund of Rajasthan is placed at the disposal of the Governor. This fund enables the executive to make immediate advance withdrawals to meet urgent, unforeseen state expenditures pending formal legislative authorization and subsequent appropriation approval by the Legislative Assembly.

126. (C) The Speaker of the Assembly
Paragraph 5 of the Tenth Schedule provides an exemption for any member elected as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the Assembly. To maintain political neutrality while presiding over the House, they may voluntarily give up party membership or refrain from rejoining without incurring disqualification under the Anti-Defection Law.

127. (D) The Committee of Privileges
The Committee of Privileges functions as a semi-judicial body within the Legislative Assembly. It examines cases involving alleged breaches of parliamentary privileges, contempt of the House, or violations of member rights. The committee investigates facts, summons witnesses, and recommends corrective penalties or formal actions to the Assembly.

128. (C) 2013 Assembly Elections
In the 2013 Rajasthan Legislative Assembly elections, the Bharatiya Janata Party achieved a historic electoral record by winning 163 out of the total 200 assembly seats. This victory represents the highest single-party seat total secured by any political party in the history of the Rajasthan State Assembly.

129. (B) Tara Bhandari
While Sumitra Singh served as the first female Speaker, Tara Bhandari holds the distinction of being the first woman elected as Deputy Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly. She served in this constitutional presiding role from 1998 to 2003 during the eleventh legislative assembly term in Rajasthan.

130. (D) 10 members or one-tenth of total members, whichever is higher.
Article 189 of the Constitution specifies that the quorum required to constitute a sitting of the Legislative Assembly is 10 members or one-tenth of the total membership of the House, whichever number is higher. In Rajasthan's 200-member assembly, at least 20 members must be present to conduct official business.

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(D) Judicial Magistrate First Class, Court of Session, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Judicial Magistrate Second Class

36. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the distinction between a District Judge and a Sessions Judge.
(A) The Sessions Judge can execute a death sentence without High Court confirmation.
(B) The exact same judicial officer performs dual functions as District Judge and Sessions Judge.
(C) While adjudicating civil disputes, the judicial officer is designated as the District Judge.
(D) While trying criminal offences, the judicial officer is designated as the Sessions Judge.

37. Which Article of the Indian Constitution ensures the separation of the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State?
(A) Article 44
(B) Article 50
(C) Article 51
(D) Article 227

38. The appointment, posting, and promotion of District Judges in a State are made by the:
(A) Governor in consultation with the High Court
(B) Chief Justice of the High Court acting independently
(C) President of India upon executive recommendations
(D) State Public Service Commission through open exams

39. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The High Court has full administrative control over all subordinate courts in the state.
Reason (R): Article 235 vests the control over district courts and courts subordinate thereto, including the posting and promotion of persons in the judicial service, in the High Court.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

40. The Family Courts Act, which led to the establishment of Family Courts in Rajasthan to promote conciliation and secure speedy settlement of disputes relating to marriage and family affairs, was enacted in which year?
(A) 1976
(B) 1984
(C) 1995
(D) 2005

41. Which of the following statements about Family Courts is correct?
(A) Legal practitioners have an absolute right to represent parties in a Family Court.
(B) Family Courts strictly follow the rigid rules of evidence and procedure outlined in the CPC and Evidence Act.
(C) The primary objective of the Family Court is to promote conciliation and secure a speedy settlement.
(D) Appeals against Family Court orders lie directly to the Supreme Court.

42. What is the fundamental characteristic of an award passed by a Lok Adalat?
(A) It can be challenged through an appeal in the High Court within a period of 30 days.
(B) It serves merely as an advisory document and carries no binding legal enforceability.
(C) It must be formally reviewed and confirmed by the District Judge to become legally valid.
(D) It is a binding civil court decree with no appeal.

43. Consider the following statements regarding Lok Adalats:
I. They have the jurisdiction to compromise and settle disputes which are pending before any court.
II. They can settle matters at the pre-litigation stage.
III. Non-compoundable criminal offences can also be settled in Lok Adalats if both parties agree.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

44. In which state was the first Lok Adalat camp held in India (in 1982) as a voluntary and conciliatory agency before receiving statutory status?
(A) Rajasthan

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(B) A central legislative enactment passed by the Parliament of India
(C) A binding constitutional judgment of the Supreme Court of India
(D) A Presidential Order under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956

11. Which of the following is not a constitutional qualification for appointment as a Judge of a High Court in India?
(A) He must have attained the age of 35 years.
(B) He must be a citizen of India.
(C) He must have held a judicial office in the territory of India for at least ten years.
(D) He must have been an advocate of a High Court for at least ten years.

12. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Constitutional Article
P. Article 214
Q. Article 217
R. Article 219
S. Article 222
List II: Subject Matter
1. Oath or affirmation by Judges of High Courts
2. Transfer of a Judge from one High Court to another
3. High Courts for States
4. Appointment and conditions of the office of a Judge of a High Court
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

13. Which constitutional authority has the power to transfer a Judge from the Rajasthan High Court to another High Court?
(A) The Chief Justice of India acting in their sole judicial capacity
(B) The President, after consulting the Chief Justice of India
(C) The Governor of Rajasthan acting on the advice of the State Cabinet
(D) The Union Minister of Law and Justice on executive recommendation

14. Under the collegium system, the proposal for the appointment of a High Court Judge is generally initiated by:
(A) The Chief Justice of the concerned High Court
(B) The Governor of the State acting on executive advice
(C) The Chief Minister of the State through the Ministry
(D) The Chief Justice of India through the apex collegium

15. What is the original jurisdiction of the High Court in the context of state legislative elections?
(A) The High Court lacks original jurisdiction over state election disputes.
(B) Election petitions must be instituted first in the competent District Court.
(C) It can directly hear election petitions regarding MLA elections.
(D) Only the Supreme Court holds jurisdiction over state legislative elections.

16. Consider the following statements regarding the appointment of High Court Judges:
I. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State.
II. For appointing other judges, the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court is always consulted.
III. The recommendations of the collegium are binding on the President if reiterated.
IV. A distinguished jurist can be appointed directly as a High Court Judge.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II and III only

17. The writ jurisdiction of the Rajasthan High Court is defined under which Article of the Constitution of India?
(A) Article 32
(B) Article 136
(C) Article 226
(D) Article 227

18. Which writ is issued by a High Court to a person who has detained another unlawfully, directing them to produce the detainee before the court?
(A) Mandamus
(B) Habeas Corpus
(C) Prohibition
(D) Certiorari

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(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

53. Who acts as the Chairman of the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA)?
(A) The District Magistrate (Collector)
(B) The Superintendent of Police
(C) The District Judge
(D) The Chief Judicial Magistrate

54. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority (RSLSA).
(A) Highest appellate court for state criminal cases.
(B) Responsible for organizing and conducting Lok Adalats across the state.
(C) Engaged in organizing extensive legal literacy and awareness camps.
(D) Authorized to provide free legal services and aid to eligible persons.

55. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: A person whose annual income exceeds ₹3,000,000 is generally entitled to free legal aid in Rajasthan under the general income criteria.
Statement II: Victims of mass disasters, ethnic violence, or natural calamities are entitled to free legal aid irrespective of their income.
In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

56. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Free legal aid is an essential component of the right to life and personal liberty guaranteed under Article 21.
Reason (R): The Supreme Court of India in the Hussainara Khatoon case held that a fair trial implies access to legal representation for the accused.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

57. What is the fundamental purpose of the Taluk Legal Services Committee?
(A) To frame and enact local administrative regulations for rural panchayat bodies.
(B) To hear and adjudicate formal appeals against orders of the District Legal Services Authority.
(C) To provide legal services and awareness at the taluk level.
(D) To conduct recruitment and appoint civil judicial officers for the taluk courts.

58. Find the odd one out in terms of eligibility for free legal aid under standard guidelines.
(A) A person in judicial custody
(B) A victim of human trafficking
(C) A mentally ill or disabled person
(D) A multinational corporate entity

59. Arrange the following Legal Services Authorities in descending order of their hierarchy (highest to lowest jurisdiction):
1. District Legal Services Authority
2. National Legal Services Authority
3. Taluk Legal Services Committee
4. State Legal Services Authority

Choose the correct order from the options given below:
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2

60. How can a Judge of a High Court be removed from office before the expiry of their tenure?
(A) By an executive order issued directly by the Chief Minister of the State.
(B) By the President after a Parliamentary special majority address.
(C) By the Governor following a resolution passed by the State Legislative Assembly.
(D) By a unilateral administrative order passed by the Chief Justice of India.

61. Under the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968, what are the constitutional grounds for the removal of a High Court Judge?
(A) Inefficiency and corruption
(B) Proved misbehaviour or incapacity
(C) Violation of the Constitution and moral turpitude

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4. You may have the body
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

28. What is the fundamental difference between the writ of Certiorari and the writ of Prohibition?
(A) Prohibition is issued against administrative authorities, whereas Certiorari is restricted exclusively to private non-statutory bodies.
(B) Prohibition prevents jurisdictional excess during proceedings, while Certiorari quashes completed orders.
(C) Certiorari cannot be issued by any State High Court under Article 226, but only by the Supreme Court under Article 32.
(D) Prohibition is meant solely to enforce fundamental rights, whereas Certiorari functions only to enforce statutory legal rights.

29. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: A writ of Mandamus can be issued against a private individual or a purely private company to perform a public duty.
Statement II: A writ of Mandamus cannot be issued against the President of India or the Governor of a State for the exercise of their official duties.
In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

30. Which court is considered the highest judicial authority at the district level for civil and criminal matters?
(A) District and Sessions Court
(B) The State High Court acting in its appellate capacity
(C) The Chief Judicial Magistrate Court at the district level
(D) The Family Court established under state legislation

31. What is the minimum number of years an advocate must have practiced to be eligible for direct recruitment as a District Judge under Article 233?
(A) 5 years
(B) 7 years
(C) 10 years
(D) 12 years

32. Consider the following statements regarding the subordinate judiciary in Rajasthan:
I. Appointments of persons to the judicial service of the state other than district judges are made by the Governor.
II. Such appointments are made after consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the High Court.
III. Administrative control over district courts and subordinate courts vests in the State Government.
IV. The District Judge possesses both original and appellate jurisdiction in civil matters.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II and IV only

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33. Find the odd one out among the following designations in the subordinate judiciary.
(A) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(B) Judicial Magistrate First Class
(C) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(D) Additional Sessions Judge

34. What is the maximum sentence of imprisonment that a Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM) can legally pass?
(A) 3 years
(B) 7 years
(C) 10 years
(D) Life Imprisonment

35. Which of the following represents the correct hierarchical order of criminal courts at the district level, from highest to lowest?
(A) Court of Session, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Judicial Magistrate First Class, Judicial Magistrate Second Class
(B) Chief Judicial Magistrate, Court of Session, Judicial Magistrate First Class, Judicial Magistrate Second Class
(C) Court of Session, Judicial Magistrate First Class, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Judicial Magistrate Second Class

CHAPTER 15
High Court of Rajasthan

1. On which date was the High Court of Rajasthan inaugurated?
(A) 26 January 1950
(B) 29 August 1949
(C) 1 November 1956
(D) 15 August 1947

2. Which of the following former princely states of Rajasthan did not have its own High Court prior to the integration of the state?
(A) Jodhpur
(B) Jaisalmer
(C) Jaipur
(D) Bikaner

3. Who among the following was appointed as the first Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court?
(A) Justice K.N. Wanchoo
(B) Justice Kailash Nath Katju
(C) Justice J.M. Panchal
(D) Justice Kamala Kant Verma

4. Identify the correct statement regarding the establishment of the Rajasthan High Court.
(A) Established under the Rajasthan High Court Ordinance, 1949.
(B) Established under a constitutional amendment enacted in 1950.
(C) Established by a direct order of the Supreme Court of India.
(D) Established through the States Reorganisation Act of 1956.

5. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The sanctioned strength of judges in the Rajasthan High Court is currently 50.
Statement II: The strength of judges in a High Court is fixed by the Constitution of India and cannot be altered by the President.
In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

6. Who administers the oath of office to a Judge of the Rajasthan High Court?
(A) The Governor of Rajasthan
(B) The President of India
(C) The Chief Justice of India
(D) The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court

7. According to the Constitution of India, what is the retirement age for a Judge of a High Court?
(A) 60 years
(B) 62 years
(C) 65 years
(D) 70 years

8. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The principal seat of the Rajasthan High Court is located at Jodhpur.
Reason (R): The B.R. Patel Committee recommended locating the High Court at Jodhpur to balance the administrative and political importance of Jaipur as the capital.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. In which year was the Jaipur Bench of the Rajasthan High Court abolished on the recommendation of the Satyanarayan Rao Committee?
(A) 1956
(B) 1958
(C) 1966
(D) 1977

10. By which legal instrument was the Jaipur Bench of the Rajasthan High Court revived in 1977?
(A) A statutory enactment passed by the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly

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(B) Gujarat
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Uttar Pradesh

45. Which of the following alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms generally requires a neutral third party to facilitate communication and help parties reach a mutually acceptable agreement without imposing a decision?
(A) Arbitration
(B) Mediation
(C) Litigation
(D) Adjudication

46. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: ADR Mechanism
P. Arbitration
Q. Conciliation
R. Mediation
S. Lok Adalat
List II: Feature
1. Statutory forum under Legal Services Authorities Act for amicable settlement
2. Neutral third party renders a binding award based on evidence and law
3. Neutral third party actively suggests settlement options and proposals
4. Neutral third party facilitates dialogue without evaluating the merits or proposing solutions
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

47. The Legal Services Authorities Act, under which NALSA, RSLSA, and DLSAs were constituted, was enacted in which year?
(A) 1987
(B) 1993
(C) 1999
(D) 2002

48. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Permanent Lok Adalats have been set up under Section 22B of the Legal Services Authorities Act specifically to deal with disputes related to public utility services.
Statement II: A Permanent Lok Adalat cannot decide a dispute on merits if the parties fail to reach a conciliation agreement.
In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

49. Who serves as the Patron-in-Chief of the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority (RSLSA)?
(A) The Governor of Rajasthan ex officio in executive capacity
(B) The Chief Minister of Rajasthan heading the Cabinet Council
(C) Chief Justice of the High Court
(D) The Law Minister of Rajasthan representing the State Cabinet

50. Who is typically appointed as the Executive Chairman of the State Legal Services Authority?
(A) The Chief Secretary of the State acting as administrative head of executive affairs
(B) Senior High Court Judge nominated by Governor and Chief Justice
(C) The Advocate General of the State appointed under constitutional provisions of law
(D) A designated senior advocate appointed directly by the State Law Department

51. Which Article of the Indian Constitution directs the State to provide free legal aid to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities?
(A) Article 38
(B) Article 39A
(C) Article 41
(D) Article 46

52. Consider the following statements regarding the eligibility for free legal services under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act:
I. A member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe is eligible.
II. A woman or a child is eligible.
III. An industrial workman is eligible.
IV. Every citizen of India regardless of income is eligible.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only

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113. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false. Public webcasting covers standard assembly sittings to provide public access and operational transparency. However, live broadcasting strictly excludes secret sittings, which are held in camera without public, press, or broadcast access to maintain secrecy over sensitive deliberations, rendering the second statement false while the first remains true.

114. (D) 230
The State Legislative Assembly of Madhya Pradesh, which shares a southern border with Rajasthan, consists of 230 elected members. Each member represents a single-member assembly constituency, operating within a unicameral legislative framework similar to Rajasthan, though with a higher seat total to accommodate its electoral population.

115. (A) Haryana - Unicameral Legislature
Haryana possesses a unicameral legislature consisting solely of its Legislative Assembly. Conversely, Uttar Pradesh operates a bicameral legislature with both an Assembly and Council, while Gujarat and Punjab both operate unicameral assemblies without legislative councils, making Haryana the only correctly paired state regarding structure among options provided.

116. (C) Uttar Pradesh has a bicameral legislature, unlike Rajasthan.
Uttar Pradesh operates a bicameral state legislature consisting of both a Legislative Assembly and a Legislative Council. In contrast, Rajasthan maintains a unicameral legislature consisting solely of the Legislative Assembly. Other options are incorrect as Uttar Pradesh has more seats than Rajasthan and Haryana has significantly fewer seats.

117. (A) Haryana (90)
Haryana has 90 seats in its Legislative Assembly, making its total strength significantly smaller than Rajasthan's 200 seats. Neighbouring states like Uttar Pradesh (403), Madhya Pradesh (230), and Gujarat (182) have varying seat numbers, but Haryana represents a adjacent state with a total assembly strength well below Rajasthan.

118. (D) Haryana - 120
The sanctioned legislative strength of the Haryana Legislative Assembly is 90 seats, not 120. In comparison, Rajasthan has 200 seats, Gujarat has 182 seats, and Punjab consists of 117 seats. Consequently, the pairing given for Haryana incorrectly states its assembly strength, making it the invalid pair among the options.

119. (B) Voting on all outstanding grant demands at a set time.
The "Guillotine" is a procedural device applied during budget debates in the Assembly. On the final day allotted for considering demands for grants, the presiding Speaker puts all remaining undiscussed demands to an immediate vote, concluding financial debates within fixed parliamentary timeframes to ensure timely passage of appropriation proposals.

120. (C) Uttar Pradesh
Among Rajasthan's neighbouring states listed, Uttar Pradesh is the only state with a bicameral legislature containing a Legislative Council alongside its Legislative Assembly. Punjab, Haryana, and Gujarat all operate unicameral legislatures with single assembly chambers, making Uttar Pradesh the distinct structural exception among the geographical neighbours provided.

121. (C) 59
Out of the 200 assembly constituencies in Rajasthan, a total of 59 seats are reserved for marginalized communities under constitutional mandates. This overall total combines 34 seats reserved specifically for Scheduled Castes (SC) and 25 seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes (ST), ensuring proportional representation within the state legislative body.

122. (B) 14 days
Under the Prohibition of Simultaneous Membership Rules, if an elected member of the State Legislative Assembly is subsequently elected to Parliament, they must resign their seat in the State Assembly within 14 days. If they fail to do so, their seat in the Union Parliament automatically becomes vacant.

123. (B) Twice a year
Article 174 mandates that the Governor shall summon the State Legislature such that six months do not elapse between the last sitting of one session and the first sitting of the next session. Consequently, the state legislature is

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(D) Disobedience to the Supreme Court

62. Consider the following statements regarding the removal process of a High Court Judge:
I. A motion of removal can be introduced in either House of Parliament.
II. The motion must be supported by a minimum of 100 members in the Lok Sabha or 50 members in the Rajya Sabha.
III. A three-member committee is constituted to investigate the charges.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I and III only

63. Which constitutional amendment act attempted to create the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) to replace the collegium system, but was later struck down by the Supreme Court?
(A) 97th Amendment
(B) 99th Amendment
(C) 101st Amendment
(D) 103rd Amendment

64. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Case Law on Judiciary
P. S.P. Gupta Case (First Judges Case)
Q. Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association Case (Second Judges Case)
R. In re Special Reference 1 of 1998 (Third Judges Case)
S. NJAC Case (Fourth Judges Case)
List II: Key Outcome/Year
1. 2015, struck down the 99th Amendment
2. 1993, established the collegium system making CJI's advice binding
3. 1981, held that 'consultation' does not mean 'concurrence'
4. 1998, expanded the collegium to a five-member body
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

65. Identify the negative or invalid ground/condition for the transfer of a High Court judge as established by Supreme Court jurisprudence.
(A) It must be in the public interest.
(B) It must be done after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
(C) It can be done as a punitive measure or punishment.
(D) The views of the Chief Justices of the transferring and receiving High Courts must be obtained.

66. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Article 136 allows the Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal against any judgment or order made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India, including the High Court.
Statement II: The High Court is administratively subordinate to the Supreme Court and receives day-to-day administrative directions from it.
In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

67. Under which Article does a High Court grant a certificate for appeal to the Supreme Court in a case that involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution?
(A) Article 131
(B) Article 132
(C) Article 137
(D) Article 143

68. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the relationship between the High Court and the Supreme Court?
(A) The Supreme Court writes the annual confidential reports (ACRs) of all High Court judges.
(B) The law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all High Courts.
(C) Appeals against the decisions of the High Court lie to the Supreme Court.
(D) The Supreme Court can unilaterally withdraw a case pending in a High Court and dispose of it itself to serve the ends of justice.

69. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

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tenure until standard age of retirement.
(B) They are appointed directly by the Governor acting on executive advice of state.
(C) They possess lower constitutional authority than regular judges and cannot issue writs.
(D) They are appointed temporarily up to two years to clear backlogs.

104. How are the salaries and pensions of the Judges of a High Court charged?
(A) Both salary and pension are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.
(B) State Consolidated Fund pays salary, while Union Fund pays pension.
(C) Both salary and pension are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
(D) Salary is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, while pension is charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.

105. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of a High Court as a 'Court of Record' under Article 215:
I. Its judgments, proceedings, and acts are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony.
II. These records can be questioned in any subordinate court for accuracy.
III. It has the power to punish for its own contempt.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

106. The writ of Quo Warranto is an exception to the general rules of locus standi. Against which of the following can it NOT be issued?
(A) A person occupying a statutory public office
(B) A person occupying a constitutional public office
(C) A person appointed to a government post lacking the required qualifications
(D) A person holding a private managerial office in a private IT company

107. The statutory framework governing the punishment for contempt of court, detailing civil and criminal contempt, is found in which Act?
(A) The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971
(B) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
(C) The Judges (Protection) Act, 1985
(D) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

108. What distinguishes 'Civil Contempt' from 'Criminal Contempt' under Indian law?
(A) Civil contempt strictly involves physical disturbance in court, whereas criminal contempt consists only of verbal shouting.
(B) Civil contempt is order disobedience, while criminal contempt scandalizes the court.
(C) Civil contempt can be committed exclusively by legal advocates, whereas criminal contempt is committed by the general public.
(D) Civil contempt is entirely non-punishable by prison terms, whereas criminal contempt carries mandatory custodial sentencing.

109. Which committee's recommendation was pivotal in finally deciding the location of the Rajasthan capital at Jaipur and the High Court at Jodhpur during the integration of states?
(A) Fazal Ali Commission
(B) B.R. Patel Committee
(C) K.M. Munshi Committee
(D) Swaran Singh Committee

110. Which among the following falls under the administrative superintendence of the High Court over subordinate courts?
(A) Calling for returns from the subordinate courts
(B) Making and issuing general rules for regulating their practice and proceedings
(C) Prescribing forms for keeping books and accounts
(D) All of the above

111. Historically, at the village level in Rajasthan, which bodies were constituted to exercise minor civil and criminal jurisdiction before the modern Gram Nyayalayas?
(A) Zila Parishads at district level
(B) Traditional Khap Panchayats
(C) Nyaya Panchayats
(D) Block Samiti Councils

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112. The Gram Nyayalayas are presided over by a Nyayadhikari. What is the equivalent rank of a Nyayadhikari in the standard judicial hierarchy?
(A) High Court Judge or District Judge
(B) Senior Chief Judicial Magistrate
(C) District Executive Magistrate
(D) Judicial Magistrate First Class

113. Identify the correct statement regarding the legal representation in a Gram Nyayalaya.

(D) Promoting and encouraging plea bargaining provisions in eligible criminal cases.

77. The newly constructed, state-of-the-art building of the Rajasthan High Court, inaugurated in 2019, is located in which area?
(A) C-Scheme, Jaipur
(B) Jhalamand, Jodhpur
(C) Ratanada, Jodhpur
(D) Mansarovar, Jaipur

78. Which authority inaugurated the new Rajasthan High Court building in Jodhpur in December 2019?
(A) President Ram Nath Kovind
(B) Prime Minister Narendra Modi
(C) Chief Justice of India S.A. Bobde
(D) Chief Minister Ashok Gehlot

79. Consider the following statements regarding Fast Track Special Courts (FTSC) in Rajasthan:
I. They were primarily established to ensure swift dispensation of justice in cases involving heinous crimes like rape and POCSO Act violations.
II. The establishment of these courts is partly funded by the Central Government under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
III. They operate without following the basic principles of natural justice to speed up the process.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) I and II only
(D) I, II and III

80. The Gram Nyayalayas Act was passed in 2008 to provide access to justice at the grassroots level. Where was the first Gram Nyayalaya of Rajasthan established in 2010?
(A) Phalodi (Jodhpur)
(B) Nokha (Bikaner)
(C) Nathdwara (Rajsamand)
(D) Bassi (Jaipur)

81. Fast Track Courts in India were initially set up on the recommendation of which Finance Commission?
(A) 9th Finance Commission
(B) 10th Finance Commission
(C) 11th Finance Commission
(D) 12th Finance Commission

82. Consider the following statements regarding Special Courts and Tribunals in Rajasthan:
I. Special courts have been designated under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act for speedy trial of offences.
II. The Commercial Courts Act, 2015 provides for specialized courts to resolve high-value commercial disputes rapidly.
III. Special courts handle cases under the NDPS Act.
IV. Decisions of all Special Courts in Rajasthan bypass the High Court and are appealed only in the Supreme Court.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

83. Which specialized tribunal deals with disputes and appeals related to real estate projects and protecting the interests of home buyers in Rajasthan?
(A) Central Administrative Tribunal for public service disputes
(B) National Green Tribunal for environmental protection cases
(C) State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission for consumers
(D) RERA Appellate Tribunal

84. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the High Court.
(A) The traditional rule of 'Locus Standi' is strictly applied in PILs.
(B) It is essentially an outcome of judicial activism.
(C) It can be initiated even on the basis of a letter or a postcard addressed to the Chief Justice.
(D) It is primarily intended to protect the rights of disadvantaged sections and address matters of broad public concern.

85. Which of the following represents the correct chronological evolution of PIL and related access-to-justice concepts in Indian jurisprudence?
(A) Relaxation of Locus Standi, Epistolary Jurisdiction (letter petitions), Institutionalization of PIL guidelines, Social Action Litigation
(B) Institutionalization of PIL guidelines, Relaxation of Locus Standi, Epistolary

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Assertion (A): The High Court of a State is not a subordinate administrative body to the Supreme Court of India.
Reason (R): The Indian Constitution establishes an integrated judicial system for enforcing laws, but the High Courts draw their administrative autonomy and powers directly from the Constitution.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

70. Identify the correct pair regarding the constitutional provisions.
(A) Article 215 - Court of record
(B) Article 223 - Appointment of acting Chief Justice
(C) Article 224 - Appointment of additional and acting judges
(D) Article 228 - Transfer of certain cases to High Court

71. The e-Courts National portal and initiative was launched fundamentally to:
(A) Completely replace human judicial officers with Artificial Intelligence systems.
(B) Mandatorily transfer all pending state trial court litigation directly to the Supreme Court.
(C) Completely bypass traditional statutory rules of procedure and the Indian Evidence Act.
(D) Computerize lower courts and provide online judicial services.

72. Consider the following statements regarding the digitization of judiciary in Rajasthan:
I. The National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) provides comprehensive data on pending and disposed cases in Rajasthan's courts.
II. E-challan and virtual courts have been implemented in Rajasthan to manage traffic violations online.
III. Video conferencing facilities are used for recording the evidence of vulnerable witnesses and under-trial prisoners.
IV. Digital signatures are strictly prohibited in court processes.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

73. What is the primary purpose of the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)?
(A) To serve as a unified digital platform for appointing and transferring judges.
(B) To conduct exclusive virtual court hearings and proceedings for the Supreme Court.
(C) A case database for monitoring court pendency and delays.
(D) To train lower court judicial officers and administrative staff in cyber law matters.

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74. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Rajasthan High Court allows e-filing of cases to reduce paperwork and increase accessibility.
Statement II: E-filing has eliminated the payment of all court fees for litigation in the state.
In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

75. Which of the following is most appropriately identified as a major reason for the high pendency of cases in Indian courts, including the Rajasthan High Court?
(A) Judicial vacancies, procedural delays, and adjournments.
(B) Widespread and frequent utilization of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
(C) An overwhelming surplus in the ratio of appointed judges relative to population.
(D) The complete lack of statutory mechanisms for appealing lower court judgments.

76. Which of the following is not a recognized initiative to reduce the pendency of cases in Rajasthan?
(A) Regularly organizing continuous mega Lok Adalats for dispute resolution.
(B) Imposing a blanket ban on Public Interest Litigations.
(C) Establishing designated Fast Track Courts to handle specific heinous offences.

93. Which infamous social evil led to a landmark legal and social battle in Rajasthan resulting in the enactment of the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987?
(A) The Bhanwari Devi case
(B) The Roop Kanwar case
(C) The Khejarli massacre
(D) The Chhagan Raj case

94. Which of the following is NOT a feature of recent judicial reforms implemented in the state courts?
(A) Replacing subordinate judges with administrative bureaucrats.
(B) Comprehensive introduction of e-stamping systems and e-payment of judicial court fees.
(C) Implementing public live streaming facility for select constitutional court proceedings.
(D) Establishing specialized Commercial Courts dedicated to swift economic dispute resolution.

95. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Rajasthan High Court has initiated the live streaming of its proceedings to ensure transparency and open justice.
Statement II: Live streaming in courts violates the fundamental right to privacy of the judges.
In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

96. Under Article 348 of the Constitution, what is the default authoritative language for all proceedings in the High Court, unless the Governor provides otherwise with the President's consent?
(A) Hindi
(B) Both Hindi and English interchangeably
(C) The local state dialect (Rajasthani)
(D) English

97. Which of the following ADR mechanisms has been made a mandatory pre-institution step for certain commercial suits under the Commercial Courts Act?
(A) Arbitration
(B) Judicial Adjudication
(C) Mediation
(D) Lok Adalat

98. The concept introduced in the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) that allows an accused to plead guilty in exchange for a lesser sentence, thereby reducing court pendency, is known as:
(A) Double Jeopardy
(B) Plea Bargaining
(C) Compounding of offences
(D) Acquittal

99. Identify the incorrect pair of a legal concept and its description.
(A) Amicus Curiae - Friend of the court appointed to assist in a case
(B) Res Judicata - A matter already judged cannot be re-litigated by the same parties
(C) Suo Motu - The court acting on its own cognizance
(D) Ex Parte - A decision made with all parties present and heard

100. The rules regulating the practice and procedure of the Rajasthan High Court are primarily compiled in the:
(A) High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan Rules, 1952
(B) Comprehensive Rajasthan State Judicial Code Regulations, 1960
(C) Practice and Procedure Rules of the Supreme Court, 2013
(D) Statutory Code of Civil Procedure for Rajasthan Courts

101. At the time of the establishment of the Rajasthan High Court in 1949, what was its initial composition?
(A) 1 Chief Justice and 11 other judges
(B) 1 Chief Justice and 5 other associate judges
(C) 1 Chief Justice and 20 other associate judges
(D) 1 Chief Justice and 30 other associate judges

102. If a Judge of the Rajasthan High Court wishes to resign before retirement, to whom must the resignation letter be addressed?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court
(C) The Governor of Rajasthan
(D) The Chief Justice of India

103. Identify the correct statement concerning the appointment of Additional Judges to the High Court under Article 224.
(A) They are appointed with permanent lifetime

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Jurisdiction, Social Action Litigation
(C) Social Action Litigation, Institutionalization of PIL guidelines, Relaxation of Locus Standi, Epistolary Jurisdiction
(D) Epistolary Jurisdiction, Relaxation of Locus Standi, Social Action Litigation, Institutionalization of PIL guidelines

86. What is the fundamental meaning of the relaxation of 'Locus Standi' in the context of PIL?
(A) Any public-spirited entity can file a petition on behalf of disadvantaged citizens.
(B) It specifies an absolute prohibition against courts conducting formal judicial hearings on public holidays or Sundays.
(C) It strictly dictates that only the personally aggrieved party possesses the legal standing to file a petition.
(D) It mandates the physical presence of a certified legal advocate during every single proceeding in court.

87. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: A PIL can generally be filed against private individuals and corporate entities for private disputes to get faster relief.
Statement II: A PIL is maintainable only against the State or public authorities performing a public duty, barring a few environmental exceptions.
In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

88. The power of a High Court to treat a letter or a telegram as a writ petition under PIL is known as:
(A) Appellate Jurisdiction
(B) Epistolary Jurisdiction
(C) Advisory Jurisdiction
(D) Inquisitorial Jurisdiction

89. Find the odd one out among the following categories of cases which are generally NOT entertained as Public Interest Litigation as per Supreme Court guidelines.
(A) Petitions relating to bonded labour and human rights violations.
(B) Petitions filed by or on behalf of victims of communal riots.
(C) Service and pension disputes of individual employees.
(D) Petitions challenging environmental pollution and ecological imbalance.

90. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Tribunal/Forum
P. Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)
Q. Rajasthan Civil Services Appellate Tribunal
R. National Green Tribunal (NGT)
S. State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
List II: Subject Matter
1. Environmental protection and conservation of forests
2. Grievances regarding deficiency in goods and services
3. Service matters of Central Government employees
4. Service matters of State Government employees
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

91. The landmark Vishaka Guidelines, which addressed sexual harassment of women at the workplace, originated from a brutal crime against a social worker in which state?
(A) Rajasthan
(B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Maharashtra

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92. Identify the correct statement regarding the Nikhil Soni v. Union of India case decided by the Rajasthan High Court.
(A) It mandated the compulsory adoption of Electronic Voting Machines for all panchayat level elections in the state.
(B) It declared the Jain practice of Santhara illegal, later stayed by Supreme Court.
(C) It completely invalidated and abolished the statutory reservation system implemented across all state universities.
(D) It struck down key constitutional and statutory provisions contained within the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act.

(A) Legal advocates and lawyers are completely and strictly barred from appearing in Gram Nyayalayas.
(B) Only senior advocates enrolled with the Supreme Court are permitted to present cases in Gram Nyayalayas.
(C) It may engage social workers and mediators for dispute conciliation.
(D) The State Government mandatorily assigns a retired High Court judge to guide and assist both litigating parties.

114. Arrange the following steps of a typical civil suit in a subordinate court in the correct procedural sequence:
1. Filing of Plaint
2. Framing of Issues
3. Service of Summons
4. Filing of Written Statement

Choose the correct order from the options given below:
(A) 1, 4, 3, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

115. What is the central feature of the jurisdiction of Family Courts?
(A) They deal exclusively with commercial corporate governance disputes among family businesses.
(B) They possess full statutory authority to impose death sentences for severe dowry-related offenses.
(C) They strictly adhere to rigid, unyielding evidentiary procedures mandated by the Evidence Act.
(D) They resolve matrimonial disputes, conjugal rights, and guardianship.

116. Under the Victim Compensation Scheme implemented in Rajasthan, as mandated by Section 357A of the CrPC, who decides the quantum of compensation to be awarded to a victim?
(A) District or State Legal Services Authority
(B) The State Government Home Affairs Department
(C) The local District Police Station In-charge officer
(D) The Chief Minister's State Relief Fund Committee

117. Which of the following is a negative aspect or limitation of Lok Adalats?
(A) They provide speedy justice without court fees.
(B) They require compulsory legal representation by lawyers.
(C) Their awards cannot be appealed in higher courts.
(D) They promote amicable settlement among parties.

118. Which entity is responsible for organizing continuous mega Lok Adalats and mobile Lok Adalats across Rajasthan to reduce the backlog of cases?
(A) Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority
(B) The State Rajasthan Public Service Commission body
(C) The official Bar Council of Rajasthan state
(D) The State Rajasthan Police Department agency

119. In the context of judicial administration in Rajasthan, what is the term used for a territorial division headed by a District and Sessions Judge?
(A) Administrative Revenue District
(B) Metropolitan Police Commissionerate
(C) Designated Judicial Panchayat
(D) Judgeship

120. Choose the most appropriate objective behind establishing 'Evening Courts' in certain parts of Rajasthan.
(A) To organize judicial awareness and public entertainment events during evening non-working hours.
(B) To clear petty offenses and traffic challans for working citizens.
(C) To exclusively hear high-profile constitutional cases and urgent public interest litigation.
(D) To enable subordinate judicial officers to hold multiple secondary employment positions.

121. What is the maximum number of judges permitted in a High Court according to the Constitution of India?
(A) Strictly capped at 30 judges per State High Court by statutory law.
(B) Fixed at a maximum limit of 50 judges across all State High Courts.
(C) Capped at 100 judges as per the ceiling set by the Indian Constitution.
(D) Unfixed by Constitution; determined by President per workload.

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122. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court can act as the acting Governor of the State if the office of the Governor falls vacant and no other arrangement is made.
Statement II: The Chief Justice of the High Court automatically becomes the Chief Minister in case of an emergency.
In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

123. Does the High Court possess 'Advisory Jurisdiction' analogous to Article 143 of the Supreme Court?
(A) No, High Courts lack advisory jurisdiction under Constitution.
(B) Yes, the High Court possesses statutory powers to advise the Governor on legal matters.
(C) Yes, the High Court serves as the primary advisory body to the Chief Minister on policy.
(D) Yes, advisory jurisdiction is permitted but restricted solely to fundamental rights cases.

124. Which of the following architectural styles heavily influences the design of the old Rajasthan High Court building situated in Jodhpur?
(A) Modernist Glass and Steel Architectural Design
(B) Indo-Saracenic and Rajput
(C) Victorian Gothic Architectural Style Structure
(D) Classical Roman and Neo-Grecian Architecture

125. Who among the following served as the Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court and later went on to become the Chief Justice of India?
(A) Justice Deepak Gupta
(B) Justice K.N. Wanchoo
(C) Justice Indu Malhotra
(D) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer

126. Which of the following statements about the writ of Mandamus is correct?
(A) It can compel a public authority to perform its mandatory public duty.
(B) It can be issued to compel a legislature to pass a particular law.
(C) It can be issued against the President of India.
(D) It is an automatic right and the court has no discretion to refuse it.

127. Article 229 ensures the independence of the High Court by granting it control over its staff. According to this article, who appoints the officers and servants of the High Court?
(A) The State Public Service Commission through executive exams
(B) The Governor of the State acting on Council advice
(C) The Chief Justice of the High Court or their nominee.
(D) The State Legislative Assembly through statutory enactments

128. Identify the correct pair regarding judicial review.
(A) Judicial Activism - Strict literal statutory interpretation without expanding fundamental rights
(B) Judicial Restraint - Courts actively interfering in executive policymaking and governance matters
(C) Judicial Overreach - Legitimate and proper exercise of writ jurisdiction under Article 226
(D) Judicial Review - Power to test statutory laws against the Constitution

129. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The concept of the independence of the judiciary is a part of the basic structure of the Indian Constitution.
Statement II: The salaries and allowances of High Court judges can be reduced by the State Legislature during normal times to manage state finances.
In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

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130. The power of Judicial Review exercised by the Rajasthan High Court implies:

(A) The narrow authority to review and alter its own previously delivered judgments exclusively.

(B) Power to invalidate state laws violating constitutional provisions.

(C) The appellate power to review, modify, or strike down judgments of the Supreme Court of India.

(D) The constitutional power to veto legislative bills prior to their passage by the Assembly.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) 29 August 1949
The High Court of Rajasthan was established under the Rajasthan High Court Ordinance, 1949, and was formally inaugurated on August 29, 1949. Maharaja Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur administered the oath of office to the first Chief Justice and other judges at Jodhpur, establishing the unified judicial authority across the newly integrated state.

2. (B) Jaisalmer
Prior to the integration of Rajasthan, five major princely states maintained their own functioning High Courts, including Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner, Udaipur, and Kota. The princely state of Jaisalmer lacked an independent High Court structure and depended on external judicial mechanisms. Following integration, a unified High Court was established for the entire state of Rajasthan in 1949.

3. (D) Justice Kamala Kant Verma
Justice Kamala Kant Verma served as the inaugural Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court following its official establishment in 1949. He was sworn into office by Rajpramukh Maharaja Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur on August 29, 1949. His appointment marked the formal commencement of a unified judicial structure for the integrated princely states of Rajasthan.

4. (A) Established under the Rajasthan High Court Ordinance, 1949.
The legal foundation of the Rajasthan High Court was laid by the Rajpramukh of the United State of Rajasthan through the promulgation of the Rajasthan High Court Ordinance, 1949. This enactment integrated the various separate judicial systems existing in different princely units, establishing a single apex judicial body for the state prior to the Constitution.

5. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The sanctioned judge strength of the Rajasthan High Court stands at 50 judges, comprising permanent and additional positions. Article 216 of the Constitution specifies that every High Court consists of a Chief Justice and other judges appointed by the President. Therefore, judge strength is not fixed by the Constitution but determined periodically by presidential order.

6. (A) The Governor of Rajasthan
Under Article 219 of the Constitution of India, every person appointed to be a Judge of a High Court must, before entering upon their office, make and subscribe an oath or affirmation according to the Third Schedule. This oath is administered directly by the Governor of the State or a person designated by the Governor.

7. (B) 62 years
According to Article 217(1) of the Indian Constitution, a Judge of a High Court holds office until attaining the age of 62 years. Originally, the retirement age was set at 60 years under the Constitution, but it was raised to 62 years by the 15th Constitutional Amendment Act in 1963 to ensure experienced judicial governance.

8. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The principal seat of the Rajasthan High Court is situated at Jodhpur. During the process of state reorganization, the B.R. Patel Committee recommended locating the capital at Jaipur while placing the High Court at Jodhpur. This recommendation was aimed at distributing administrative and judicial institutions across different regions to balance regional importance and development.

9. (B) 1958
Following the reorganization of states in 1956, the Satyanarayan Rao Committee was appointed to resolve disputes concerning administrative capital and court locations. Based on this committee's recommendations, the Jaipur Bench of the Rajasthan High Court was abolished in 1958, leaving Jodhpur as the sole judicial center until the bench was re-established nearly two decades later.

10. (D) A Presidential Order under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956
The Jaipur Bench of the Rajasthan High Court was officially re-established through

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a Presidential Order issued on December 8, 1976, exercising powers under Sub-section (2) of Section 51 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. The bench formally commenced its regular judicial functions in Jaipur on January 31, 1977, enhancing legal accessibility for eastern districts.

11. (A) He must have attained the age of 35 years.
Under Article 217(2) of the Constitution, a person qualifying for appointment as a High Court Judge must be an Indian citizen and have held judicial office or practiced as an advocate in a High Court for at least ten years. The Constitution prescribes no minimum age limit for appointment as a High Court judge.

12. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Article 214 mandates that there shall be a High Court for each State. Article 217 governs the appointment and conditions of the office of a High Court Judge. Article 219 mandates the oath or affirmation by High Court Judges. Article 222 provides for the transfer of a Judge from one High Court to another.

13. (B) The President, after consulting the Chief Justice of India
Article 222 of the Constitution empowers the President of India to transfer a High Court Judge from one High Court to any other High Court across the country. This executive power is exercised after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, who initiates the proposal through a well-established judicial collegium mechanism.

14. (A) The Chief Justice of the concerned High Court
Under the judicial collegium system, the initial proposal for the appointment of a High Court judge originates from the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. The Chief Justice initiates the recommendation in consultation with two senior-most colleague judges of that court before sending the proposal onward to the state government and Chief Justice of India.

15. (C) It can directly hear election petitions regarding MLA elections.
Under the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the High Court exercises original jurisdiction over election disputes involving state legislative assemblies and Parliament. Any election petition challenging the validity of an election of a Member of Legislative Assembly or Member of Parliament must be filed directly before the High Court rather than lower trial courts.

16. (D) I, II and III only
High Court Judges are appointed under Article 217 following consultation with the Chief Justice of India, state Governor, and High Court Chief Justice. Binding collegium recommendations govern appointments. Unlike Supreme Court appointments under Article 124, the Constitution contains no provision for appointing a distinguished jurist directly as a High Court judge in India.

17. (C) Article 226
Article 226 of the Constitution of India empowers High Courts to issue directions, orders, or writs throughout their territorial jurisdiction. These writs include Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto, and Certiorari, applicable both for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and for any other legal purpose within the respective state territory.

18. (B) Habeas Corpus
The Latin term Habeas Corpus literally translates to 'you may have the body'. It is a prerogative writ issued by High Courts to secure the release of a person who has been illegally or arbitrarily detained, directing the detaining authority or individual to produce the detainee before the court for judicial examination.

19. (D) A Sessions Court death sentence requires no High Court confirmation.
The appellate jurisdiction of a High Court extends over civil and criminal judgments rendered by subordinate courts and specialized tribunals within the state. Under Section 366 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a sentence of death passed by a Sessions Court cannot be executed unless it is explicitly confirmed by the High Court.

20. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The writ jurisdiction of a High Court under Article 226 is broader in scope than the Supreme Court's jurisdiction under Article 32. While the Supreme Court can issue writs exclusively for enforcing Fundamental Rights, the High Court possesses statutory authority under Article

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office before completing their tenure by writing under their hand addressed directly to the President of India. Since High Court judges are appointed by the President, formal resignation must be tendered to the same appointing authority.

103. (D) They are appointed temporarily up to two years to clear backlogs.
Under Article 224(1) of the Constitution, the President may appoint duly qualified persons as Additional Judges of a High Court for a temporary period not exceeding two years. These appointments are made when there is a temporary increase in court business or an accumulation of case arrears requiring urgent judicial clearance.

104. (B) State Consolidated Fund pays salary, while Union Fund pays pension.
Under Article 202(3)(d) of the Constitution, salaries and allowances of High Court judges are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State where they serve. However, under Article 112(3)(d)(iii), pensions payable to retired High Court judges are charged directly upon the Consolidated Fund of India, preserving uniformity across states.

105. (C) I and III only
Under Article 215 of the Constitution, every High Court is a Court of Record possessing evidentiary authority. Its records, judgments, and proceedings carry perpetual memory and cannot be questioned in subordinate courts. Furthermore, as a court of record, the High Court holds inherent constitutional power to punish for contempt of itself.

106. (D) A person holding a private managerial office in a private IT company
The writ of Quo Warranto is issued to prevent illegal usurpation of a public office created by statute or Constitution. It inquires by what authority a person holds a public office. Quo Warranto cannot be issued against private positions, such as managerial roles in private commercial corporations or non-governmental entities.

107. (A) The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971
The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, provides the statutory framework defining civil and criminal contempt, procedural safeguards, and maximum punishments. While Article 215 confers constitutional power on High Courts as courts of record to punish contempt, the 1971 Act regulates procedure and limits sentences to maintain judicial dignity safely.

108. (B) Civil contempt is order disobedience, while criminal contempt scandalizes the court.
Under Section 2 of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, civil contempt is defined as willful disobedience to any judgment, decree, direction, or order of a court. Criminal contempt involves publishing matter or doing any act that scandalizes the court, lowers judicial authority, prejudices judicial proceedings, or obstructs judicial administration.

109. (B) B.R. Patel Committee
During the integration of princely states into unified Rajasthan, the B.R. Patel Committee was constituted to resolve administrative capital placement and judicial headquarters. The committee recommended establishing the administrative capital at Jaipur while designating Jodhpur as the principal seat of the High Court, achieving balanced institutional development across regional divisions.

110. (D) All of the above
Article 227 of the Constitution grants High Courts broad administrative superintendence over all subordinate courts within their territory. This authority includes calling for returns, making and issuing general procedural rules, prescribing accounting forms, and regulating administrative record-keeping to ensure standardized efficiency and proper judicial function across lower courts.

111. (C) Nyaya Panchayats
Historically, village-level dispute resolution in Rajasthan was conducted through Nyaya Panchayats established under local panchayati raj enactments. These bodies exercised minor civil and criminal jurisdiction to resolve petty local disputes amicably at the grassroot level before modern statutory bodies like Gram Nyayalayas were introduced under national legislation.

112. (D) Judicial Magistrate First Class
Under Section 5 of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008, every Gram Nyayalaya is presided over by a Nyayadhikari. The Nyayadhikari is a judicial officer appointed by the State Government

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Sessions Judge, holding comprehensive original and appellate jurisdiction at the district level.

31. (B) 7 years
Article 233(2) of the Constitution lays down eligibility conditions for direct recruitment of District Judges from the legal bar. A person not already in the service of the Union or the State is eligible for appointment if they have been an advocate or a pleader for at least seven continuous years.

32. (D) I, II and IV only
Article 234 governs appointments to the state judicial service other than district judges, made by the Governor in consultation with the State Public Service Commission and High Court. Administrative control over subordinate courts vests in the High Court under Article 235, not the State Government, ensuring independence of lower judicial officers.

33. (C) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
Chief Judicial Magistrates, Judicial Magistrates First Class, and Additional Sessions Judges are judicial officers belonging to the state judicial service performing judicial functions. In contrast, Sub-Divisional Magistrates are executive officers belonging to the administrative service, carrying out administrative and executive magistracy functions rather than exercising purely judicial powers in courts.

34. (B) 7 years
Under Section 29 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (and corresponding provisions in Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita), the Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass any sentence authorized by law except a sentence of death, imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.

35. (A) Court of Session, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Judicial Magistrate First Class, Judicial Magistrate Second Class
The hierarchy of criminal courts at the district level is established by statutory procedural law. The Court of Session stands as the highest criminal judicial authority in a district, followed below by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Judicial Magistrate First Class, and Judicial Magistrate Second Class in descending order of judicial powers.

36. (A) The Sessions Judge can execute a death sentence without High Court confirmation.
A single judicial officer performs dual duties at the district level, designated as District Judge for civil matters and Sessions Judge for criminal trials. Although a Sessions Judge possesses statutory power to pass a death sentence for capital offences, Section 366 CrPC mandates that no death sentence can be executed without confirmation.

37. (B) Article 50
Article 50, contained within Part IV of the Indian Constitution under the Directive Principles of State Policy, directs the State to take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State. This constitutional mandate secures judicial impartiality, preventing administrative executive interference in adjudication.

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38. (A) Governor in consultation with the High Court
According to Article 233(1) of the Constitution of India, appointments, postings, and promotions of District Judges in any State are formally made by the Governor of the State in direct consultation with the High Court exercising jurisdiction over that State, reinforcing judicial supervision over district judiciary career progressions.

39. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 235 of the Constitution vests complete administrative control over district courts and subordinate courts in the High Court. This constitutional provision empowers the High Court to handle posting, promotion, leave, and disciplinary control over judicial officers, guaranteeing the operational independence of the subordinate judiciary from executive state influence.

40. (B) 1984
The Family Courts Act was enacted by the Parliament of India in 1984. It mandated state governments to establish Family Courts in urban areas with populations exceeding one million. These specialized courts aim to promote conciliation, reduce procedural delays, and secure informal, speedy resolution of matrimonial and familial legal disputes.

41. (C) The primary objective of the Family Court is to promote conciliation and secure a speedy settlement.
Family Courts operate under simplified rules of procedure to encourage informal conciliation and settlement in marital disputes. Legal practitioners cannot appear as of right; parties require explicit court permission. Furthermore, appeals against orders passed by a Family Court lie before a Division Bench of the State High Court.

42. (D) It is a binding civil court decree with no appeal.
Under Section 21 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, an award specified by a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court. The award is final and binding on all parties involved in the dispute, and no statutory appeal lies against it in any court.

43. (A) I and II only
Lok Adalats hold jurisdiction to determine and arrive at a compromise or settlement between parties for cases pending in courts or matters at the pre-litigation stage. However, Lok Adalats lack jurisdiction over offences that are non-compoundable under criminal law, ensuring serious criminal matters remain subject to regular judicial trials.

44. (B) Gujarat
The first Lok Adalat camp in independent India was held on March 14, 1982, at Una in the Junagadh district of Gujarat. Initially operating as a voluntary and conciliatory dispute settlement agency, the system proved highly effective and subsequently received statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act of 1987.

45. (B) Mediation
Mediation is a voluntary alternative dispute resolution process wherein a neutral third party facilitates structured dialogue between conflicting parties. The mediator assists parties in identifying issues, clarifying interests, and negotiating mutually agreeable terms without imposing a binding decision, maintaining full party autonomy over the final resolution outcome.

46. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
In arbitration, a neutral arbitrator issues a binding award based on legal evidence. In conciliation, the conciliator actively formulates and proposes terms of settlement. In mediation, a facilitator assists party dialogue without proposing solutions. Lok Adalats function under statutory provisions as conciliatory forums for amicable dispute resolution.

47. (A) 1987
Parliament enacted the Legal Services Authorities Act in 1987 to give statutory effect to Article 39A of the Constitution. The legislation established a nationwide uniform network including NALSA, State Legal Services Authorities, and District Legal Services Authorities to deliver free, competent legal services to weaker sections of society.

48. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Permanent Lok Adalats were introduced under Section 22B of the Legal Services Authorities Act to handle disputes involving public utility services like transport, postal, and power. If parties fail to reach a conciliation agreement, the Permanent Lok Adalat possesses statutory jurisdiction to decide the dispute on merits.

49. (C) Chief Justice of the High Court
Under Section 6 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, the Chief Justice of the State High Court serves as the ex-officio Patron-in-Chief of the State Legal Services Authority. This constitutional judicial leadership ensures independence and authoritative institutional direction in implementing legal aid programmes throughout the state.

50. (B) Senior High Court Judge nominated by Governor and Chief Justice
In accordance with the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, a serving or retired Judge of the High Court, nominated by the Governor in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, serves as the Executive Chairman of the State Legal Services Authority, leading administrative and operational legal aid delivery.

51. (B) Article 39A
Article 39A of the Constitution of India, inserted by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976, directs the State to ensure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity, specifically

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providing free legal aid to ensure opportunities for justice are not denied.

52. (A) I, II and III only
Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, enumerates specific categories entitled to free legal services, including SC/ST members, women, children, and industrial workmen regardless of income. General citizens are eligible only if their annual income falls below prescribed ceiling limits, excluding high-income citizens from unconditional aid.

53. (C) The District Judge
Under Section 9 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, the District Judge presiding over the principal civil court of original jurisdiction serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the District Legal Services Authority. The Chairman oversees legal aid delivery, organizes Lok Adalats, and directs legal literacy initiatives locally.

54. (A) Highest appellate court for state criminal cases.
The Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority is a statutory body established to provide legal aid, organize Lok Adalats, and run legal awareness campaigns across the state. It is an administrative legal aid institution, whereas appellate judicial authority over state criminal cases rests exclusively with the High Court and Supreme Court.

55. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Free legal aid eligibility in Rajasthan requires annual income to be within specified statutory limits, far below high income thresholds. However, victims of mass disasters, ethnic violence, environmental catastrophes, or natural calamities qualify for free legal aid automatically under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, regardless of income.

56. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In the landmark Hussainara Khatoon case, the Supreme Court held that the right to free legal services is an essential constitutional element of reasonable, fair, and just procedure under Article 21. Access to legal representation for indigent accused persons is a fundamental prerequisite for guaranteeing personal liberty and trial fairness.

57. (C) To provide legal services and awareness at the taluk level.
Section 11A of the Legal Services Authorities Act provides for establishing Taluk Legal Services Committees. Headed by a senior judicial officer in the taluk, these committees organize localized Lok Adalats, extend free legal aid services, and execute legal literacy programs directly for grassroot rural populations within their territorial jurisdiction.

58. (D) A multinational corporate entity
Under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, free legal aid is designed specifically to protect vulnerable natural persons, including prisoners, human trafficking victims, and disabled individuals. Profit-oriented commercial corporate entities, such as multinational corporations, are completely excluded from receiving free state legal services regardless of circumstances.

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59. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The statutory framework under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, establishes a clear four-tier hierarchical network across India. The National Legal Services Authority operates at the apex national level, followed by the State Legal Services Authority, District Legal Services Authority, and Taluk Legal Services Committee in descending structural order.

60. (B) By the President after a Parliamentary special majority address.
Article 217(1)(b) read with Article 124(4) specifies that a High Court Judge can be removed from office only by an order of the President. This order must be passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a special majority in the same session on proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

61. (B) Proved misbehaviour or incapacity
Under Article 217(1)(b) and Article 124(4) of the Constitution of India, read alongside the procedural provisions of the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968, a High Court Judge can be removed from office strictly on two specific constitutional grounds: proved misbehaviour or incapacity, evaluated following a formal investigation process.

62. (A) I, II and III
The Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968, outlines the removal procedure for higher judiciary judges.

bypassing state appellate authority to approach the Supreme Court directly.

83. (D) RERA Appellate Tribunal
The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, provides for establishing the Real Estate Appellate Tribunal (RERA Appellate Tribunal). In Rajasthan, this specialized tribunal adjudicates appeals against decisions, directions, or orders issued by the Real Estate Regulatory Authority, protecting homebuyer interests and ensuring orderly real estate sector development.

84. (A) The traditional rule of 'Locus Standi' is strictly applied in PILs.
Public Interest Litigation relies fundamentally on relaxing the traditional rule of locus standi, permitting public-spirited individuals or organizations to approach constitutional courts on behalf of marginalized groups. PILs can be initiated through simple letters or postcards, functioning as a vital instrument of judicial activism for protecting fundamental rights.

85. (A) Relaxation of Locus Standi, Epistolary Jurisdiction (letter petitions), Institutionalization of PIL guidelines, Social Action Litigation
The evolution of Public Interest Litigation in India began with relaxing locus standi to grant standing to third parties. Courts subsequently developed epistolary jurisdiction by treating informal letters as petitions, leading to broader social action litigation and eventual institutionalization of formal procedural guidelines to filter genuine public grievances from frivolous suits.

86. (A) Any public-spirited entity can file a petition on behalf of disadvantaged citizens.
Traditional legal standing requires an aggrieved individual to personally file court proceedings. Relaxing locus standi in Public Interest Litigation allows any public-spirited citizen or non-governmental organization to file a petition on behalf of vulnerable, disadvantaged, or illiterate persons whose constitutional rights have been infringed but who cannot approach courts themselves.

87. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Public Interest Litigation is maintainable primarily against the State, public authorities, or statutory bodies performing public duties. PIL cannot be entertained for resolving purely private civil, contractual, or landlord-tenant disputes, barring specific exceptions where private actions directly violate public interest or cause severe environmental degradation affecting society.

88. (B) Epistolary Jurisdiction
Epistolary jurisdiction refers to the judicial practice wherein constitutional courts convert simple letters, postcards, or telegrams addressed to the court into formal writ petitions under Public Interest Litigation. Developed by the Indian judiciary, this mechanism removes technical procedural barriers and expands direct access to justice for economically disadvantaged populations.

89. (C) Service and pension disputes of individual employees.
Guidelines issued by the Supreme Court explicitly restrict the scope of Public Interest Litigation to exclude individual service matters, employment disputes, and personal pension claims. These grievances must be agitated through standard statutory administrative tribunals or regular civil courts, reserving PIL strictly for broader public interest and community rights protection.

90. (D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The Central Administrative Tribunal handles service matters of Central Government personnel, while the Rajasthan Civil Services Appellate Tribunal adjudicates state employee service grievances. The National Green Tribunal handles statutory environmental and forest protection disputes, and the State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission resolves grievances regarding deficient consumer goods and commercial state services.

91. (A) Rajasthan
The groundbreaking Vishaka Guidelines were laid down by the Supreme Court in 1997 in Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan. The case arose from the brutal gang rape of Bhanwari Devi, a social worker in Rajasthan, prompting the judiciary to formulate binding workplace safety standards for women prior to formal statutory enactment.

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actively encouraged and legally recognized under court rules to authenticate electronic records, orders, and judicial notices without procedural impediment.

73. (C) A case database for monitoring court pendency and delays.
The National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) is a comprehensive online database containing details of pending and disposed cases across district and High Courts in India. It enables real-time tracking, case management, judicial planning, and monitoring of systemic delays to assist in reducing overall case pendency across state judicial systems.

74. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Rajasthan High Court has implemented electronic filing systems to streamline litigation filing, minimize physical paperwork, and expand digital accessibility for litigants and advocates. However, e-filing does not eliminate court fees; litigants must pay requisite statutory court fees electronically through integrated digital payment gateways during online case submission.

75. (A) Judicial vacancies, procedural delays, and adjournments.
High pendency of litigation across Indian courts stems primarily from significant judge vacancies, low judge-to-population ratios, frequent trial adjournments, and complex procedural formalities. Addressing these structural factors through judge appointments, infrastructural expansion, and procedural reforms remains vital for accelerating judicial disposal and reducing systemic backlogs.

76. (B) Imposing a blanket ban on Public Interest Litigations.
To mitigate court pendency in Rajasthan, institutional measures such as mega Lok Adalats, designated Fast Track Courts, and plea bargaining mechanisms are actively promoted. Public Interest Litigation remains a constitutional mechanism for enforcing human rights and public accountability, and imposing a blanket ban on PILs is not a recognized judicial measure.

77. (B) Jhalamand, Jodhpur
The modern building complex of the Rajasthan High Court principal seat was constructed at Jhalamand in Jodhpur. Equipped with advanced digital courtrooms, modern infrastructural amenities, and extensive administrative facilities, this state-of-the-art judicial complex was developed to replace the old heritage building and handle growing litigation requirements effectively.

78. (A) President Ram Nath Kovind
The new building of the Rajasthan High Court principal seat at Jhalamand, Jodhpur, was formally inaugurated on December 7, 2019, by the then President of India, Ram Nath Kovind. The inauguration ceremony was attended by Chief Justice of India S.A. Bobde and state executive and judicial dignitaries.

79. (C) I and II only
Fast Track Special Courts in Rajasthan are established under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme specifically to expedite disposal of rape and POCSO Act cases. These courts accelerate proceedings while strictly adhering to statutory rules of procedure and principles of natural justice, ensuring fair trial rights for accused and victims alike.

80. (D) Bassi (Jaipur)
Pursuant to the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008, designed to deliver speedy and affordable justice at the grassroot rural level, Rajasthan established its very first Gram Nyayalaya at Bassi in Jaipur district in 2010. These courts exercise combined civil and criminal jurisdiction, utilizing informal procedures and active conciliation.

81. (C) 11th Finance Commission
Fast Track Courts were first established in India following financial allocations recommended by the 11th Finance Commission. The commission recommended earmarked budgetary grants to set up over 1,700 specialized Fast Track Courts across states to clear long-pending trial court cases, particularly involving under-trial prisoners in custody.

82. (B) I, II and III only
Special Courts in Rajasthan handle specific statutory matters under the SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act, Commercial Courts Act, and NDPS Act. Appeals against decisions rendered by these Special Courts lie before the State High Court under statutory provisions, rather than

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226 to issue writs for Fundamental Rights and ordinary legal rights.

21. (C) Prohibition
The writ of Prohibition is a judicial order issued by a higher court to an inferior court or quasi-judicial tribunal. Its primary objective is to prevent lower judicial authorities from exceeding their established jurisdiction or acting contrary to the rules of natural justice while judicial proceedings remain active and pending.

22. (A) It includes administrative and judicial superintendence over territorial courts and tribunals.
Article 227 of the Constitution grants every High Court power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction. This comprehensive supervisory jurisdiction encompasses both administrative oversight and judicial review, though it explicitly excludes courts and tribunals constituted under military laws governing armed forces.

23. (D) Supervisory Jurisdiction - Control over lower courts and tribunals
Supervisory jurisdiction under Article 227 provides High Courts with administrative and judicial oversight over subordinate courts and administrative tribunals located within their territorial boundaries. Original jurisdiction involves direct trial of disputes, appellate jurisdiction addresses appeals against lower court rulings, and advisory jurisdiction belongs exclusively to the Supreme Court under Article 143.

24. (B) II and III only
Article 226 provides a constitutional remedy administered by High Courts across territorial jurisdictions, but it is not classified as a Fundamental Right under Part III. Fundamental rights remedies reside under Article 32. Enforcement under Article 226 can be suspended or restricted when a Proclamation of Emergency is declared under Article 359.

25. (C) Article 226 gives a discretionary power to the High Court to grant relief.
Article 32 is a constitutional guaranteed right that forces the Supreme Court to grant remedies for Fundamental Right violations. In contrast, writ jurisdiction under Article 226 is discretionary for High Courts, meaning the High Court may refuse to grant relief if alternative, effective statutory remedies exist for the aggrieved party.

26. (D) Kota
The territorial jurisdiction of the Rajasthan High Court is divided between the principal seat at Jodhpur and the bench at Jaipur. Eastern and south-eastern districts including Kota, Bundi, Baran, and Jhalawar fall under the administrative and judicial jurisdiction of the Jaipur Bench, whereas western districts fall directly under the Jodhpur principal seat.

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27. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Prerogative writs derive their legal terminology from Latin phrases defining their purpose. Habeas Corpus translates to 'you may have the body'. Mandamus means 'we command'. Quo Warranto signifies 'by what authority or warrant'. Certiorari means 'to be certified or to be informed', reflecting the supervisory nature of these judicial remedies.

28. (B) Prohibition prevents jurisdictional excess during proceedings, while Certiorari quashes completed orders.
Prohibition and Certiorari are judicial writs issued against lower courts or tribunals. Prohibition operates as a preventive remedy issued during ongoing proceedings to restrain lower courts from exceeding jurisdiction. Certiorari functions as a remedial cure issued after a final decision or order is passed, quashing illegal or unconstitutional judicial determinations.

29. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
A writ of Mandamus cannot be issued against a purely private individual or private commercial entity lacking statutory public duties. Article 361 provides explicit immunity to the President of India and Governors of States, prohibiting courts from issuing writs of Mandamus against them for exercising official duties and executive functions.

30. (A) District and Sessions Court
The District and Sessions Court serves as the highest judicial authority within a judicial district. When presiding over civil disputes, the presiding officer acts as the District Judge, and when trying criminal cases, the officer acts as the

92. (B) It declared the Jain practice of Santhara illegal, later stayed by Supreme Court.
In Nikhil Soni v. Union of India (2015), the Rajasthan High Court held that the Jain religious practice of Santhara or Sallekhana amounted to suicide punishable under Indian penal law. The Supreme Court subsequently stayed this High Court judgment upon appeal, permitting the continuation of traditional religious rituals pending final determination.

93. (B) The Roop Kanwar case
The tragic immolation of 18-year-old Roop Kanwar on her husband's funeral pyre at Deorala village in Sikar district, Rajasthan, in 1987 sparked nationwide public outrage. This event compelled the Indian Parliament to enact the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987, introducing stringent legal measures to criminalize and prevent Sati practice.

94. (A) Replacing subordinate judges with administrative bureaucrats.
Modern judicial reforms focus on integrating technology through e-stamping, online court fee systems, live streaming of proceedings, and establishing specialized commercial courts. Replacing judicial officers with administrative bureaucrats is contrary to constitutional principles under Article 50, which mandates strict separation of the judiciary from executive administration across all judicial levels.

95. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Rajasthan High Court has introduced live streaming of court proceedings to enhance judicial transparency and operational public access. Live court streaming aligns with the constitutional principle of open justice established by the Supreme Court, ensuring proceedings remain visible to the public without violating the privacy rights of judges.

96. (D) English
Article 348(1) of the Constitution mandates that all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be conducted in the English language. However, under Article 348(2), the Governor of a State may, with prior consent of the President, authorize the official use of Hindi in High Court proceedings.

97. (C) Mediation
Section 12A of the Commercial Courts Act, 2015, mandates pre-institution mediation and settlement for commercial suits that do not contemplate urgent interim relief. Litigants must exhaust mandatory pre-institution mediation through the Legal Services Authority before initiating formal litigation, reducing court dockets and promoting negotiated settlement of commercial disputes.

98. (B) Plea Bargaining
Plea Bargaining, introduced in Chapter XXI-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure in 2006, allows an accused person facing specified non-serious criminal charges to negotiate a mutually satisfactory disposition of the case. The accused pleads guilty in exchange for a concessionary sentence or reduced charges, facilitating faster judicial disposal.

99. (D) Ex Parte - A decision made with all parties present and heard
In legal terminology, an 'Ex Parte' decision or order refers to a judicial proceeding conducted or order passed for the benefit of one party without notice to or in the absence of the opposing party. A proceeding conducted with all parties present and heard is termed an inter-partes hearing.

100. (A) High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan Rules, 1952
Practice and procedure in the Rajasthan High Court are governed by the High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan Rules, 1952. Framed under constitutional and statutory powers, these rules regulate case filing, bench constitutions, hearing procedures, advocate enrollments, and day-to-day court administration across the principal seat and Jaipur bench.

101. (A) 1 Chief Justice and 11 other judges
When the High Court of Rajasthan was inaugurated on August 29, 1949, under the Rajasthan High Court Ordinance, its initial composition consisted of one Chief Justice and eleven associate judges. Chief Justice Kamala Kant Verma was sworn in alongside judges representing various integrated princely court jurisdictions across the newly unified state.

102. (A) The President of India
Under Article 217(1)(a) of the Constitution of India, a Judge of a High Court may resign from

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A removal motion can originate in either House, requiring signatures of 100 Lok Sabha or 50 Rajya Sabha members. Upon admission, the presiding officer constitutes a three-member judicial committee to investigate allegations of misbehaviour or incapacity.

63. (B) 99th Amendment
The 99th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2014, along with the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act, sought to replace the judicial collegium system with a commission involving executive representation. In 2015, the Supreme Court struck down the amendment as unconstitutional, ruling that executive involvement compromised independence of the judiciary as part of basic structure.

64. (D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
In 1981, the First Judges Case held consultation did not mean concurrence. In 1993, the Second Judges Case established the primacy of the Chief Justice of India through the collegium. In 1998, the Third Judges Case expanded the collegium to five members. In 2015, the Fourth Judges Case invalidated the NJAC.

65. (C) It can be done as a punitive measure or punishment.
Under Article 222 of the Constitution, judicial transfers must strictly serve the public interest and overall administration of justice. Supreme Court jurisprudence clarifies that transferring a High Court judge cannot be executed as a disciplinary sanction or punitive measure, ensuring that judicial independence is safeguarded against administrative executive coercion.

66. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Article 136 confers discretionary power on the Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal against any judgment or order passed by any court or tribunal in India. However, High Courts are independent constitutional courts and are not administratively subordinate to the Supreme Court, drawing their autonomous powers directly from the Constitution.

67. (B) Article 132
Article 132 of the Constitution provides for appeals to the Supreme Court from High Courts in civil, criminal, or other proceedings if the High Court certifies under Article 134A that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution, establishing structured constitutional appellate pathways.

68. (A) The Supreme Court writes the annual confidential reports (ACRs) of all High Court judges.
High Court judges hold independent constitutional posts and their annual performance is not evaluated through confidential reports submitted to the Supreme Court. While the Supreme Court possesses appellate authority over High Court rulings and declares binding legal precedents under Article 141, High Courts retain full structural constitutional autonomy without administrative subordination.

69. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India possesses an integrated judicial system with the Supreme Court at the apex, but High Courts are not administrative subordinates of the Supreme Court. High Courts derive their existence, administrative authority, and judicial powers directly from Chapter V of Part VI of the Constitution, enjoying constitutional autonomy within their respective jurisdictions.

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70. (A) Article 215 - Court of record
Article 215 of the Constitution explicitly declares that every High Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court, including the power to punish for contempt of itself. Articles 223, 224, and 228 deal with acting CJ, additional judges, and case transfers.

71. (D) Computerize lower courts and provide online judicial services.
The e-Courts Integrated Mission Mode Project was conceptualized under the National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of Information and Communication Technology in the Indian Judiciary. Its primary objective is to computerize district and subordinate courts, enhance transparency, and enable efficient online delivery of citizen-centric judicial services across the country.

72. (B) I, II and III only
Digitization in Rajasthan incorporates the National Judicial Data Grid for case monitoring, virtual courts for automated traffic e-challan disposal, and video conferencing for vulnerable witness statements. Digital signatures are

in consultation with the High Court, enjoying the same rank, status, and judicial powers as a Judicial Magistrate First Class.

113. (C) It may engage social workers and mediators for dispute conciliation.
Gram Nyayalayas emphasize informal procedures, active conciliation, and swift dispute resolution. Rather than relying solely on formal legal mechanisms, Gram Nyayalayas are empowered to appoint conciliation officers, social workers, and local mediators to assist litigating parties in reaching mutually acceptable settlements in civil and compoundable criminal disputes.

114. (B) 1, 3, 4, 2
The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, prescribes the sequential stages of a civil suit. The proceeding begins with the filing of a plaint by the plaintiff. Next, the court issues service of summons to the defendant. The defendant then files a written statement, after which the court proceeds to frame legal issues.

115. (D) They resolve matrimonial disputes, conjugal rights, and guardianship.
Under Section 7 of the Family Courts Act, 1984, Family Courts possess exclusive statutory jurisdiction over matrimonial disputes, dissolution of marriage, restitution of conjugal rights, property division between spouses, maintenance claims, and child custody or guardianship matters, aiming to actively encourage informal conciliation and preserve family relationships whenever reasonably possible in society.

116. (A) District or State Legal Services Authority
Under Section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, when a recommendation for compensation is made by a trial court or where offender identification is absent, the District Legal Services Authority or State Legal Services Authority conducts an inquiry and determines the quantum of compensation awarded to crime victims or their dependents.

117. (C) Their awards cannot be appealed in higher courts.
While Lok Adalats ensure speedy, inexpensive dispute resolution without court fees, a significant limitation is that an award passed by a Lok Adalat is final and non-appealable. Parties dissatisfied with a compromise award cannot file a statutory appeal in any higher court, forcing them to initiate fresh litigation if fundamental errors occur.

118. (A) Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority
The Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority is the primary statutory institution responsible for planning, organizing, and executing continuous mega Lok Adalats and mobile Lok Adalats across the state. These initiatives aim to resolve pending dockets, facilitate pre-litigation settlements, and provide accessible legal assistance to underserved rural populations throughout Rajasthan.

119. (D) Judgeship
In the judicial administration of Rajasthan, a territorial judicial division corresponding to a revenue district headed by a District and Sessions Judge is administrative termed a Judgeship. Each Judgeship comprises subordinate civil and criminal court units working under the direct judicial supervision and administrative oversight of the principal District and Sessions Judge.

120. (B) To clear petty offenses and traffic challans for working citizens.
Evening Courts were established in major urban centers of Rajasthan to adjudicate minor summary offences, petty criminal matters, and traffic challans after standard operational working hours. This administrative initiative enables working citizens and wage earners to attend judicial proceedings without missing regular employment while simultaneously reducing routine lower court backlogs.

121. (D) Unfixed by Constitution; determined by President per workload.
Article 216 of the Constitution specifies that every High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may from time to time deem necessary to appoint. The Constitution imposes no fixed numerical ceiling, allowing the President to periodically adjust sanctioned judge strength based on court workload.

122. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
If a vacancy arises in the office of Governor due to death or resignation, the Chief Justice of the High Court may be appointed by the President to discharge gubernatorial functions temporarily. However, the Chief Justice cannot assume the office of Chief Minister under any emergency

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(C) Rajasthan Public Service Commission
(D) The respective administrative departments

10. Consider the following statements about the advisory role of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC):
I. The State Government must consult the RPSC on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services.
II. The advice tendered by the RPSC is binding on the State Government.
III. The Governor can make regulations specifying the matters in which it shall not be necessary for the RPSC to be consulted.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only I and III
(C) Only II and III
(D) Only III

11. Choose the correct sequential order of the steps involved in the RPSC's recruitment process for state services.
(A) Notification of vacancies, Preliminary Examination, Main Examination, Interview, Recommendation to Government
(B) Notification of vacancies, Main Examination, Preliminary Examination, Interview, Recommendation to Government
(C) Notification of vacancies, Preliminary Examination, Interview, Main Examination, Recommendation to Government
(D) Notification of vacancies, Recommendation to Government, Preliminary Examination, Main Examination, Interview

12. As a District Magistrate, the District Collector in Rajasthan primarily functions to:
(A) Supervise revenue collection and maintain all rural land records
(B) Maintain public peace and supervise the district police force
(C) Implement developmental programs through Panchayati Raj bodies
(D) Oversee municipal administration and urban local authorities

13. Which of the following acts empowers the District Collector to issue arms licenses in the district?
(A) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
(B) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
(C) The Arms Act, 1959
(D) The Rajasthan Police Act, 2007

14. In their capacity as the District Election Officer, the District Collector is directly responsible to:
(A) The executive State Government of Rajasthan
(B) The Chief Secretary of the Government of Rajasthan
(C) The Divisional Commissioner of the respective region
(D) Both the Central and State Election Commissions

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15. Consider the following statements regarding the revenue functions of the District Collector in Rajasthan:
I. The Collector acts as the highest revenue appellate authority at the district level.
II. The Collector is responsible for the collection of land revenue and other government dues.
III. The Collector assesses crop damage during natural calamities for the distribution of agricultural relief.
IV. The Collector is authorized to alter the state boundaries in revenue records.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, III, and IV
(D) I, II, and IV

16. During a natural disaster, the District Collector functions as the Chairperson of the:
(A) State Disaster Relief Force unit
(B) District Disaster Management Authority
(C) District Civil Defence Advisory Council
(D) District Environmental Protection Committee

17. The District Administration in Rajasthan operates under the immediate supervisory control of the:
(A) Chief Minister's Office
(B) Divisional Commissioner
(C) Department of Personnel
(D) Revenue Minister

18. Which of the following is not a law-and-order function of the District Magistrate?
(A) Issuing non-bailable warrants against serious offenders
(B) Imposing Section 144 of the CrPC
(C) Inspecting police stations and jails
(D) Submitting an annual criminal report of the district to the government

CHAPTER 16

State Oversight and Statutory Bodies of Rajasthan

1. Under which Article of the Constitution of India is the Rajasthan Public Service Commission established?
(A) Article 312
(B) Article 315
(C) Article 320
(D) Article 323

2. What is the currently sanctioned composition of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission?
(A) One Chairman and five members
(B) One Chairman and six members
(C) One Chairman and seven members
(D) One Chairman and eight members

3. Who was the first Chairman of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission?
(A) S. C. Tripathi
(B) D. S. Tiwari
(C) S. K. Ghosh
(D) M. M. Varma

4. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the term of office for a member of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission.
(A) A member holds office for a term of six years from the date they enter upon their office.
(B) A member can hold office until they attain the age of 62 years.
(C) A member can resign from their office by writing to the Governor of the State.
(D) A member can be removed from office by the Governor on grounds of misbehaviour.

5. Which of the following is not a primary function of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission?
(A) Conducting examinations for appointments to the services of the State
(B) Advising the State Government on matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services
(C) Making final appointments and issuing joining letters to the selected candidates
(D) Advising the State Government on disciplinary matters affecting a person serving under the State Government

6. What is the constitutional requirement regarding the background of the members of a State Public Service Commission?
(A) All members are required to have at least ten years of official civil service experience.
(B) At least half of the members must have ten years of government service experience.
(C) All members must be distinguished legal jurists or prominent university academicians.
(D) There are no specific constitutional qualifications prescribed for any of the members.

7. Consider the following statements regarding the Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC):
I. The expenses of the RPSC are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.
II. The Governor determines the conditions of service of the Chairman and members.
III. A member of the RPSC is eligible for reappointment to the same office for a second term.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II, and III

8. In which year was the Rajasthan Public Service Commission shifted from Jaipur to Ajmer?
(A) 1949
(B) 1956
(C) 1961
(D) 1973

9. Who among the following conducts the departmental examinations for state service officers in Rajasthan?
(A) Department of Personnel, Government of Rajasthan
(B) Rajasthan Staff Selection Board

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27. What is the current prescribed term of office for the Chairperson and members of the State Human Rights Commission?
(A) 5 years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier
(B) 3 years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier
(C) 5 years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
(D) 3 years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier

28. Who was the first Chairperson of the Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission?
(A) Justice N. K. Jain
(B) Justice S. Saghir Ahmad
(C) Justice Kanta Bhatnagar
(D) Justice Prakash Tatia

29. Can the Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission inquire into a matter that is already pending before a State Commission?
(A) Yes, it holds overriding constitutional powers over all state-level commissions.
(B) Yes, but strictly subject to prior written approval from the Governor.
(C) No, it cannot inquire into matters pending before another Commission.
(D) No, unless specifically directed to do so by the High Court of the State.

30. Consider the following steps involved when the State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) takes cognizance of a human rights violation complaint:
1. Receipt of complaint
2. Seeking report from State Government
3. Inquiry
4. Final Recommendation

Which of the following represents the correct sequential order of these steps?
(A) Receipt of complaint, Inquiry, Seeking report from State Government, Final Recommendation
(B) Receipt of complaint, Seeking report from State Government, Inquiry, Final Recommendation
(C) Inquiry, Receipt of complaint, Seeking report from State Government, Final Recommendation
(D) Seeking report from State Government, Receipt of complaint, Final Recommendation, Inquiry

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31. A major limitation of the State Human Rights Commission is that it cannot inquire into any complaint if it is made more than how long after the alleged violation?
(A) Six months
(B) One year
(C) Two years
(D) Three years

32. Which of the following is not included in the jurisdiction of the Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission?
(A) Visiting state jails and detention centers to study living conditions of inmates
(B) Inquiring into human rights violation allegations against the Armed Forces
(C) Recommending financial compensation and relief to victims of human rights violations
(D) Reviewing constitutional and legal safeguards provided for the protection of human rights

33. Consider the following statements regarding the removal of a member of the State Human Rights Commission:
I. They can be removed by the Governor of the State.
II. They can only be removed by the President of India.
III. The removal requires a prior inquiry by the Supreme Court on charges of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II and III
(C) Only I
(D) Only II

34. The Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act was passed in which year?
(A) 1970
(B) 1973
(C) 1985
(D) 1993

35. Consider the following categories of public servants:
I. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan
II. Ministers of the State Government
III. Members of the State Legislative Assembly
IV. Civil Servants of the State Government

Which of the above categories come under the investigative jurisdiction of the Rajasthan Lokayukta?
(A) I, II, and IV

19. Identify the most appropriate description of the District Collector's role in the protocol administration of the district.
(A) Managing and supervising the official state visits and local tours of the Chief Minister only
(B) Assigning formal protocol duties strictly and exclusively to the Superintendent of Police
(C) Chief protocol officer for VVIP and state guest visits in the district
(D) Managing and coordinating official protocol exclusively for foreign delegations visiting the district

20. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The role of the District Collector has transformed significantly since independence.
Reason (R): The introduction of Panchayati Raj Institutions shifted many development functions away from the direct control of the Collector.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

21. Which functionary acts as the vital link between the District Collector and the Patwari in the revenue administration of Rajasthan?
(A) Gram Sevak
(B) Sub-Divisional Officer
(C) Tehsildar
(D) Block Development Officer

22. Which among the following best defines the 'Magisterial' powers of the District Collector?
(A) Collecting land revenue, updating land records, and managing agricultural land assessments
(B) Maintaining public order and executing preventive detention laws
(C) Coordinating inter-departmental developmental activities across various state agencies
(D) Conducting and supervising elections for local municipal bodies within the district

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23. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) of Rajasthan.
(A) It was constituted under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
(B) It can inquire into violations of human rights related to subjects covered under the State List and Concurrent List.
(C) Its recommendations are advisory in nature.
(D) It can punish the violators of human rights directly.

24. As per the current provisions, who is eligible to be appointed as the Chairperson of the State Human Rights Commission?
(A) A retired Chief Justice or a retired Judge of a High Court
(B) Only a retired Chief Justice of a High Court
(C) Any retired Judge of the Supreme Court
(D) An eminent social worker with 10 years of experience in human rights

25. Match the oversight bodies in List I with their respective appointing authorities in List II.
List I: Oversight Body
P. Chairman, RPSC
Q. Lokayukta
R. State Election Commissioner
S. District Collector
List II: Appointing Authority
1. Governor on advice of CM-led committee
2. Governor on advice of State Cabinet
3. Governor on advice of CM-led committee including Leader of Opposition and Chief Justice of HC
4. State Government (Department of Personnel)
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

26. The Chairperson and members of the Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission are appointed on the recommendation of a committee consisting of:
(A) Chief Minister, Home Minister, Assembly Speaker, and Leader of Opposition
(B) Chief Minister, Chief Justice of the High Court, and the Governor of the State
(C) Chief Minister, Finance Minister, Speaker of Assembly, and Chief Secretary
(D) Governor of the State, Chief Minister, and Leader of Opposition in the Assembly

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

46. What is the primary mandate of the State Election Commission of Rajasthan?
(A) Conducting and supervising elections for the State Legislative Assembly
(B) Conducting elections for all Lok Sabha parliamentary constituencies in Rajasthan
(C) Regulating the registration and formal recognition of state political parties
(D) Conducting elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies

47. Who was the first State Election Commissioner of Rajasthan?
(A) Amar Singh Rathore
(B) Nek Ram Bhasin
(C) Indra Inderjit Khanna
(D) A. K. Pande

48. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The State Election Commission of Rajasthan is a multi-member body.
Reason (R): To handle the vast rural and urban local body elections, multiple commissioners are appointed to ensure efficiency.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

49. In which year was the State Election Commission of Rajasthan established?
(A) 1992
(B) 1993
(C) 1994
(D) 1995

50. Match the statutory/constitutional bodies in List I with their respective maximum age limit for holding office in List II.
List I: Oversight Body
P. Rajasthan Public Service Commission member
Q. State Human Rights Commission Chairperson
R. State Information Commissioner
S. Rajasthan Lokayukta
List II: Maximum Age Limit
1. 65 years
2. 62 years
3. 70 years
4. 65 years (as per 2019 RTI amendment rules)
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

51. The conditions of service and tenure of office of the State Election Commissioner are determined by the:
(A) President of India
(B) State Legislature by law
(C) Governor of the State
(D) Election Commission of India

52. Match the constitutional Articles in List I with their respective provisions in List II.
List I: Article
P. Article 243-K
Q. Article 243-ZA
R. Article 315
S. Article 323
List II: Provision
1. Elections to Municipalities
2. Reports of Public Service Commissions
3. Public Service Commissions for the Union and for the States
4. Elections to Panchayats
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

53. The Rajasthan State Information Commission was established under the provisions of the:
(A) Constitution of India
(B) Right to Information Act, 2005
(C) Rajasthan Right to Information Act, 2000
(D) Official Secrets Act, 1923

54. Identify the correct composition of the Rajasthan State Information Commission as per the RTI Act, 2005.
(A) One State Chief Information Commissioner and not more than 5 State Information Commissioners

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(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II, III, and IV
(D) II, III, and IV

36. Who was the first Lokayukta of Rajasthan?
(A) Justice K. S. Sidhu
(B) Justice M. B. Sharma
(C) Justice D. P. Gupta
(D) Justice I. D. Dua

37. To whom does the Lokayukta of Rajasthan submit their annual consolidated report on the performance of their functions?
(A) The Chief Minister of Rajasthan
(B) The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court
(C) The Governor of Rajasthan
(D) The State Legislature

38. Consider the following stages of a grievance redressal process under the Lokayukta:
1. Submission of complaint in a prescribed format with an affidavit
2. Preliminary scrutiny of the complaint by the Lokayukta office
3. Forwarding of the recommendation to the competent authority
4. Seeking comments/explanation from the concerned public servant

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of these stages?
(A) 1, 2, 4, 3
(B) 1, 4, 2, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

39. What is the prescribed term of office for the Lokayukta in Rajasthan as per the current statutory provisions?
(A) 3 years or 65 years of age
(B) 5 years or 65 years of age
(C) 5 years or 70 years of age
(D) 6 years or 65 years of age

40. Consider the following statements about the Lokayukta of Rajasthan:
I. The Lokayukta is appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of a committee.
II. The committee includes the Chief Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, and the Chief Justice of the High Court.
III. The Lokayukta can initiate an investigation suo motu (on their own motion).
IV. The Lokayukta has the power to prosecute the guilty public servant directly in a criminal court.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, III, and IV
(D) I, II, and IV

41. Which of the following functionaries is excluded from the jurisdiction of the Rajasthan Lokayukta?
(A) Zila Pramukh
(B) Mayor of a Municipal Corporation
(C) Accountant General of Rajasthan
(D) Chairman of a State Public Sector Undertaking

42. In comparison to the Union Lokpal, a prominent limitation of the Rajasthan Lokayukta is:
(A) Inability to investigate the Chief Minister
(B) Inability to investigate civil servants
(C) Lack of a dedicated investigation wing
(D) Inability to take complaints from the general public

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43. Which body at the state level serves as the primary anti-corruption investigative agency parallel to the oversight functions of the Lokayukta?
(A) Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission
(B) Rajasthan Police Crime Investigation Department
(C) Rajasthan State Information Commission
(D) Anti-Corruption Bureau of Rajasthan

44. The State Election Commission of Rajasthan was constituted under which Article of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Article 243-I
(B) Article 243-K
(C) Article 243-J
(D) Article 243-L

45. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The State Election Commissioner can be removed from office by the Governor at any time.
Reason (R): The State Election Commissioner holds office during the pleasure of the Governor.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

64. A complaint to the Lokayukta of Rajasthan must generally be made within what period from the date on which the action complained against became known to the complainant?
(A) 1 year
(B) 3 years
(C) 5 years
(D) 7 years

65. Consider the following statements about the removal process of various functionaries:
I. The Chairman of RPSC can be removed by the President.
II. The State Election Commissioner can be removed in the same manner as a judge of a High Court.
III. The Chairperson of SHRC can be removed by the President.
IV. The Lokayukta of Rajasthan can be removed by the Governor.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) I, II, and IV
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, III, and IV

66. The concept of Lokayukta is primarily inspired by which international institution?
(A) The Supreme Audit Institution of the United Kingdom
(B) Scandinavian Ombudsman system
(C) The Inspector General administrative system in France
(D) The Federal Trade Commission model of the USA

67. Consider the following statements about grievance redressal in Rajasthan:
I. 'Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act' was enacted in 2011.
II. 'Rajasthan Right to Hearing Act' was enacted in 2012.
III. The Chief Minister's Helpline 181 is associated with Rajasthan Sampark.
IV. Grievances related to service matters of government employees are strictly resolved through Rajasthan Sampark.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, III, and IV
(D) I, II, and IV

68. Under the RTI Act, 2005, what is the maximum time limit for the State Information Commission to dispose of a second appeal?
(A) Strictly within 30 days from receipt
(B) Maximum of 45 days under special circumstances
(C) Within 90 days from the date of filing
(D) No specific time limit prescribed in the Act

69. Which authority holds the responsibility for the structural delimitation of Wards for Municipal and Panchayat elections in Rajasthan prior to the electoral roll preparation?
(A) State Election Commission of Rajasthan acting independently
(B) Election Commission of India in consultation with Governor
(C) State Government (LSG and Panchayati Raj Departments)
(D) District Collector acting as the independent delimitation authority

70. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The State Election Commission operates independently of the Election Commission of India.
Reason (R): The State Election Commission derives its powers directly from the Constitution (73rd and 74th Amendments) and is not a subordinate body to the Election Commission of India.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

71. The annual report of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission is presented to the Governor, who shall cause a copy thereof to be laid before:
(A) The President of India
(B) The State Legislature
(C) The Chief Minister's Office
(D) The High Court of Rajasthan

72. Who is the administrative head of the district police force?
(A) District Collector

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(B) One State Chief Information Commissioner and not more than 10 State Information Commissioners
(C) One State Chief Information Commissioner and exactly 10 State Information Commissioners
(D) Three State Chief Information Commissioners and not more than 7 State Information Commissioners

55. Consider the following bodies in Rajasthan:
1. Rajasthan Public Service Commission
2. Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission
3. Rajasthan Lokayukta
4. Rajasthan State Information Commission

Which of the following represents the correct sequence of their formal establishment from earliest to latest?
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2

56. The State Chief Information Commissioner is appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of a committee. Which of the following is not a member of this committee?
(A) The Chief Minister of the State acting as Presiding Officer
(B) The Leader of Opposition in the State Legislative Assembly
(C) Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister
(D) A State Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister

57. What power does the State Information Commission have when inquiring into an RTI complaint?
(A) Powers of a criminal court under the CrPC
(B) Powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
(C) Powers to arrest the Public Information Officer (PIO)
(D) Powers to dismiss the Public Information Officer from service

58. Who was the first State Chief Information Commissioner of Rajasthan?
(A) T. Srinivasan
(B) Suresh Chaudhary
(C) M. D. Kaurani
(D) D. B. Gupta

59. Consider the following statements about the State Information Commission (SIC):
I. The SIC can impose a penalty of ₹250 per day up to a maximum of ₹25,000 on a PIO for delaying information.
II. The SIC receives appeals only against the orders of the First Appellate Authority.
III. The decisions of the SIC are binding.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) I, II, and III

60. The salary, allowances, and other terms and conditions of service of the State Chief Information Commissioner (after the RTI Amendment Act, 2019) shall be such as may be prescribed by the:
(A) Central Government
(B) State Government
(C) Governor of the State
(D) President of India

61. Identify the odd one out among the following oversight mechanisms in Rajasthan.
(A) Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission
(B) Rajasthan State Information Commission
(C) Office of the Rajasthan Lokayukta
(D) Rajasthan Staff Selection Board

62. The primary aim of the "Rajasthan Sampark" portal is to:
(A) Facilitate online submission and tracking of Right to Information applications
(B) Serve as a centralized platform for lodging and resolving citizen grievances
(C) Publish official examination results and recruitments conducted by the RPSC
(D) Monitor and record the daily attendance of state government officials

63. Which of the following best defines the role of an 'Up-Lokayukta' in Rajasthan?
(A) To act as a substitute when the Lokayukta is on leave
(B) To assist the Lokayukta and conduct investigations as assigned by them
(C) To exclusively investigate matters related to the Panchayati Raj Institutions
(D) To serve as an appellate authority over the Lokayukta's decisions

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conditions, preserving executive political appointment frameworks.

123. (A) No, High Courts lack advisory jurisdiction under Constitution.
Advisory jurisdiction in Indian constitutional law belongs exclusively to the Supreme Court under Article 143, enabling the President to seek advisory opinions on questions of law or public importance. High Courts do not possess advisory jurisdiction under the Constitution and cannot render non-binding legal opinions to state executive authorities or Governors.

124. (B) Indo-Saracenic and Rajput
The historical heritage building of the old Rajasthan High Court at Jodhpur reflects architectural styles blending Indo-Saracenic design elements with traditional Rajput architectural features. Constructed during the princely state era, the structure features ornamental arches, carved balconies, domes, and spacious courtyards, showcasing regional heritage alongside judicial symbolism.

125. (B) Justice K.N. Wanchoo
Justice K.N. Wanchoo served as the Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court from 1951 to 1958. He was subsequently elevated to the Supreme Court of India and went on to serve as the 10th Chief Justice of India in 1967, contributing significantly to Indian constitutional jurisprudence and judicial administration.

126. (A) It can compel a public authority to perform its mandatory public duty.
The writ of Mandamus is a judicial command issued by a High Court or Supreme Court to a public authority, statutory body, or lower tribunal, compelling them to perform a public duty imposed upon them by law which they have failed or refused to perform, protecting public law compliance.

127. (C) The Chief Justice of the High Court or their nominee.
Article 229(1) of the Constitution secures administrative judicial independence by specifying that appointments of officers and servants of a High Court shall be made by the Chief Justice of the High Court or such other judge or officer of the court as the Chief Justice may directly authorize and direct.

128. (D) Judicial Review - Power to test statutory laws against the Constitution
Judicial Review is the constitutional power of High Courts and the Supreme Court to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive actions. If a law or executive order violates constitutional provisions or fundamental rights, the court holds power to declare it unconstitutional and void, upholding constitutional supremacy.

129. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Judicial independence is an essential component of the basic structure of the Constitution. Under Article 221, the salaries and allowances of High Court judges are determined by law and cannot be reduced to their disadvantage after appointment, except during a financial emergency declared by the President under Article 360 of the Constitution.

130. (B) Power to invalidate state laws violating constitutional provisions.
The power of Judicial Review enables the Rajasthan High Court to evaluate state statutory enactments and executive orders against constitutional mandates. Under Articles 226 and 227, the High Court can strike down legislative acts or administrative decisions that infringe upon fundamental rights or exceed statutory legislative competence, maintaining rule of law.

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(B) Superintendent of Police
(C) Inspector General of Police
(D) Divisional Commissioner

73. While the Superintendent of Police heads the district police force, they must work under the general control and direction of the:
(A) Home Minister exclusively
(B) Inspector General of Police exclusively
(C) District Magistrate
(D) Chief Judicial Magistrate

74. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The advice of the RPSC is binding on the State Government in matters of disciplinary action against civil servants.
Reason (R): The RPSC is an independent constitutional body meant to prevent political interference in civil services.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

75. Match the First Chairpersons/Heads in List I with their respective organizations in Rajasthan in List II.
List I: Organization Head
P. State Human Rights Commission
Q. State Information Commission
R. State Election Commission
S. Lokayukta
List II: Person
1. I. D. Dua
2. Kanta Bhatnagar
3. M. D. Kaurani
4. Amar Singh Rathore
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

76. In the context of disaster management, which committee at the state level provides the technical and administrative assistance to the State Disaster Management Authority?
(A) State Executive Committee
(B) State Disaster Relief Committee
(C) State Crisis Management Group
(D) State Vigilance Committee

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77. How many members are required to form the quorum for a meeting of the RPSC?
(A) Minimum of two members including the Chairman of the Commission
(B) Minimum of three members including the Chairman of the Commission
(C) At least half of the total sanctioned membership of the Commission
(D) Regulated by RPSC rules; no constitutional quorum prescribed

78. A public servant aggrieved by the recommendation of the Lokayukta can file a writ petition in the High Court under which Article?
(A) Article 32
(B) Article 226
(C) Article 136
(D) Article 163

79. Match the functional domains in List I with the respective oversight body in List II.
List I: Functional Domain
P. Conduct of PRI elections
Q. Investigation of corruption among ministers
R. Penalty for non-disclosure of government records
S. Recommendation for compensation against custodial torture
List II: Oversight Body
1. State Information Commission
2. State Human Rights Commission
3. State Election Commission
4. Lokayukta
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

80. Select the correct sequence of the hierarchy in the district revenue administration (from lowest to highest):
(A) Patwari, Girdawar (Revenue Inspector), Naib Tehsildar, Tehsildar, SDO, District Collector
(B) Patwari, Naib Tehsildar, Girdawar, Tehsildar, SDO, District Collector
(C) Gram Sevak, Patwari, Tehsildar, Naib Tehsildar, SDO, District Collector
(D) Girdawar, Patwari, Naib Tehsildar, Tehsildar, SDO, District Collector

for subsequent career promotions within state cadres.

10. (B) Only I and III
The State Government must consult the Commission regarding recruitment rules and methods, and the Governor may specify matters exempt from mandatory consultation. However, the recommendations offered by the Commission remain advisory rather than binding. The executive government retains ultimate authority, though non-acceptance of advice requires explanation before the State Legislative Assembly.

11. (A) Notification of vacancies, Preliminary Examination, Main Examination, Interview, Recommendation to Government
The recruitment process begins with publishing official vacancy notifications. Eligible applicants first undergo a screening Preliminary Examination, followed by a detailed written Main Examination for shortlisted candidates. Successful candidates proceed to personal interviews for personality evaluation, concluding with the Commission issuing a merit-based recommendation list to the State Government for appointment.

12. (B) Maintain public peace and supervise the district police force
In the capacity of District Magistrate, the Collector exercises executive magisterial powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure. Primary responsibilities include maintaining law and order, controlling public disturbances, issuing preventive detention orders, enforcing regulatory orders, and exercising administrative control and oversight over the district police force to ensure overall public tranquility.

13. (C) The Arms Act, 1959
The Arms Act, 1959 designates the District Magistrate as the licensing authority for grant, renewal, suspension, or revocation of arms licenses within the district boundary. This authority forms a vital component of public order management, enabling preventive regulation over firearm ownership and preventing potential misuse during civil distress or criminal activities.

14. (D) Both the Central and State Election Commissions
During electoral exercises, the District Collector functions as the District Election Officer. Responsibilities involve supervising electoral roll management and election logistics. The Officer reports to the Election Commission of India for Parliamentary and State Assembly elections, and to the State Election Commission for local body elections across Panchayati Raj and urban bodies.

15. (A) I, II, and III
The Collector functions as the chief revenue authority in the district, hearing revenue appeals, supervising land tax collection, and assessing agricultural damage for relief distribution during natural calamities. State boundaries, however, are governed by constitutional and legislative mandates, making revenue record alterations of state borders strictly outside the Collector's statutory domain.

16. (B) District Disaster Management Authority
Under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the District Collector serves as the Chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority. In this role, the Collector directs disaster response, coordinates relief operations, deploys emergency resources, and collaborates with line departments to minimize loss of life and property during natural or man-made calamities.

17. (B) Divisional Commissioner
The Divisional Commissioner acts as the intermediate administrative head between state headquarters and district administrations within a division. The Officer exercises direct supervisory control over District Collectors, inspecting revenue offices, coordinating regional developmental schemes, overseeing law and order management, and maintaining administrative efficiency across all districts designated within the divisional administrative jurisdiction.

18. (A) Issuing non-bailable warrants against serious offenders
Issuing non-bailable warrants is a purely judicial function executed by Judicial Magistrates under the Criminal Procedure Code. The District Magistrate performs executive functions such as imposing prohibitory orders under Section 144, inspecting local police stations, supervising jails, and submitting periodic criminal administration

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(C) The Chief Justice of India
(D) The Chief Minister of Rajasthan

90. Consider the following statements about the limitations of the Rajasthan Lokayukta:
I. It cannot initiate investigations based on anonymous complaints.
II. It lacks the power to enforce its recommendations.
III. It does not have jurisdiction over former Chief Ministers.
IV. It cannot review judicial actions of the courts.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, II, III, and IV
(D) I, III, and IV

91. The primary purpose of the 'Departmental Promotion Committee' (DPC) in which an RPSC member participates is:
(A) Conducting competitive written examinations for internal state service promotions
(B) Recommending civil servants for promotion based on merit and seniority
(C) Finalizing and approving statutory retirement benefits for retiring state employees
(D) Managing and allocating administrative postings and transfers of state service officers

92. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the oversight bodies and their core principles:
(A) RPSC — Functioning as the primary merit system watchdog in state recruitment
(B) Lokayukta — Investigating allegations of corruption and maladministration
(C) State Information Commission — Promoting transparency and administrative accountability
(D) State Election Commission — Adjudicating election petitions

93. Consider the following functions of the District Collector:
I. Acting as the District Census Officer
II. Issuing caste and domicile certificates
III. Preparing the district credit plan
IV. Functioning as the Ex-officio Chairman of the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)
Which of the above statements accurately reflect the Collector's multifaceted role?
(A) I, II, and IV
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, II, and III
(D) I, II, III, and IV

94. The concept of a State Information Commission was necessitated by the need to:
(A) Substantially reduce the heavy backlog of cases pending before the High Court
(B) Institutionalize the right to freedom of speech and expression
(C) Manage public relations and official media communications of the State Government
(D) Protect sensitive state secrets and confidential files from foreign agencies

95. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The State Human Rights Commission cannot inquire into any violation of human rights after the expiry of one year from the date on which the act constituting violation of human rights is alleged to have been committed.
Reason (R): Time-barred complaints lose evidentiary value, and the statutory limitation is strictly defined in the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

96. What is the status of the recommendations made by the Rajasthan Lokayukta to the State Government?
(A) They are legally binding on the executive and must be fully implemented within 90 days
(B) Advisory, but non-acceptance requires tabling an explanatory memorandum in the assembly
(C) They become legally binding only after formal written approval by the State Governor
(D) They carry no legal weight and serve purely as informal advisory suggestions to

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government

97. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the 'Development' role of the District Collector in Rajasthan today?
(A) Directly sanctioning and distributing development funds to all individual village panchayats
(B) Chief coordinator for state and central development schemes at the district level
(C) Exercising no role in development planning following the 73rd Constitutional Amendment
(D) Functioning as the final auditing authority for all local development expenditures

98. In the context of the State Human Rights Commission, "Human Rights" as defined by the Protection of Human Rights Act refers to the rights relating to:
(A) Life, liberty, equality and dignity guaranteed by the Constitution or International Covenants
(B) Protection of private property rights and promotion of economic equality across all classes
(C) Political participation, voting rights, and representation in legislative bodies exclusively
(D) Unrestricted free trade, commercial transactions, and economic movement across state borders

99. Which officer represents the State Government in the District Revenue Court presided over by the District Collector?
(A) The officially appointed Public Prosecutor for the revenue judicial district
(B) The designated Government Advocate representing state interests in revenue matters
(C) The Senior District Revenue Officer acting on behalf of the state administration
(D) State counsel is not required; officials represent themselves or cases are private

100. Match the terms associated with oversight bodies in List I with their meaning in List II.
List I: Term
P. Suo Motu
Q. Ex-officio
R. Quorum
S. Mandamus
List II: Meaning
1. A writ issued by a court commanding a public authority to perform a duty
2. Action taken by an authority on its own apprehension
3. Holding a position by virtue of holding another office
4. Minimum number of members required to be present to conduct a meeting
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

101. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The State Information Commission is not an appellate authority for decisions made by the Central Information Commission.
Reason (R): Both Commissions operate in mutually exclusive jurisdictions depending on whether the public authority belongs to the Central or State Government.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

102. Which of the following statements about the Secretary of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission is correct?
(A) Elected directly by the sitting members of the Commission
(B) An IAS officer appointed by the State Government
(C) Acts as Commission Chairman whenever the appointed Chairman is absent
(D) Holds a fixed constitutional tenure of six years upon appointment

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103. The term "Maladministration" under the Rajasthan Lokayukta Act includes:
(A) Injustice or hardship caused by unreasonable administrative procedures
(B) Actions strictly involving direct financial bribery and monetary corruption
(C) Policy decisions approved and enacted by the State Cabinet of Ministers
(D) Disciplinary and administrative actions

taken against judges of High Courts

104. Which of the following is considered a primary challenge in the functioning of the State Human Rights Commission of Rajasthan?
(A) Unconstitutional overreach into the legislative domain of the State Assembly
(B) Financial and staffing dependence on the State Government
(C) Power to issue binding arrest warrants directly against police officials
(D) Direct operational control and command over the state police forces

105. Consider the following actions in the typical grievance redressal lifecycle on the Rajasthan Sampark portal:
1. Citizen registers the grievance online.
2. Grievance is closed and feedback is collected from the citizen.
3. Grievance is routed to the concerned departmental officer.
4. Officer takes necessary action and updates the resolution status.

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of these actions?
(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

106. In Rajasthan, the "Panchayati Raj Institutions" (PRIs) elections were historically conducted by the Panchayati Raj Department. In which year did the State Election Commission take over this responsibility?
(A) 1993
(B) 1994
(C) 1995
(D) 1999

107. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan is excluded from the jurisdiction of the Lokayukta. Which of the following states in India has included the Chief Minister within the ambit of its Lokayukta?
(A) Exclusively the State of Kerala under its special Lokayukta law
(B) Exclusively the State of Maharashtra under statutory amendment
(C) Multiple states like Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat
(D) No Indian state has included the Chief Minister in Lokayukta jurisdiction

108. If a candidate wishes to request the OMR sheet copy of an exam conducted by RPSC, they will utilize the provisions of which act?
(A) The Rajasthan Public Records Act
(B) The Right to Information Act, 2005
(C) The Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act, 2011
(D) The Official Secrets Act, 1923

109. What is the primary reason the decisions of the RPSC are considered highly credible?
(A) Because all its activities and decisions are directly supervised by the Chief Minister
(B) Its autonomous constitutional status and security of tenure for members
(C) Because all its members are directly appointed and monitored by the President of India
(D) Because its recruitment decisions cannot be challenged in any court of law whatsoever

110. Consider the following statements regarding the State Information Commission's powers of inquiry:
I. It can summon and enforce the attendance of persons and compel them to give oral or written evidence on oath.
II. It can require the discovery and inspection of documents.
III. It can review and override the final judgements of the High Court regarding information disclosure.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) I, II, and III

111. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the District Administration in Rajasthan.
(A) The district is the basic unit of administration.
(B) The District Collector operates as the chief agent of the State Government at the district level.
(C) The District Collector has absolute judicial powers to award capital punishment in extreme law and order situations.
(D) The District Collector coordinates the activities of various specialized departments like agriculture, health, and education within the district.

112. Consider the following statements regarding the State Election Commission (SEC):

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129. Match the oversight bodies in List I with their respective reporting or appellate authority in List II as per general statutory design.

List I: Oversight Body

P. State Information Commission

Q. State Election Commission

R. District Collector (Revenue matters)

S. RPSC

List II: Reporting / Appellate Authority

1. Revenue Appellate Authority / Board of Revenue
2. Governor (Annual Report)
3. High Court (Writ jurisdiction)
4. Governor / State Legislature (Annual Report submission)

(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

130. To ensure the integrity of the state civil services, the Constitution mandates that half of the members of the RPSC must have substantial experience in government service. This reflects the principle of:

(A) Democratic decentralization and local public governance

(B) Administrative expertise and domain knowledge

(C) Judicial independence and constitutional separation of powers

(D) Legislative supremacy and executive accountability

NODIA

VIP visits.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

121. The "State Vigilance Commission" functions at the state level parallel to which body at the central level?
(A) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
(B) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
(C) Enforcement Directorate (ED)
(D) NITI Aayog

122. Under the Rajasthan Lokayukta Act, if a complaint is found to be false and frivolous, what action can be taken?
(A) The Lokayukta can impose a direct financial fine of up to ₹1,00,000 on the complainant
(B) Prosecution and punishment of the complainant with imprisonment
(C) The Lokayukta can permanently ban the individual from filing future complaints
(D) No action can be taken as filing public complaints is considered a fundamental right

123. The function of identifying and removing "ghost beneficiaries" in social security schemes at the district level is overseen primarily by the:
(A) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(B) District Collector
(C) State Election Commission
(D) Superintendent of Police

124. Which of the following is not a recognized ground for the removal of a member of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission?
(A) Being adjudged an insolvent
(B) Engaging in paid employment outside the duties of the office
(C) Unpopularity among civil service aspirants
(D) Infirmity of mind or body

125. Match the grievance redressal platforms/acts in List I with their primary focus in List II.
List I: Platform / Act
P. Right to Information Act
Q. Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act
R. Rajasthan Sampark
S. Lokayukta
List II: Primary Focus
1. Time-bound provision of notified services
2. Centralized IT-based public grievance redressal
3. Investigation of corruption by public servants
4. Transparency in government records
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

126. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The State Information Commission relies heavily on civil society and public awareness for its effectiveness.
Reason (R): The RTI Act is a demand-driven legislation where citizens must initiate requests for information.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

127. Which of the following bodies is empowered to review the functioning of the local self-government institutions (Panchayats and Municipalities) in terms of financial allocations?
(A) State Election Commission
(B) State Finance Commission
(C) RPSC
(D) State Information Commission

128. What constitutes a major systemic challenge for the oversight bodies (SHRC, SIC, Lokayukta) in Rajasthan?
(A) A complete lack of statutory backing or legislative authority
(B) Vacancies in member posts and inadequate supporting staff
(C) Excessive operational interference and direction by the Central Government
(D) Absence of a permanent physical office building in the state capital city

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I. The SEC prepares electoral rolls for Panchayats and Municipalities.
II. The SEC is responsible for the delimitation of Assembly constituencies.
III. The SEC issues symbols to independent candidates in local body elections.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) Only I

113. Under the Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act, 2011, who is responsible if a designated officer fails to provide the service within the stipulated time limit?
(A) The State Human Rights Commission through administrative intervention
(B) Designated First and Second Appellate Authorities under the Act
(C) The Rajasthan Lokayukta sitting in anti-corruption jurisdiction
(D) The High Court of Rajasthan through constitutional writ petitions

114. Which functional division of the RPSC handles the process of verifying the documents and eligibility of candidates post-examination?
(A) Examination Section
(B) Recruitment Section
(C) Secrecy Section
(D) Legal Section

115. Consider the following officers in Rajasthan:
1. Chief Secretary
2. Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO)
3. Divisional Commissioner
4. District Collector

Which of the following represents the correct descending order of their administrative hierarchy?
(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

116. A primary distinction between the State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) and the State Information Commission (SIC) is that:
(A) SHRC decisions are legally binding, whereas SIC decisions are purely advisory in nature
(B) SIC decisions are binding with penalty powers; SHRC recommendations are advisory
(C) SHRC members are appointed by the President, whereas SIC members are appointed by the Governor
(D) SHRC is established as a constitutional body, whereas SIC is purely a statutory creation

117. What is the quorum required for the committee that recommends the appointment of the State Chief Information Commissioner?
(A) All three designated members of the selection committee must be present
(B) At least two members of the selection committee must be present for quorum
(C) Presence of the Chief Minister is mandatory regardless of other members present
(D) Vacancies in the committee do not invalidate appointments under the RTI Act

118. Consider the following statements about recent reforms in state oversight bodies in Rajasthan:
I. E-filing of appeals has been introduced in the State Information Commission.
II. Video conferencing facilities are increasingly used for SHRC and SIC hearings.
III. The Rajasthan Sampark portal integrates complaints across all state departments using a single digital framework.
IV. The Lokayukta has been granted constitutional status through a recent State Assembly resolution.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, III, and IV
(D) I, II, III, and IV

119. A defining feature of the "Right to Hearing Act, 2012" implemented in Rajasthan is:
(A) Legal right for citizens to be heard for grievances within time frames
(B) Guaranteeing free legal aid and defense counsel in all criminal court cases
(C) Ensuring that all departmental government meetings are kept fully open to the public
(D) Providing for mandatory live television broadcasting of all State Assembly sessions

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120. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The District Collector acts as the principal protocol officer of the district.
Reason (R): The Collector is legally immune from any civil or criminal liability while handling

ANSWERS

1. (B) Article 315
Article 315 of the Constitution of India provides for the establishment of a Public Service Commission for the Union and for each State. Under this constitutional provision, the Rajasthan Public Service Commission was constituted to carry out recruitment and advisory duties regarding civil services within the state, maintaining administrative integrity and merit-based appointments across various departments.

2. (C) One Chairman and seven members
The sanctioned strength of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission consists of one Chairman and seven members. Originally established with a smaller composition, the membership was expanded incrementally through executive amendments over time to efficiently manage the expanding workload of conducting recruitment examinations and handling advisory functions for state civil services.

3. (C) S. K. Ghosh
Sir S. K. Ghosh, who served as the Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court, was appointed as the inaugural Chairman of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission in 1949. His appointment established administrative leadership during the formative phase of the Commission, laying down foundational procedural norms for recruitment and public administration in Rajasthan.

4. (D) A member can be removed from office by the Governor on grounds of misbehaviour.
Although the Governor appoints members of a State Public Service Commission, the power of removal rests exclusively with the President of India under Article 317. Removal on grounds of misbehaviour requires a mandatory reference to and inquiry by the Supreme Court, ensuring constitutional protection and operational independence from state-level political interference.

5. (C) Making final appointments and issuing joining letters to the selected candidates
The Rajasthan Public Service Commission functions as a recommendatory body responsible for conducting examinations, interviews, and advising on service rules. The actual authority to make final appointments, issue formal joining letters, and manage cadre placements resides with the respective executive administrative departments of the State Government, rather than with the examining body itself.

6. (B) At least half of the members must have ten years of government service experience.
Article 315 of the Constitution mandates that as nearly as may be, one-half of the members of a State Public Service Commission must be persons who have held office for at least ten years under the Government of India or a State Government. This ensures practical administrative experience within the body handling public service appointments.

7. (A) Only I and II
Expenses of the Commission are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State, and service conditions are determined by the Governor. However, members are ineligible for reappointment to the same office after completing their term. This constitutional restriction preserves institutional autonomy and prevents conflict of interest in the performance of official recruitment duties.

8. (B) 1956
Following the reorganization of states in 1956, the Satyanarayan Rao Committee recommended decentralizing key administrative headquarters in Rajasthan. Based on these recommendations, the headquarters of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission was officially relocated from Jaipur to Ajmer in 1956 to achieve balanced regional administrative development across the newly integrated state territory.

9. (C) Rajasthan Public Service Commission
Beyond initial recruitment, the Rajasthan Public Service Commission is statutorily empowered to conduct departmental examinations for serving state service officers. These examinations assess professional competence, administrative knowledge, and legal understanding, serving as essential criteria for confirmation in service, completion of probation periods, and eligibility

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81. Who acts as the Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) at the district level during the State Assembly Elections?
(A) District Judge
(B) District Collector
(C) Superintendent of Police
(D) Sub-Divisional Magistrate

82. Which statement correctly identifies an exception to the Right to Information Act, 2005 under Section 8, relevant to the State Information Commission?
(A) Details relating to the annual budget allocations of a state government department
(B) Information causing breach of privilege of Parliament or State Legislature
(C) General information concerning the total number of employees working in a department
(D) Complete public records regarding awarded and completed government procurement tenders

83. Select the correct order of the appeal process under the Right to Information Act, 2005:
(A) State Information Commission, Public Information Officer, First Appellate Authority
(B) First Appellate Authority, Public Information Officer, State Information Commission
(C) Public Information Officer, First Appellate Authority, State Information Commission
(D) State Information Commission, First Appellate Authority, Public Information Officer

84. Which of the following best describes the "Vigilance Committees" established at the district level in Rajasthan?
(A) Committees appointed to monitor electoral expenditure of contesting candidates
(B) Committees overseeing public distribution and general grievances
(C) Committees established to review judicial judgements of District Courts
(D) Committees empowered to audit financial statements of private sector entities

85. Consider the following statements regarding the coordination between State and Union bodies:
I. The Election Commission of India can direct the State Election Commission on matters of local body elections.
II. The UPSC can assist the RPSC in framing and operating schemes of joint recruitment if requested by the State Governor and approved by the President.
III. The National Human Rights Commission can transfer a case to the State Human Rights Commission.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) Only II
(D) I, II, and III

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86. Which statutory body issues the 'Voter ID Cards' (EPIC) for the citizens in Rajasthan?
(A) State Election Commission of Rajasthan
(B) Election Commission of India
(C) Department of Local Self Government
(D) Rajasthan Public Service Commission

87. Consider the following statements about the financial autonomy of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission:
I. The salaries of the members are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.
II. The budget of the RPSC is subject to the vote of the State Legislature.
III. The pension of the RPSC staff is non-votable by the State Legislature.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only I and III
(C) Only II and III
(D) I, II, and III

88. Under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, which of the following is an ex-officio member of the National Human Rights Commission but does NOT have a parallel ex-officio counterpart in the State Human Rights Commission?
(A) Ex-officio Chairperson of the State Commission for Women
(B) Ex-officio Chairperson of the State Commission for Minorities
(C) Ex-officio Chairperson of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes
(D) No provision exists for ex-officio members in the State Commission

89. If a member of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission is to be suspended pending an inquiry by the Supreme Court, who has the authority to issue the suspension order?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Governor of Rajasthan

reports to the state government concerning overall public peace.

19. (C) Chief protocol officer for VVIP and state guest visits in the district
The District Collector acts as the principal protocol authority within the district boundaries. In this capacity, the officer personally oversees logistics, security coordination, accommodation, and official hospitality during visits of constitutional dignitaries, state guests, foreign delegations, and high-ranking central or state dignitaries, ensuring compliance with official protocol guidelines.

20. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Post-independence democratic reforms and democratic decentralization altered administrative dynamics significantly. Establishing Panchayati Raj Institutions devolved developmental decision-making and execution to elected local bodies. Consequently, the District Collector's role transformed from a direct implementation authority to a coordinator, regulatory supervisor, and facilitator of development programs at the district level.

21. (C) Tehsildar
The Tehsildar heads the Tehsil revenue office and acts as the key administrative link connecting village-level Patwaris with the District Collector. Responsible for supervising land record maintenance, revenue collection, mutation entries, and local land disputes, the Tehsildar ensures smooth vertical communication and operational execution throughout the district revenue administration framework.

22. (B) Maintaining public order and executing preventive detention laws
Magisterial powers refer to the executive authority granted to the District Magistrate under various administrative and penal laws. These powers encompass controlling civil unrest, issuing curfew notifications, taking preventive measures against potential law enforcement breaches, executing preventive detention statutes, and maintaining general peace and security across the entire district jurisdiction.

23. (D) It can punish the violators of human rights directly.
The State Human Rights Commission functions primarily as an investigatory and recommendatory entity. It possesses civil court powers for inquiry but lacks statutory authority to impose criminal sentences or enforce penal sanctions directly. Its powers are limited to recommending compensation, recommending disciplinary proceedings, or approaching judicial courts for enforcement.

24. (A) A retired Chief Justice or a retired Judge of a High Court
Following amendments made to the Protection of Human Rights Act in 2019, eligibility for appointment as Chairperson of a State Human Rights Commission was widened. In addition to a retired Chief Justice of a High Court, any individual who has served as a Judge of a High Court is eligible.

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25. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-2, S-4
The RPSC Chairman and State Election Commissioner are appointed by the Governor on Cabinet advice. The Lokayukta is appointed following consultations with a CM-led selection process involving the Chief Justice and Opposition Leader. District Collectors are IAS officers posted directly by the Department of Personnel of the State Government.

26. (A) Chief Minister, Home Minister, Assembly Speaker, and Leader of Opposition
Under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, appointments to the State Human Rights Commission are made by the Governor following recommendations from a high-level statutory selection committee. This committee comprises the Chief Minister as Chairperson, along with the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, State Home Minister, and Leader of Opposition.

27. (B) 3 years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier
The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019 revised the statutory tenure for the Chairperson and members of State Human Rights Commissions. The tenure was reduced from five years to three years, or until reaching seventy years of age, whichever occurs earlier, while retaining eligibility for reappointment under specified statutory conditions.

109. (B) Its autonomous constitutional status and security of tenure for members
The institutional credibility of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission derives from its status as an autonomous constitutional authority created under Article 315. Constitutional guarantees, including security of tenure and non-votable financial provisions, insulate members from executive interference, ensuring impartial, merit-based selection procedures for state civil service posts.

110. (A) I and II
Section 18 of the RTI Act grants the Commission civil court powers to summon witnesses, enforce attendance, and compel document discovery. However, the Commission operates within statutory boundaries and possesses no constitutional authority to review, override, or set aside final judicial judgments rendered by High Courts.

111. (C) The District Collector has absolute judicial powers to award capital punishment in extreme law and order situations.
Capital punishment can only be awarded by Session Courts and must be confirmed by the High Court under regular criminal judicial procedure. The District Collector, acting as District Magistrate, holds executive magisterial powers for public order maintenance, but possesses no judicial trial authority to sentence individuals to death.

112. (B) I and III
The State Election Commission prepares electoral rolls and allocates election symbols to independent candidates for local elections. However, delimitation of Parliamentary and State Legislative Assembly constituencies falls exclusively under the Delimitation Commission of India, working alongside the Election Commission of India, rather than the State Commission.

113. (B) Designated First and Second Appellate Authorities under the Act
The Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act, 2011 establishes a statutory two-tier appellate mechanism. If a designated officer fails to provide notified public services within prescribed timelines, aggrieved citizens appeal to statutory First and Second Appellate Authorities, empowered to impose financial penalties on defaulting officials.

114. (B) Recruitment Section
Within the internal administrative structure of the RPSC, the Recruitment Section is specifically responsible for managing post-examination administrative procedures. It verifies candidate eligibility documents, educational credentials, category certificates, and experience proof, ensuring thorough compliance with statutory recruitment rules before issuing formal recommendations to the government.

115. (A) 1, 3, 4, 2
State administrative hierarchy follows a clear descending order: the Chief Secretary serves as head of state civil services, followed by Divisional Commissioners overseeing administrative divisions, District Collectors leading district administration, and Sub-Divisional Officers exercising executive and revenue control over sub-divisional territorial units.

116. (B) SIC decisions are binding with penalty powers; SHRC recommendations are advisory
Under the RTI Act, 2005, the State Information Commission issues legally binding decisions and can impose direct financial penalties on defaulting officers under Section 20. Conversely, the State Human Rights Commission functions primarily as a recommendatory body whose findings and compensation suggestions are advisory to executive authorities.

117. (D) Vacancies in the committee do not invalidate appointments under the RTI Act
Section 15(4) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 explicitly provides that no appointment of a State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioner shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy in the statutory recommendation committee, ensuring operational continuity despite temporary political or administrative vacancies.

118. (A) I, II, and III
Administrative modernization in Rajasthan includes e-filing platforms for information appeals, video conferencing for commission hearings, and integrated complaint routing via Rajasthan Sampark. However, the Lokayukta remains a statutory body created under a state act

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38. (A) 1, 2, 4, 3
The complaint process begins with submitting a formal application backed by an affidavit. The Lokayukta office conducts preliminary scrutiny to verify jurisdictional validity. If admitted, comments and explanations are sought from the public servant concerned. Upon concluding the investigation, findings and final recommendations are forwarded to the competent authority.

39. (B) 5 years or 65 years of age
Under the governing statutory provisions in Rajasthan, the Lokayukta holds office for a term of five years or until reaching sixty-five years of age, whichever is earlier. Following a brief legislative amendment that temporarily altered tenure, the state reverted to the standard five-year framework to maintain institutional consistency.

40. (A) I, II, and III
The Lokayukta is appointed by the Governor following consultations with a committee including the Chief Minister, Opposition Leader, and Chief Justice. The Ombudsman can initiate inquiries on self-cognizance. However, direct prosecution in criminal courts is prohibited; recommendations must be submitted to competent executive authorities for prosecution implementation.

41. (C) Accountant General of Rajasthan
The Accountant General of Rajasthan is an officer under the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, a constitutional body functioning under the Union Government. Consequently, this office is outside the statutory purview of the Rajasthan Lokayukta, which focuses on state-level executive officials, ministers, and local body heads.

42. (A) Inability to investigate the Chief Minister
Under the central Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, the Prime Minister falls under the investigative domain of the Lokpal under specific procedural safeguards. Conversely, the Rajasthan Lokayukta Act explicitly exempts the Chief Minister from its investigative purview, limiting the state Ombudsman's anti-corruption jurisdiction regarding the head of government.

43. (D) Anti-Corruption Bureau of Rajasthan
The Anti-Corruption Bureau of Rajasthan acts as the specialized state law enforcement agency for investigating bribery, financial corruption, and criminal misconduct among public servants under the Prevention of Corruption Act. While the Lokayukta functions as an Ombudsman, the Bureau executes police investigations, raids, traps, and criminal prosecutions.

44. (B) Article 243-K
Article 243-K of the Constitution of India provides for the creation of a State Election Commission to oversee superintendence, direction, and control of electoral rolls and conduct elections to rural Panchayati Raj Institutions. Article 243-ZA extends these powers to cover municipal local body elections across urban administrative areas.

NODIA

45. (D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
Article 243-K guarantees security of tenure to the State Election Commissioner. The Commissioner cannot be removed arbitrarily by the Governor at pleasure. Statutory removal requires the same grounds and procedure as a High Court Judge, involving parliamentary impeachment, ensuring constitutional independence from executive state government influence during elections.

46. (D) Conducting elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies
The primary mandate of the State Election Commission is conducting free and fair elections to grassroots democratic institutions, including Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, Zila Parishads, Municipalities, and Municipal Corporations. Parliamentary and State Legislative Assembly elections fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Election Commission of India.

47. (A) Amar Singh Rathore
Amar Singh Rathore was appointed as the inaugural State Election Commissioner of Rajasthan in July 1994 following constitutional mandates introduced by the 73rd and 74th Amendments. His tenure established electoral administration mechanisms for local bodies, preparing voter lists and conducting systematic rural and urban elections across the state.

48. (D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
The State Election Commission of Rajasthan is structured as a single-member body headed solely by the State Election Commissioner. Although supported by administrative staff including a Secretary and electoral officers, the

through its Panchayati Raj and Local Self Government Departments. The State Election Commission assumes authority subsequently, using these delimited ward structures to prepare electoral rolls and conduct local elections.

70. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The State Election Commission is an independent constitutional authority created under Articles 243-K and 243-ZA. It operates completely independently of the Election Commission of India and is not a subordinate branch. Its mandate specifically covers local body elections, whereas the central body handles national and state assembly elections.

71. (B) The State Legislature
Under Article 323(2) of the Constitution, the Rajasthan Public Service Commission submits an annual report of its activities to the Governor. The Governor causes this report to be presented before the State Legislature, accompanied by a memorandum explaining cases where the Commission's advice was not accepted by government.

72. (B) Superintendent of Police
The Superintendent of Police serves as the administrative and operational head of the police force within a district. Responsible for operational command, crime prevention, law enforcement execution, police deployment, and general discipline across police stations, the officer maintains law and order in technical coordination with state police headquarters.

73. (C) District Magistrate
Under the Police Act, 1861 and Police Regulations, administrative control over the district police force is placed under the general control and direction of the District Magistrate. This framework maintains civilian control over law enforcement agencies, ensuring coordination between executive magisterial powers and police operations during public safety emergencies.

74. (D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
The advice tendered by the RPSC on disciplinary matters is consultative and non-binding on the State Government. The executive retains final decision-making authority, although the RPSC's constitutional status as an independent body is designed to ensure objective evaluations and protect public servants against arbitrary political interference.

75. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
The institutional heads who served as first chairpersons of key administrative bodies in Rajasthan include Justice Kanta Bhatnagar for the State Human Rights Commission, M. D. Kaurani for the State Information Commission, Amar Singh Rathore for the State Election Commission, and Justice I. D. Dua as the inaugural Lokayukta of Rajasthan.

76. (A) State Executive Committee
Under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the State Executive Committee, chaired by the Chief Secretary, assists the State Disaster Management Authority. Responsible for implementing national and state disaster mitigation plans, coordinating inter-departmental relief responses, and allocating technical resources, it ensures seamless administrative execution during emergency response situations.

77. (D) Regulated by RPSC rules; no constitutional quorum prescribed
The Constitution of India specifies no explicit numerical quorum for meetings of a State Public Service Commission. Instead, procedural rules, meeting regulations, and decision-making conduct are determined by internal statutory rules framed under state administrative guidelines, empowering the Commission to structure its own internal governance procedures.

78. (B) Article 226
Article 226 of the Constitution empowers State High Courts to issue extraordinary writs for enforcing fundamental rights and legal remedies. A public servant aggrieved by recommendations or proceedings of the Lokayukta can petition the High Court under judicial review to challenge procedural errors, jurisdictional overreach, or violations of natural justice principles.

79. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Functional divisions assign local elections to the State Election Commission, political corruption investigations to the Lokayukta, penalties for RTI non-compliance to the State Information Commission, and victim relief recommendations in custodial torture cases to the State Human

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59. (B) I and III
The Commission can impose penalties up to ₹25,000 for unreasonable delays, and its decisions are legally binding. However, it handles direct complaints under Section 18 alongside second appeals under Section 19 against First Appellate Authority orders, making its jurisdiction broader than appellate matters alone.

60. (A) Central Government
The Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2019 modified Section 16 of the original 2005 Act. Consequently, the power to determine the term, salaries, allowances, and service conditions of both the State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners was transferred directly to the Central Government through statutory rule-making authority.

61. (D) Rajasthan Staff Selection Board
The State Human Rights Commission, Information Commission, and Lokayukta function primarily as external administrative oversight and grievance redressal bodies monitoring corruption, human rights, and transparency. In contrast, the Rajasthan Staff Selection Board functions strictly as an executive recruiting agency responsible for subordinate service examinations, placing it in a different administrative category.

62. (B) Serve as a centralized platform for lodging and resolving citizen grievances
Rajasthan Sampark is an integrated citizen-centric e-governance platform designed for centralized public grievance redressal. It enables citizens to register complaints online across various government departments, track grievance status transparently, and receive systematic resolution within fixed timelines, enhancing executive administrative accountability and service delivery across the state.

63. (B) To assist the Lokayukta and conduct investigations as assigned by them
Under the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act, 1973, an Up-Lokayukta is appointed to assist the Lokayukta in managing investigations. Operating under the administrative guidance of the Lokayukta, the officer conducts preliminary inquiries and detailed investigations into corruption or maladministration complaints assigned specifically to them by the Ombudsman.

64. (C) 5 years
Under Section 8 of the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act, 1973, a complaint must be submitted within five years from the date on which the action complained against became known to the complainant. Matters exceeding this five-year statutory limit are generally barred from investigation by the Ombudsman.

65. (A) I, II, and III
RPSC Chairmen and SHRC Chairpersons are removed by the President under constitutional provisions. The State Election Commissioner is removed like a High Court Judge through parliamentary impeachment. However, the Lokayukta is removed by the Governor following an address passed by the Legislative Assembly, not through sole gubernatorial discretion.

66. (B) Scandinavian Ombudsman system
The institution of Lokayukta in Indian states is modeled on the Scandinavian Ombudsman system, which originated in Sweden in 1809. Designed as an independent parliamentary officer to protect citizens against executive overreach, corruption, and administrative maladministration, this international model provided the template for statutory anti-corruption authorities across India.

67. (A) I, II, and III
Legislative measures like the Public Services Guarantee Act (2011) and Right to Hearing Act (2012), alongside Helpline 181, support citizen grievance redressal. However, internal government employee service disputes are governed by departmental service rules and administrative tribunals, excluding them from public portals like Rajasthan Sampark.

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68. (D) No specific time limit prescribed in the Act
While Section 19(6) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 specifies strict timelines of thirty to forty-five days for disposal of First Appeals by First Appellate Authorities, the statute lays down no specific time limit for disposing of second appeals filed before the State Information Commission.

69. (C) State Government (LSG and Panchayati Raj Departments)
Executive responsibility for ward boundary delimitation and rotation of reserved seats for local bodies lies with the State Government

90. (C) I, II, III, and IV
The Rajasthan Lokayukta operates under specific statutory limitations: it cannot investigate anonymous complaints, lacks independent enforcement authority for its recommendations, excludes former Chief Ministers from its jurisdiction, and holds no legal jurisdiction to review or alter judicial decisions of courts, highlighting its primarily advisory administrative role.

91. (B) Recommending civil servants for promotion based on merit and seniority
Departmental Promotion Committees evaluate government employees for career advancement within state administrative services. Attended by an RPSC member acting as Chairman or representative, the committee reviews performance appraisals, seniority lists, and service records to ensure transparent, merit-based, and rule-compliant promotion recommendations across state departments.

92. (D) State Election Commission — Adjudicating election petitions
The State Election Commission is responsible for preparing electoral rolls and conducting local body elections. However, adjudicating formal election petitions challenging election validity falls under the judicial authority of designated civil courts and High Courts, rather than within the administrative domain of the Election Commission itself.

93. (D) I, II, III, and IV
The District Collector executes diverse administrative functions: serving as District Census Officer, issuing statutory caste and domicile certificates, facilitating district credit plan coordination with banking institutions, and leading local developmental planning as Ex-officio Chairman of the District Rural Development Agency across the administrative region.

94. (B) Institutionalize the right to freedom of speech and expression
The establishment of State Information Commissions operationalizes the fundamental right to information, derived from the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a). Empowering citizens to access official public records promotes governmental transparency, suppresses administrative corruption, and strengthens democratic accountability across public authorities.

95. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Section 36(2) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 strictly bars the Commission from inquiring into matters after one year from the date of the alleged violation. This statutory limitation ensures timely grievance filing, preserves reliable evidentiary records, and prevents delayed litigation regarding historical administrative incidents.

96. (B) Advisory, but non-acceptance requires tabling an explanatory memorandum in the assembly
Recommendations tendered by the Rajasthan Lokayukta are advisory in nature. While the executive retains decision-making authority regarding implementation, any refusal to accept recommended actions obligates the State Government to table an explanatory memorandum before the State Legislative Assembly detailing specific reasons for non-compliance with the Ombudsman's findings.

97. (B) Chief coordinator for state and central development schemes at the district level
Following democratic decentralization, the District Collector's developmental role evolved from direct execution to overarching administrative coordination. The Collector aligns inter-departmental efforts, oversees state and central development schemes, supervises DRDA projects, and ensures harmonious implementation between line departments and elected Panchayati Raj Institutions throughout the district.

98. (A) Life, liberty, equality and dignity guaranteed by the Constitution or International Covenants
Section 2(1)(d) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 defines human rights as rights relating to life, liberty, equality, and dignity guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India, forming the core statutory mandate for Commission inquiries.

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Rights Commission, ensuring distinct specialized institutional governance.

80. (A) Patwari, Girdawar (Revenue Inspector), Naib Tehsildar, Tehsildar, SDO, District Collector
District revenue administration in Rajasthan operates through a structured ascending hierarchy starting at the village level with the Patwari, followed by the Girdawar, Naib Tehsildar, Tehsildar, Sub-Divisional Officer, and culminating with the District Collector serving as the supreme revenue magistrate and supervisory authority at the district level.

81. (B) District Collector
During Parliamentary and State Assembly elections, the District Collector is designated by the Election Commission of India as the District Election Officer. In this role, the officer coordinates election machinery across constituencies, manages polling logistics, supervises counting procedures, and ensures adherence to the Model Code of Conduct.

82. (B) Information causing breach of privilege of Parliament or State Legislature
Section 8(1)(c) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 explicitly exempts from disclosure any information whose publication would cause a breach of privilege of Parliament or a State Legislature. Such statutory exemptions protect legislative privileges and ensure institutional confidentiality where full public disclosure is legally restricted.

83. (C) Public Information Officer, First Appellate Authority, State Information Commission
Under the Right to Information Act, 2005, an information seeker initially submits an application to the designated Public Information Officer. If dissatisfied with the response or if information is denied, a first appeal lies with the departmental First Appellate Authority, followed by a second appeal before the State Information Commission.

84. (B) Committees overseeing public distribution and general grievances
District Vigilance Committees in Rajasthan operate under the chairmanship of the District Collector to monitor essential service delivery, supervise the Public Distribution System, review administrative transparency, and address general public grievances, ensuring effective local governance and immediate administrative redressal for citizens across the district.

85. (B) II and III
Under Article 315(4), UPSC can assist RPSC upon executive request, and NHRC can transfer cases to State Commissions under statutory provisions. However, the Election Commission of India cannot direct State Election Commissions regarding local body elections, as State Election Commissions possess independent constitutional domain over local governance.

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86. (B) Election Commission of India
The Election Commission of India is statutorily authorized to issue Electoral Photo Identity Cards to registered voters across all states, including Rajasthan. These identity cards serve as official voter identification for Parliamentary and State Legislative Assembly elections, while also being utilized during local body elections.

87. (B) Only I and III
To guarantee administrative independence, Article 322 mandates that salaries, allowances, and pensions of RPSC members and staff are charged directly on the Consolidated Fund of the State. Consequently, these financial allocations are non-votable by the State Legislature, protecting the functional autonomy of the constitutional body from political leverage.

88. (D) No provision exists for ex-officio members in the State Commission
Unlike the National Human Rights Commission, which incorporates ex-officio members representing various national statutory commissions, the Protection of Human Rights Act makes no statutory provision for ex-officio members in State Human Rights Commissions, maintaining a smaller, direct full-time administrative membership model for state commissions.

89. (B) The Governor of Rajasthan
Under Article 317(2) of the Constitution, while final removal of a State Public Service Commission member requires a Presidential order following a Supreme Court inquiry, the Governor of the State possesses statutory authority to suspend a member from office pending the outcome of that inquiry.

constitutional post itself is not multi-member, distinguishing it structurally from the multi-member Election Commission of India.

49. (C) 1994
The State Election Commission of Rajasthan was formally established in July 1994 following the constitutional enactment of the 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts. The establishment institutionalized an autonomous authority to conduct regular, independent local body elections across rural Panchayats and urban municipal councils throughout the state.

50. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Statutory age limits vary across oversight bodies: RPSC members serve up to 62 years under Article 316; State Human Rights Commission Chairpersons up to 70 years; State Information Commissioners up to 65 years under revised rules; and the Lokayukta of Rajasthan holds office up to 65 years of age.

51. (C) Governor of the State
According to Article 243-K(2) of the Constitution of India, the conditions of service and tenure of office of the State Election Commissioner are determined by rules made by the Governor of the State. However, these conditions cannot be varied to the Commissioner's disadvantage after appointment.

52. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Article 243-K governs Panchayat elections, while Article 243-ZA regulates Municipal elections. Article 315 details the establishment of Public Service Commissions for the Union and States, and Article 323 mandates the annual presentation of Public Service Commission reports to executive and legislative authorities.

53. (B) Right to Information Act, 2005
The Rajasthan State Information Commission was constituted in April 2006 under Section 15 of the central Right to Information Act, 2005. Operating as an independent statutory quasi-judicial body, the Commission receives second appeals and complaints regarding non-disclosure of official information by public authorities across the state.

54. (B) One State Chief Information Commissioner and not more than 10 State Information Commissioners
Section 15(2) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 mandates that the State Information Commission shall consist of one State Chief Information Commissioner and a maximum of ten State Information Commissioners. The State Government determines the actual number of appointed Commissioners based on administrative requirements and caseload volume.

55. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
The correct chronological order of establishment is: the Rajasthan Public Service Commission formed in 1949, the Office of the Lokayukta established in 1973, the Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission constituted in 2000, and the State Information Commission established in 2006 following national Right to Information legislation.

56. (C) Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister
Under the RTI Act, the recommendation committee for appointing the State Chief Information Commissioner consists strictly of state-level functionaries: the Chief Minister as Chairperson, the Leader of Opposition in the State Legislative Assembly, and a State Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister. Union Ministers have no statutory role.

57. (B) Powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
Under Section 18 of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the State Information Commission is vested with the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 while inquiring into complaints. This includes summoning witnesses, inspecting public records, requisitioning official documents, and receiving evidence on affidavits.

58. (C) M. D. Kaurani
M. D. Kaurani, a retired senior civil servant, was appointed as the first State Chief Information Commissioner of Rajasthan in April 2006. His tenure marked the formal operationalization of the State Information Commission, establishing basic appeal mechanisms and procedural guidelines under the newly enacted Right to Information Act.

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99. (D) State counsel is not required; officials represent themselves or cases are private
In revenue judicial proceedings presided over by the District Collector, formal appointment of state legal counsel is generally unnecessary. Revenue cases typically involve private land disputes between individuals, or public administrative matters where concerned revenue officers represent department records directly without formal legal practitioner representation in the revenue court.

100. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Key legal terms define operational concepts: Suo Motu refers to self-initiated official action, Ex-officio denotes holding a position by virtue of another office, Quorum indicates the minimum required attendance for valid meetings, and Mandamus represents a judicial writ ordering performance of a mandatory public duty.

101. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The Central Information Commission and State Information Commissions function in parallel, mutually exclusive administrative domains defined by public authority ownership. State Information Commissions adjudicate matters concerning state public authorities exclusively, and do not fall under the administrative hierarchy or appellate jurisdiction of the Central Information Commission.

102. (B) An IAS officer appointed by the State Government
The administrative head of the RPSC secretariat is the Secretary, a senior Indian Administrative Service officer appointed directly by the State Government. The Secretary manages daily executive operations, official correspondence, administrative staff supervision, and operational coordination, supporting the constitutional body without holding a constitutional term.

103. (A) Injustice or hardship caused by unreasonable administrative procedures
Under the Rajasthan Lokayukta Act, maladministration encompasses administrative action where decision-making procedures result in injustice, undue hardship, unreasonable delay, negligence, or abuse of position. Beyond direct financial bribery, it targets systemic administrative inefficiencies and procedural unfairness affecting citizens across state departments.

104. (B) Financial and staffing dependence on the State Government
A primary operational constraint facing the State Human Rights Commission is its reliance on the State Government for budgetary allocations, infrastructure resources, and staff sanctioning. Depending on state administrative cadre officers for investigative machinery often restricts institutional autonomy and limits rapid independent inquiry capabilities.

105. (A) 1, 3, 4, 2
The grievance redressal workflow begins when a citizen registers a complaint online. The portal automatically routes the entry to the designated departmental officer, who conducts necessary action, resolves the issue, and updates the online status. Finally, the grievance is officially closed after collecting feedback from the complainant.

106. (B) 1994
Following the constitutional enactment of the 73rd Amendment Act and the passage of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act in 1994, the duty of conducting rural local body elections was transferred from the executive Panchayati Raj Department to the newly established autonomous State Election Commission in July 1994.

107. (C) Multiple states like Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat
While Rajasthan explicitly excludes the Chief Minister from its Lokayukta Act, several Indian states—including Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, and Himachal Pradesh—have brought the Chief Minister under the Ombudsman's investigative jurisdiction, subject to specific procedural safeguards regarding complaint initiation and preliminary inquiry approval.

108. (B) The Right to Information Act, 2005
Candidates seeking copies of evaluated OMR sheets or official examination answer keys from the Rajasthan Public Service Commission utilize the Right to Information Act, 2005. Judicial precedents affirm that evaluated answer sheets constitute accessible information under public authority custody under Section 2(j) of the statute.

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28. (C) Justice Kanta Bhatnagar
Justice Kanta Bhatnagar, a former Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, assumed office as the inaugural Chairperson of the Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission in March 2000. Her tenure established the operational framework and administrative procedures for handling public human rights grievance redressal across the state of Rajasthan.

29. (C) No, it cannot inquire into matters pending before another Commission.
Section 21 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 specifies jurisdictional limits to avoid duplicate proceedings. The State Human Rights Commission is statutorily prohibited from inquiring into any matter or incident that is already pending inquiry before the National Human Rights Commission or any other statutory commission legally constituted under law.

30. (B) Receipt of complaint, Seeking report from State Government, Inquiry, Final Recommendation
The procedure begins upon receiving a complaint or taking self-cognizance. The Commission calls for factual reports or comments from the State Government or concerned authorities. Upon evaluating the response, an inquiry is conducted to investigate violations thoroughly, concluding with formulation of formal recommendations to the government for redressal and compensation.

31. (B) One year
Under Section 36 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the State Human Rights Commission is barred from investigating any complaint filed after the expiry of one year from the date on which the alleged violation occurred. Time-barred matters fall outside the statutory jurisdiction of the body.

32. (B) Inquiring into human rights violation allegations against the Armed Forces
Inquiries into alleged human rights violations involving members of the Armed Forces fall strictly outside the jurisdiction of State Human Rights Commissions. Such matters are governed exclusively by specific provisions applicable to the National Human Rights Commission, which follows a distinct procedure restricted to seeking reports directly from the Central Government.

33. (B) II and III
Although the Governor appoints members of the State Human Rights Commission, the power to remove them rests solely with the President of India. Removal on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity requires a formal inquiry conducted by the Supreme Court, ensuring constitutional immunity from arbitrary administrative or state-level political dismissal.

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34. (B) 1973
The Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act was enacted in 1973 to create an independent anti-corruption Ombudsman institution within the state. Coming into effect following presidential assent, the statute established legal procedures for investigating allegations of corruption, abuse of office, and administrative maladministration against public servants in Rajasthan.

35. (B) II and IV only
The Rajasthan Lokayukta Act includes State Cabinet Ministers, public officials, and officers of local authorities within its investigative domain. However, the statute explicitly excludes the Chief Minister, Members of the Legislative Assembly, sitting judicial officers, and civil court personnel from the Ombudsman's jurisdiction, preserving distinct constitutional balances for those positions.

36. (D) Justice I. D. Dua
Justice I. D. Dua, a former judge of the Supreme Court of India, was appointed as the first Lokayukta of Rajasthan in August 1973. His appointment established the operational foundation of the statutory anti-corruption institution, setting initial investigative guidelines and administrative norms for handling public complaints against officials.

37. (C) The Governor of Rajasthan
The Lokayukta submits an annual consolidated performance report to the Governor of Rajasthan detailing inquiries, findings, and administrative non-compliance. The Governor then causes the report, accompanied by an explanatory memorandum regarding action taken or reasons for non-acceptance of recommendations, to be formally presented before the State Legislative Assembly.

of 1973, having not been granted constitutional status through assembly resolutions.

119. (A) Legal right for citizens to be heard for grievances within time frames
The Rajasthan Right to Hearing Act, 2012 grants citizens a statutory right to have their administrative grievances formally heard and addressed by designated public officers within stipulated timeframes. The legislation mandates structured hearing mechanisms, public complaint logbooks, and appellate procedures across various administrative governance levels.

120. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
The District Collector functions as the principal protocol officer during VVIP visits, coordinating administrative hospitality and official security arrangements. However, the Collector possesses no absolute legal immunity from civil or criminal liability; public servants remain subject to regular law for official acts executed beyond statutory authority.

121. (B) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
The State Vigilance Commission functions at the state administrative level as the counterpart to the Central Vigilance Commission at the Union level. It oversees administrative integrity, monitors anti-corruption initiatives, supervises departmental vigilance inquiries, and advises state executive departments on systemic measures to prevent official corruption.

122. (B) Prosecution and punishment of the complainant with imprisonment
To prevent malicious misuse and safeguard public servants against false allegations, Section 18 of the Rajasthan Lokayukta Act provides that filing false, frivolous, or vexatious complaints is a punishable offense. Individuals making false complaints face formal criminal prosecution, fines, and potential imprisonment upon judicial conviction.

123. (B) District Collector
As administrative head of district development and welfare execution, the District Collector supervises field verification drives to identify and remove ineligible or "ghost" beneficiaries across social security schemes, public distribution systems, and direct welfare transfers, ensuring proper, transparent utilization of government funds within the district.

124. (C) Unpopularity among civil service aspirants
Article 317 of the Constitution specifies valid grounds for removing a Public Service Commission member, including insolvency, engaging in paid employment outside official duties, infirmity of mind or body, or proved misbehaviour. Public or candidate dissatisfaction regarding recruitment outcomes does not constitute a legal ground for removal.

125. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Public administrative grievance mechanisms focus on distinct functional domains: the Right to Information Act promotes government record transparency, the Public Services Guarantee Act ensures time-bound delivery of notified services, Rajasthan Sampark provides a centralized IT portal, and the Lokayukta investigates official corruption across public agencies.

126. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The Right to Information Act functions as demand-driven legislation, relying on citizens to actively submit requests for information. Consequently, the operational success and overall oversight effectiveness of the State Information Commission depend on public awareness, active civic participation, and civil society engagement to enforce administrative transparency.

127. (B) State Finance Commission
Constituted under Articles 243-I and 243-Y of the Constitution, the State Finance Commission reviews the financial position of local self-government bodies. It makes recommendations to the Governor regarding state tax revenue distribution between the state government and local bodies, alongside grant-in-aid measures for local institutions.

128. (B) Vacancies in member posts and inadequate supporting staff
Institutional oversight bodies in Rajasthan frequently face operational bottlenecks due to prolonged vacancies in leadership and member positions, combined with inadequate permanent investigative and administrative staff. These resource constraints create backlogs of pending appeals and complaints, impacting the speed and efficiency of grievance redressal.

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129. (C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Oversight bodies connect to distinct reporting and appellate authorities: the State Information Commission submits annual reports to the Governor, the State Election Commission's decisions are subject to High Court writ jurisdiction, District Collector revenue rulings appeal to the Board of Revenue, and RPSC reports before the Legislature.

130. (B) Administrative expertise and domain knowledge
Mandating that at least half of RPSC members possess a minimum of ten years of prior government service experience ensures that the Commission incorporates practical administrative expertise. This domain knowledge allows members to design effective examination schemes, conduct insightful candidate interviews, and formulate realistic service rule advisories.

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